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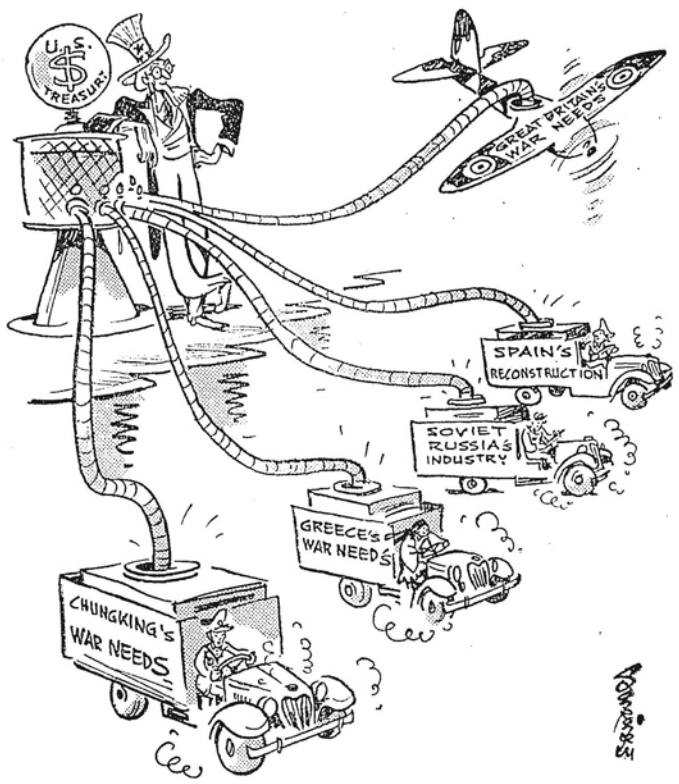
CONTENTS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS 440
NEWS FROM THE DAILY NEWS ADVTS. .. 440
EDITORIAL NOTES—
Axis Admissions 401
The Pope's Appeal 401
"Obstinate Hollanders" 401
A Lesson Learnt 401
The "Fried" Commentator 401
CHINESE POLITICS—
Chiang Denounces Nanking Treaty .. 402
U.S. Press Caustic on Nanking Pact .. 402
Japanese Big Move Southward .. 402
Tongking Frontier Closed by China .. 402
British Aid for China Discussed .. 402
Aid to China Also Discussed in U.S. .. 402
Germany Not Yet Recognizing Wang .. 402
Soviet Press Hostile to Nanking Pact .. 403
Soviet Policy Still Unchanged 403
LEADING ARTICLES—
Badlands' Barricade 404
Axis and the Balkans 404
Interned Refugees 404
Faith Resurgent 404
What Hitler Knows 404
The Oil Question 405
The Rice Crisis 405
Greek Successes 405
Italian Dilemma 405
Arts in London 405
A Familiar Trick 406
Force Yet Unused 406
SHANGHAI NOTES—
Recent Share Issues 406
A.D.C. and Shakespeare 406
AROUND THE WORLD—
The "Good Risk" 406
Fascists Without Trousers 406
NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—
Two Bishops Consecrated 407
Chinese Claim Hupeh Victory 407
Pro-Japanese Official Shot 407
Sir John Latham's Mission in Japan .. 407
Kuling Community 407
Indo-China Towns Bombed 408
Britain to Hold Singapore 409
Tang Liang-li Objects to Despatch .. 409
NEWS FROM JAPAN—
Japanese Press Attacks U.S. 409
U.S.A.-Japan Crisis Feared 409
Excrement Thrown at Embassy 410
Well-Known Foreigners Depart Japan .. 410
Rumania Recognizes Manchoukuo .. 410
New Japan Envoy to Nanking 410
Karl von Wiegand Arrives Japan 410
SHANGHAI NEWS—
West Area Restrictions Relaxed 411
S.M.C. May Protest Police Detention .. 411
No Silver in Rue Père Dugout Godown .. 411
S.M.C. Increases to Employees 412
Council's Increase to Police 412
B.R.A. Annual General Meeting 413
Mr. Woodhead at R.A.F.A. Tiffin 413
Anti-T.B. Stamps Now on Sale 413
Training Men for Local Industry 413
Sir John Latham to Visit Shanghai .. 414
Scottish Society Entertains 414
A.A.U.W. Hold November Meeting 414
Japanese Prevent Unloading 415
Mixed Reception for New Treaty 415
Yugoslavs Celebrate National Day .. 415
Japanese Allow Fire Engines Through .. 415
Travelling Rules Announced 415
St. Olga's Orphanage 416
Big Fire at Japanese Aerodrome 416
French Municipal Police Parade 416
Chinese Merchants Make Big Profits .. 416
Chinese Populace Face Hard Winter .. 417
Rice Being Held Up in Indo-China .. 417
Public Rice Granary Plan 417
Agreement Reached on Joint Police .. 417
Economic Situation in Shanghai 417
Local Food Prices 418
Obituaries 418
Personal Notes 418
COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange 418
American Loan to China May Help .. 419
Loans Better China Finance 419
Burma Railways Make Profits 419
Japan's Economic Structure 419
Britain and Turkey Reach Accord .. 419
SPORTS AND PASTIMES 422
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 423
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
H.M. Supreme Court—
Chu Hwa-nan v. China Theatres Ltd. 426
A. L. Mavromati v. J. A. Thompson .. 426
Mrs. V. B. O. Goffe v. P. T. Goffe .. 426
H.M. Police Court—
S.M.C. v. Sarwan Singh 426
U.S. Court for China—
U.S. v. E. T. "Jack" Riley 426
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
America and the Axis 427
Stray Notes 427
Along the Highways 427
In Parenthesis 427
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
Greeks Push Through Snow 428
Nazi Troops Parade 428
Southampton Again Raided 428
Italian Concentrations Bombed 429
Greeks Dominate S. Albania 429
R.A.F. Bomb Naval Bases 430
Raids on London Fizzle Out 430
Santi Quaranta Said Taken 430
More Aid to Britain 431
Italian Column Wiped Out 431
Italian Army Chief Quits 431
Nazi Arm Plants Bombed 432
King Sees Two Air Raids 432
Argyrocastro Evacuated 432
Raider Attacks Freighter 433
200 Rescued Unharmed 433
British Take Initiative 433
Dieline Reported Captured 434
Naval Battle Looms in S. Atlantic .. 434
R.A.F. Attacks Reduce Raids 434
Spitfires Save British Destroyers 434
Greeks Continue Speed Drive 435
Nazi Steamer Captured by H.M.S. Dionede 435
Nazi Steel Plant Blasted 435
Nazi Air Attacks Return to London .. 435
Dramatic Battle with Enemy 436
U.S. May Send China Planes 436
FROM THE FOUR WINDS—
Training in Bangalore 437
"Nobody Is Downhearted" 437
Shanghai Boy Has Bag of Seven 437
Strange Contrasts in London 437
"Don't Listen to the German News" .. 437
A Recruit in Singapore 438
A Recruit in Malaya 438
WOMAN'S PAGE 439
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE 440
SHIPPING NEWS 440



BY SAPAJOU

Uncle Sam's Filling Station

Axis Admissions

Signor Gayda, generally reputed to be the "mouthpiece" of Mussolini, has announced that there is no need for the peoples of Germany and Italy to worry about the food situation, since both Powers have ample reserves stored away against an emergency. He has also declared that neither Italy nor Germany will interfere with any food stocks imported into the occupied countries for the relief of the peoples in those areas—an assurance which will be received by the world with the scepticism it deserves. For there can be no doubt whatever that the Nazis and the Fascists will use what foods are imported for the relief of the suffering and oppressed nations, for themselves whenever they feel the necessity; and it is widely believed that they will feel that necessity this winter, in spite of the loot which they have taken from the countries they have conquered. Signor Gayda, however, appears to have information to the contrary effect, that the Nazis and Fascists will be well fed for some time to come. No doubt this announcement is intended for domestic consumption, in lieu of a "meat" day in what is now in Italy almost a meatless week, and it is to be hoped that the Italian people will grow fat on it. For other countries it has other interest. Not so long ago the Germans were ranting against the "inhumanity" of the British blockade, which they described as a weapon directed against women and children. They even advanced the blockade as an excuse for their indiscriminate bombing of residential areas in Britain, where women and children have been their victims. Now, apparently, the blockade is not to be feared. The Axis peoples have plenty to get on with—a contradiction to the previous moan which will be noted, and, it is hoped, acted upon by Britain and her Allies.

The Pope's Appeal

The Pope has expressed the hope that the "additional shedding of blood will not disturb nor wipe out the celestial beauty of the hours during the holding of masses" on Christmas Day. It is a very different appeal from that which was suggested by certain British Members of Parliament when they proposed that an armistice should be declared during forty-eight hours of the Christmas season and which was rightly negatived by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. All that the Pope asks is that Christians gathered together in worship during one of their most sacred seasons will not have to run the risk of being bombed at their devotions. The request seems reasonable and humane, especially since there are many more Catholics in Germany than there are in Britain. But the decision does not rest with the British or Allied Governments; it lies with the Nazis, one of whose avowed objects is the destruction of the Church and especially the Roman Catholic Church. The British Government, having perforce to be economical in the use of its bombers and its bombs, has not committed the folly of indiscriminate bombing. Targets have been carefully selected and, while it may be true that objectives which are not strictly military have also suffered during British raids, the intention has been to do as much damage to important German war industries and communications as possible, and to spare people and buildings only indirectly concerned with the conflict. Churches have, therefore, never been among the objectives of the R.A.F. The contrary seems to have been the case with the Nazis. They have regarded everything as a legitimate objective—churches, hospitals, schools, and orphanages: everything without exception. The appeal is thus likely to fall unheeded on Hitler's ears, that the peoples of the warring countries should be allowed to enjoy the Christmas peace as "Christ would like them to enjoy it." In Hitler's code there is only one person whose preferences are to be consulted, and that person is Hitler himself.

"Obstinate Hollanders"

According to the latest despatches from Holland, Dr. Seiss-Inquart, the German governor of that occupied land, has been seriously provoked by the "obstinate Hollanders." Dr. Seiss-Inquart has been unable to understand why the man in the street refuses to accept everything introduced or attempted by the Nazis as an improvement, and persists in regarding those Hollanders who co-operate with the Germans as "traitors." He asks: "What does treason mean? We Germans know only too well." And he might have added that he, Dr. Seiss-Inquart, is in a position to give a personal definition of it as a result of his own experiences in Austria. There is more than an element of humour in the spectacle of this Judas complaining about "traitors." Among the supremely stupid things the Nazis have done in Holland has been to place a ban on the words "liberty, independence and loyalty" in connection with political activities in the country. But while they may be able by severe punishments to silence the sound of these words throughout the country, they will never be able to eliminate from the hearts of all true Hollanders their meaning and implication. When the Spaniards ruled half the world, the Hollanders challenged them successfully over the question of "liberty," and they fought Spain and the French monarchy to preserve their "independence." The two words are so deeply engraved in the national traditions that no amount of orders from temporary conquerors can erase them. This is a trait which wins the admiration of the world—that is to say, that world which has so far escaped the Nazi taint. To those who have suffered from the corruption of Nazidom, however, this persistance may well seem simply an exhibition of stubbornness by a people who refuse to think as their rulers say they must think—in which case the rest of the world will enthusiastically applaud, and encourage the "obstinate Hollanders" to carry on as they are doing.

A Lesson Learnt

A great deal is being made by enemy propagandists of reports of inefficiency displayed in the East End of London during the early air raids which laid a great part of that area in ruins. Quotations are being taken from the neutral press, and flaunted as proof that Britain has been thrown into another hopeless muddle, through bureaucracy and its well-known inability to look ahead. This propaganda would have looked a great deal more convincing if it had quoted the British press on this question, though, of course, from the Nazi or Fascist point of view it would never do to admit that any press can criticize the Government of a country. Long before the American magazines which are being quoted by the Nazis published their accounts of the terrible conditions, similar accounts had been published in London, with the demand that measures should immediately be taken to remedy the situation. And measures were taken. There has been no attempt at concealment, no effort to make the world believe that the havoc as actually experienced had been anticipated and wholly guarded against. It is true that from the academic point of view London expected a great deal more ruin than has in fact occurred. Measures of protection were taken, but they were based not upon experience but upon what might have been imagined. When the ruin occurred, it was found that it exceeded what had been imagined, and for a period the East-enders had to suffer much more than they might otherwise have done. The first to point this out were the British people themselves, and, therefore, it seems a little late in the day for attempts to be made on the reports of tardy neutrals to blacken still further ministerial reputations.

The "Fried" Commentator

If the Italians cannot win military victories on land, the German propaganda agency is determined to secure naval successes for them on paper. This is obvious from the following culled from the weekly review by General Waldemar Count Stillfried,—a somewhat significant name:—

> It is becoming more and more evident that the British have suffered really great losses during the sea battle fought south of Sardinia on November 27.
>
> A British cruiser of the Kent class and another of the Birmingham class, each with a displacement of 10,000 tons, were badly hit and damaged during the battle and subsequent attacks by Italian airmen.
>
> A British battleship, in the meantime, arrived in Gibraltar with a full hit scored aboard.
>
> It has also been confirmed that the British broke off the battle because damages and losses inflicted by the Italians were too great for them.
>
> On the Italian side only one destroyer, "Lanciere," was damaged. According to Italian reports, the British have now seven large battleships, two aircraft carriers, ten large cruisers and 70 additional units of the fleet as well as at least 15 submarines stationed in the Mediterranean.
>
> Therefore, a considerable part of the British fleet is being tied up in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, the superiority of the Italian Air Force remains unchanged. The general situation has again grown worse for England.

This coming out nearly a fortnight after the event, is the discovery of a success which even the Italians did not claim. The facts of the case are that, on November 27, units of the British Mediterranean Fleet cruising south of Sardinia, just to show the Italians how complete their command of "Mare Nostrum" really is, encountered a substantial Italian force and immediately gave battle. The action was not a long one. A few minutes before noon, states the Admiralty communiqué, four enemy cruisers were sighted. British light units opened fire sixteen minutes later, the Italians replying, but also turning away. At 12.50 p.m. two enemy battleships accompanied by cruisers opened fire on the British units which also turned away for a moment, following which the Italians for some unknown reason did the same thing, whereupon the British at once resumed pursuit of the Italian units. The speed of the enemy vessels was such that twenty minutes later the chase had to be abandoned within a few miles of the enemy coast. H.M.S. Berwick received two hits causing 16 casualties. One Italian cruiser was seen in flames, the new and powerful battleship Littorio was hit by a torpedo, and it is almost certain that a ten thousand ton cruiser of the Bolzano type was also struck. She was the rear ship of the fleeing Italians and was noticed to have lost speed afterwards. It is not unusual for the Germans to claim all sorts of successes for themselves which they have not secured, but this particular instance shows a genuine desire on their part to give Mussolini a little of that credit of which he is at present in such great need. It is all the more amusing that they should do so, for having themselves sunk more of the British fleet than ever existed, they are now proving themselves to be egregious liars, apparently for the purpose of bolstering up Italian *morale*. The whole test of the matter rests in the fact that it was the Italian fleet which fled to its bases, leaving the British Navy on yet another occasion on the scene of battle and masters of the situation.

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CHINESE POLITICS

Chiang Denounces Nanking Treaty

Chungking, Dec. 3.

A vigorous denunciation of the treaty signed at Nanking between Japan and the Wang Ching-wei government was made by General Chiang Kai-shek in an address yesterday at the weekly memorial meeting.

After describing the treaty as a mere scrap of paper without any effect, the Chinese Generalissimo urged the "entire Chinese nation, people and army to rise like one man and carry on the war of resistance to the bitter end as China's reply to Prince Konoye's actions."

The Japanese, General Chiang said, "launched an offensive in the fifth war area (Hupeh) as a curtain raiser to the recognition of the Wang Ching-wei régime, but the Chinese scored a big victory, dealing a blow to the Japanese. Japan's recognition of the Wang Ching-wei régime is a result of the failure of Japan's military operations in China and her diplomatic manœuvres and peace offensive.

"When Konoye first became premier, he was responsible for bringing about the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and announcement of the creation of a new order in East Asia, plunging Japan into turmoil.

"After failing to induce the United States and Soviet Russia to cease assistance to China, Japan adhered to the tripartite pact in an effort to exert renewed pressure on the United States and Russia. Then Prince Konoye decided to recognize the Wang Ching-wei régime in the hope of bringing about an early termination of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, but the treaty is a mere scrap of paper and is without any effect. On the contrary, Japan's action will only increase Chinese enmity towards Japan."—Reuter.

Tongking Frontier Closed by China

Chungking, Dec. 8.

The Chinese Government authorities have ordered the French Indo-China frontier to be closed to all passenger traffic, both foreign and Chinese, according to an official announcement circulated to the foreign consular body today.

The reason given is the inability of the Chinese authorities to guarantee the safety of lives of travellers along the 90-kilometre gap between the present termination of the Chinese section of the Yunnan railway and the Indo-China frontier.

Two Frenchmen arrived in Kunming today, having been turned back under the new ordinance.

Hitherto, a number of travellers have attempted to cross by foot the area where the railway line has been torn up. The area is covered by a dense jungle. Moreover, it is extremely unhealthy.

Hokou, the Chinese frontier post facing the French post at Lokay, is at present in the grip of an epidemic of malignant malaria, from which many have died, victims in many cases succumbing within eight hours of the onset of the attack.

A foreign missionary recently died there from this disease while attempting to transport goods belonging to the West China Union University at Chengtu, and his successor, Dr. Crawford, the well-known west China medical missionary, has been gravely ill from the same cause.—Reuter.

Szechuen-Sikong Highway Finished

Chungking, Dec. 3.

The 170-mile long highway connecting Szechuen Province with Sikong (or inner Thibet) has at last been completed, and when the surfacing of the road has been improved regular bus and freight services will be maintained between Chengtu Yaan and Tachienlu.

This road, known as the Inner Thibet highway, has been constructed as the result of a 30 months' fight against the elements by 150,000 workers, who had to struggle against snow, ice, wind, hunger and various diseases in their effort to complete this subsidiary Chinese lifeline within the appointed time.

The nature of the terrain caused many delays and great engineering difficulties. One of the problems to be faced was that of blasting a way through the mountainous country which is the principal feature of the region. It took 3,000 workers six months to cut 60 miles of rock at a height of over 10,000 feet from the Erhlang-han ridge. Many workers died or suffered severely from the effects of frostbite.—Reuter.

U.S. Press Caustic On Nanking Pact

Chungking, Dec. 3.

Unanimously denouncing the Nanking treaty and approving the new loan to China, leading articles throughout the country today speak clearly for the United States on the situation created by Japan's recognition of Nanking.

Under the caption of "Peace, Its Wonderful," the "Washington Post" says that, having been rebuffed by Chungking, Japan signed up with Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

"Like Mazzini," the paper continues, "the adroit Wang is an adept at masterly inactivity. He left it to the Japanese to provide him with a country as well as a seat and a littorial. The Japanese have done their best for Wang after promising to wipe up China in six weeks. They have been sticking to the job for 40 long months.

"Then they began recognizing Chiang Kai-shek by throwing him an olive branch. But was the Nanking puppet, who would have lost his *raison d'etre* if Chiang had come to terms with Japan, hurt? Not at all. When the fighting Chiang refused to parley, the Japanese turned back to Wang, and he proved in no sense coy or injured. He signed on the dotted line——Thus Japan negotiated peace with her own creature and signed to end a war she had refused to recognise as anything but *an incident*.

"Comic Opera"

This comic opera was necessitated because the Japanese needed to save their face after Chiang's rebuff."

The paper adds that the loan to China was deserved. This was in recognition of General Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to fall in with Japan's new order.

The New York "Herald-Tribune" declares that the Japanese will assume that the loan is a rebuke for the signing of the treaty, and they will be right.

The people of the United States, the paper asserts, will heartily approve a gesture designed to impress upon "Hitler's little Oriental partner that America is not going to look on with unconcern and pained resignation ... The feeling is widespread that all possible aid to China should be an integral part of the United States' defence programme."

Praise for China

The journal praises China's courageous defence, and says that her heroic armies are largely responsible for the fact that America has had time to lay in stocks of Oriental raw materials and give almost undivided attention to Britain and her own defence needs.

The New York "Times" pays a tribute to the Chinese as honest debtors, and says that public opinion will favour new credits, enabling China to keep Japan too busy to indulge in new aggressions.

Mr. William Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor, calls the Nanking pact a Japanese defeat instead of victory, while an editorial in the "Washington Star" headed "Comedy at Nanking" indicates its tenor.—Reuter.

Chungking Revenue Forecast for 1941

Chungking, Dec. 8.

By direct taxation, the Administration hopes to collect $135,000,000 next year from income, profit, stamp and inheritance taxes, while the land tax is expected to yield at least $200,000,000.

This year's revenue up to November 28 includes $43,900,000 in income tax, $37,000,000 in profit tax and $4,700,000 in Stamp tax.

The inheritance tax, which was introduced on July 1, yielded $2,700.

The land tax next year is to be paid *partly in kind to facilitate* the builing-up of a Government-owned food reserve for the army and the general public. Provincial authorities have been ordered to start collecting the land tax on January 1.—Reuter.

Chinese Leaders Pledge Loyalty

Chungking, Dec. 7.

Various military and political leaders of Yunnan, Szechuen and Sikong provinces, including General Lung Yun, General Liu Wen-hui General Chang Chun and General Teng Hsi-hou issued circular telegrams today denouncing Wang Ching-wei and pledging their loyalty to the Central Government in its prosecution of the war of resistance.—Reuter.

Japanese Big Move Southward Seen

Chungking, Dec. 0.

The Sino-Japanese situation is likely to settle down for the time being in a state of stalemate pending fresh international developments, according to Chinese quarters.

Signature of the treaty at Nanking between Japan and the Government of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, they declare, has finally closed the door to all hope of peace negotiations between Japan and Chungking, rumours of which presistently cropped up in the past, but which are unlikely to be taken seriously hereafter.

Having failed to liquidate the China situation, it is suggested here, Japan *will now turn her whole attention* to a southward expansion, "on which she will stake all for the biggest gamble in Japan's history."

A high Chinese military authority estimates that Japan will use ten divisions for her operations. It is stated that Japan has been withdrawing troops from China for reorganization and training. Seven divisions, it is claimed here, have thus been reorganized and are at present undergoing three months' training under German military experts, particularly in blitzkrieg tactics. Their training, it is added, will probably be ove early in January.

Meanwhile, two divisions are said to be concentrated on Hainan Island, while at least another division can be drawn from Formosa.

Chinese military experts forecast that Japan's first move is likely to be expected in January with the occupation of Cam Ranh Bay (Indo-China), which, it is believed here, will be used as the main base for operations in the south seas, an attack on Singapore being the principal objective of operations.

Meanwhile, China is pushing ahead with preparations for a large-scale counter-offensive, informed quarters reveal.—Reuter.

Military Activity at Formosa

Chungking, Dec. 9.

Feverish military preparations are going on at Formosa and Amoy following the appointment of Gen. Nakajima Yasutsune as Governor-General of Formosa, according to a Chinese despatch from Fukien. He is regarded as an influential member of the Japanese young officers' clique and also a staunch advocate of the southward expansion programme.

Among new measures adopted by the Japanese, the same report adds, is the organisation of a "South Asia surveying corps," consisting of 400 Japanese ronin in different parts of the Straits Settlements and South Seas, who are said to be divided into ten groups for the purpose of collecting information.

A change in command in Amoy has also been effected.

Many Japanese warships are said to have been sighted recently manœuvering off the Fukien coast, while the aerodrome at Amoy has been enlarged.

There is a possibility, the report says, that the Japanese may attempt to attack certain points on the Fukien coast like Ningteh, Poyuan, Lienkiang, near the eastern coast, and also Changpu, Yunsiao, Chaoan, Haiteng, Changchow, Hankiang and Putien, near the southern coast.—Reuter.

Chinese News Agency Opens London Office

Chungking, Dec. 5.

The Chinese press this morning gave prominence to the first dispatches filed from London by the London office of the Central News Agency, which is the first foreign bureau established by the official Chinese agency.

Commenting on the opening of the bureau, the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, states that at a time of great international developments much importance must be attached to the Central News Agency's expansion into foreign news fields.

The first dispatches of the new office were devoted mainly to summaries of London press comments indicating continued Soviet assistance to Chungking.—Reuter.

China Hails American Vladivostok Consulate

Chungking, Dec. 7.

Chinese circles attach much importance to the Soviet agreement to the establishment of a United States consulate at Vladivostok. It is considered that the opening up of Vladivostok will make the port an important route of Soviet-American trade.

Informed circles also consider that the opening of this route will indirectly benefit Chinese transportation problems. It is pointed out that Chinese goods shipped to Vladivostok via Hongkong from January to August this year totalled nearly $50,000,000, or nearly double the figures for last year.—Reuter.

British Aid for China Discussed

London, Dec. 7.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, yesterday continued his conversations for financial aid to China with Mr. Clement Richard Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, and Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chinese circles held that the absence of a single directing hand on the part of Britain was a handicap to the progress being made in the talks.

The talks yesterday, though preliminary, were believed to envisage credit for China in the neighbourhood of £10,000,000 sterling, although no definite sum has yet been fixed.

The British Treasury, which lent £5,000,000 sterling for the Chinese currency stabilization fund in 1938, may now contribute further to that fund, although precautions are desired to prevent Japanese speculators from gaining profit by manipulation of Chinese currency.

An important aspect of the credits, however, probably will be British arrangements for financing Chinese strategic raw material purchases, not only in the United Kingdom, but in all the sterling area.

The British Government already has exchanged views with the Dominions to enlist their co-operation in supplying China.—United Press.

Germany Not Yet Recognizing Wang

Chungking, Dec. 3.

Official circles here expressed considerable satisfaction today at the report published here yesterday by a German news agency, stating that Germany does not intend as yet to recognize the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking.

These circles stressed that although the partners in the Japan-Axis alliance entertained the closest relations between themselves, each of them was at liberty to deal with Third Powers as they saw fit.

It is stressed here that if the German news agency's report receives official confirmation, mutual relations between Chungking and Berlin would be improved.—Havas.

Suma Uninformed

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, who conducted his last press conference today, denied official knowledge that Germany was delaying recognition of the Wang Ching-wei Government when questioned regarding Berlin reports to that effect.—Domei.

Chungking Studies Price of Rice

Chungking, Dec. 6.

The control of rice and commodity prices continues to occupy the attention of the Chungking Government authorities.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, summoned a meeting of Chinese bankers and economic experts to study the matter yesterday. Another meeting was also held by the Southwest Industrial Society under its chairman, Wu Ting-chang, Governor of Kweichow Province.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the newly created Ministry of Social Affairs are jointly organizing an office for the special purpose of investigating the question of hoarding, and General Teng Hsi-hou, pacification commissioner for Szechuen and Sikong Provinces is urging landowners to cease hoarding rice.

Other official proclamations issued today imposed restrictions on the holding of meetings and political gatherings. The latest order issued by the Supreme National Defence Council is to be strictly enforced by municipal garrison authorities.

A petition must first be submitted to the local police authorities, giving the time and place of the meeting and the names of the persons sponsoring the meeting, as well as the names of the speakers, their addresses and vocations. A short summary of the speeches and the number of participants must also be submitted.

The Police authorities will be represented at all the meetings, and the new regulations have been issued as a precaution against agitation by undesirable elements and to ensure the preservation of peace and order—Reuter.

THE appointment of Mr. Sun Hsiao-lou as counsellor to the Executive Yuan in Chungking was announced in a Chinese Government mandate on December 7, states the "Cheng Yien Pao."

Aid to China Also Discussed in U.S.

Washington, Dec. 5.

Financial aid to China, which would stabilize her currency, is one of the most pressing international financial matters now before U.S. Treasury officials. Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, after appearing before a joint Congressional committee on Monday, said machinery for such aid would be set in motion "as fast as the lawyers will let me."

China has repaid over US$5,000,000 of US$120,000,000 borrowed previously, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said yesterday.

The repayment was mostly in shipments of tung oil. Several hundred thousand dollars of the repayment consisted of tin shipments, he pointed out, adding that "China must hurry her mining."

Materialization of the US$50,000,000 credit for stabilizing China's currency would counter-act the bearish and unconfident attitude regarding Chinese currency which has prevailed in Shanghai and other ports recently, observers believe.

The US$50,000,000 loan announced last week by President Roosevelt will considerably bolster the Chiang Kai-shek regime in its struggle against Japan and is considered here as one of America's most effective aids to her interests in the Far East.

Meanwhile, Mr. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, through a spokesman yesterday issued a denial to an article in the "New York Herald Tribune" which said that Mr. Eccles had proposed that the United States lend Britain US$2,500,000, taking as security a lien on the British Empire's gold production for the next five year.—United Press.

More Aid to China Urged

Washington, Dec. 6.

Cessation of all U.S. shipments of essential war supplies to Japan and diversion of them to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, "free of charge, if necessary," was urged yesterday by Mr. Edward V. Izac, Democratic Representative of California, in an interview with the United Press. "This is the economical thing to do in the long rung," Mr. Izac said.

"By doing so, we may be able to prevent further Japanese penetration southward."

He said that as a further deterrent to Japan, he favoured sending United States warships to Singapore on a "friendly visit." He declared that he did not believe it necessary for the United States to obtain a permanent base at Singapore, but favoured such a move if it were felt advisable.

No Difference

"I see no difference between acquiring a base in British territory in Trinidad and one in Singapore. The President has the power to obtain the use of Singapore and any other base without Congressional action."

Mr. Izac urged that every effort be made to provide additional aid for China and Great Britain.

Mr. Izac urged further accelleration of United States industries producing war materials and a 24-hour shift in aircraft plants, if possible. He said, however, that there appeared to be a shortage of skilled labour, which might prevent this.

"For example, at San Diego, Calif., the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation increased its payroll from 1,400 to 12,000 workers and needs an additional 20,000 employees," he said.—United Press.

"Goodwill Visit"

New York, Dec. 5.

Squadrons of the United States Navy's Pacific Fleet will make goodwill visits to various ports in the Pacific area including the Philippines, Shanghai, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, "News Week," weekly magazine issued today reported.

According to the publication, President Roosevelt, in his conference with Admiral James O. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and other high officials, during October, decided on this action.—Domei.

U.S. Backing China

New York, Dec. 6.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told the Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday that "as you know, we are helping China in whatever way we can."

"We have contracted with them for purchase of more than U.S.$100,000,000 in tungsten, tin, tung oil and antimony," Mr. Jones said.

"It will require a few years for them to deliver these materials," he said, "but despite their difficulties they are ahead of schedule on shipments and repayments.

"What reasonably can be done is being done by the Government to aid Democracies in trouble; that is, everything short of war."—United Press.

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Soviet Press Hostile To Nanking Pact

Moscow, Dec. 2.

While the official attitude of the Soviet Union was not reflected in the press because there was no comment, brief despatches printed from Tokyo yesterday regarding the Japanese recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime indicated that Russia was not favourably inclined toward such a state of affairs.

The despatches from Tokyo used the word; Nanking Government, but the word government was quoted in inverted commas.

The official radio continued its strong pro-Chungking policy, giving great prominence to full reports of Chinese resistance.

Earlier, the Soviet Union had issued a statement that it never would recognize the Nanking "puppet government."

The speech made on August 1 by M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, before the Supreme Soviet emphasized the friendly relations between Moscow and Chungking.

M. Molotov then said, "As regards our relations with that great nation, China, which is fighting for her existence, they are, as ever, good, neighbourly and friendly, following the line of the Soviet-Chinese non-aggression pact."

Meanwhile, General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, conferred with a vice-commissar of the Foreign Affairs Office on Saturday after an earlier three-hour meeting with M. Molotov.

It was understood from Japanese sources that they had discussed the Far Eastern fisheries question, inasmuch as the Soviet-Japanese temporary fishing agreement covering Japanese rights to fish in Soviet territorial waters expires on December 31.—United Press.

U.S. Sees Loan as Reply

Washington, Dec. 2.

Announcement of a new United States loan to China was given front-page prominence in local Sunday papers, which were unanimous in interpreting the move as clearly calculated to answer Japan's signature of a treaty with the Nanking Government.

The loan decision apparently had been reached in advance, but papers here expressed the belief that the Administration timed the announcement to coincide with the conclusion of the treaty, thereby heightening its effect as an aid to Chungking moral.

The "Washington Post" significantly called the step President Roosevelt's first major international move since his re-election. The paper said that the action is expected not only to strengthen Chungking's resistance, but to encourage Soviet aid to the Chiang Kai-shek government.

The "Washington Post" further commented that the move has reinforced the belief that President Roosevelt is merely awaiting an opportune moment to render further assistance to Britain, while the "Washington Star" called the step part of the Administration's considered policy of extending all aid short of war to those nations fighting the totalitarian bloc.

Although neither the "Post" nor the "Star" commented editorially on the move, the "Baltimore Sun" opined that the move which "looks like it was carefully calculated and timed as an answer to Japan showing that now, more than ever, we stand with and behind the independent Chungking regime in its fight against Nippon."—Domei.

London Opinion

London, Dec. 2.

Sunday newspapers either belittled or ignored the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, between Japan and the government at Nanking defining the basic relations between the two countries, which was so conspicuously reported in the United States, giving prominence instead to the American loan to China.

All newspapers here today were unanimous in pointing out that President Roosevelt's announcement of a loan of U.S.$100,000,000 was the United States' answer to Japan.

Correspondents here also gave prominence to Friday's meeting between Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London.

It was stated that the discussion held dealt with ways and means whereby the sending of supplies to China could be speeded up by improved Anglo-American cooperation.

Papers conjectured extensively on the outcome of this cooperation in the Far East stressing that the move may have important repercussions on the whole war situation.—Domei.

Italy Decided

Rome, Dec. 2.

Italy already has decided to recognize the National Government of China under the presidency of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and assurances to that effect have been made repeatedly by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano to the outgoing Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Eiji Amau, well-informed quarters here revealed.

Rome will despatch an ambassador to Nanking shortly, it was predicted. Such a step, it was added, would be taken following Italian consultation with Japan and Germany. The Reich, observers here said, is expected to take a similar step.—Domei.

French Comment

Lyons, Dec. 2.

The agreement signed last Saturday between Japan and the Nanking Government was the subject of an editorial in "Le Temps" today.

"The Chungking Government itself never refused to contemplate the idea of Sino-Japanese cooperation on a theoretical plan," the paper said. "But whereas General Chiang Kai-shek always contended that any such agreement could be realized only if the two parties possess equal military strength and when all the Japanese troops have been removed from Chinese territory, Wang Ching-wei considers that an understanding with Japan is possible under the present circumstances."

"General Chiang's categorical rejection of Wang Ching-wei's peace overtures and Chungking's determination to pursue the struggle till the very end were to be expected," the paper concluded.—Havas.

Soviet Policy to China Still Unchanged

Moscow, Dec. 5.

The Soviet Government has informed Japan that Russia's friendly policy toward China has not changed following Tokyo's recognition of the Nanking regime, the official news agency Tass, announced today.

The Tass announcement emphasized that Japan had made a statement saying that its agreement with Nanking was in no way directed against the Soviet Union and that Japan desired to continue negotiations for a readjustment of Japanese-Soviet relations. The Soviet Government replied to this statement that its policy in regard to China "remains without change."

"According to a report from Tokyo on December 1, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, made a statement to the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, M. Constantine Smetanin, in connection with the agreement concluded in Nanking between Japan and Mr. Wang Ching-wei," Tass said.

"In this statement, Mr. Ohashi pointed out that article III of this agreement concerning the struggle against Communism is not directed in any way against the U.S.S.R. and that the said article follows from purely internal conditions and, independently of that, does not affect Japan's desire to adjust her relations with the U.S.S.R.

"On December 4, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, M. Smetanin, called on Mr. Ohashi and, on behalf of the Soviet Government, made the following statement:

"The Soviet Government notes the statement of the Japanese Government to the effect that Article III of the agreement concluded between Japan and Mr. Wang Ching-wei is not directed in any way against the U.S.S.R. and that it will not affect Japan's desire to adjust her relations with the U.S.S.R.

"On its part the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that the policy of the Soviet Union with regard to China remains without change."—United Press.

Unchanged

Moscow, Dec. 6.

The declaration just made to the Japanese Government by the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, M. Constantin Smetanin, that "the policy of the Soviet Union towards China remains unchanged," is the first important statement on Sino-Soviet relations for four months.

The last such pronouncement was made by the Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, on August 1, when he declared: "Regarding our relations with the great national China, which is fighting for its existence, they are ever good neighbourly and friendly in accordance with the Soviet-Chinese non-aggression pact."

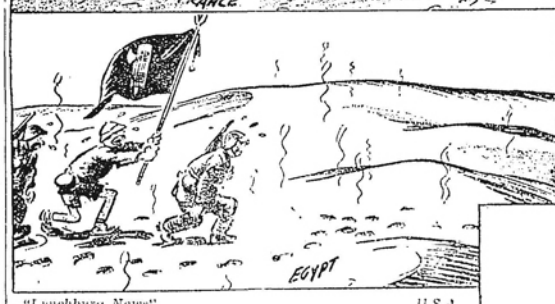
While the statement just made to Japan does not necessarily imply any setback to recent efforts to normalize relations between Japan and Russia, it is a public reaffirmation of Soviet friendship for China as represented by the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

M. Smetanin's declaration was made in Tokyo on Wednesday, following Japan's assurance that the agreement between Japan and Nanking was not directed against Russia and that it would not affect Japan's desire to adjust her relations with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

CARTOONS OF THE DAY

"News of the World" London

ANGLES ON THE R.A.F.

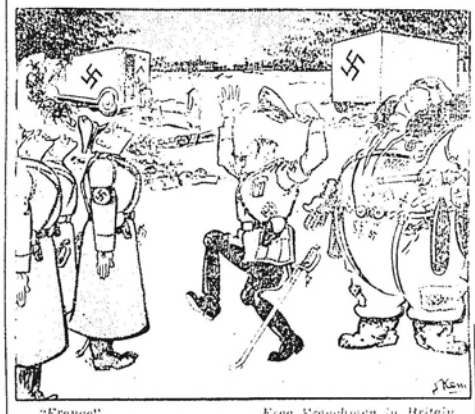


"Lynchburg News" U.S.A.

MAIN OBSTACLE—WATER.

"Melbourne Argus" Australia

IMPROPER GANDER.



"France" Free Frenchmen in Britain

HITLER: "Blood? Who cares? It's petrol I need . . ."

"Salt Lake Tribune" U.S.A.

"ADOLF ! !"

"Daily Mail" London

"Well, what am I supposed to do to make look frightened?"

"Chicago Tribune" U.S.A.

"The water hole will probably ruin his game."

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BADLANDS' BARRICADE

Dec. 4.

For the second time in two months the Japanese have barricaded the area just outside the western boundaries of the International Settlement. On Saturday one of three Japanese gendarmes who were shot at by a man alleged to be a Chinese gunman was injured and sent to hospital for treatment. It was subsequently rumoured that he had died from his injuries. Be that as it may from Saturday the outside area has been barricaded off, and the movements of thousands of residents, Chinese as well as foreign have been greatly hindered if not actually held up. It is difficult to get food into the area, while there are cases reported in which persons seriously sick have been denied that daily treatment upon which their very lives may depend. Children were prevented from going to school, though it is reported that this has since been rectified, and in general a state of complete inconvenience has been brought about, which reflects no credit whatever upon those authorities who have usurped the policing of the area in question.

The barricades have apparently been put into operation to prevent the wanted gunman from escaping from the district. There is no indication whatever that similar barricades have been placed on the western boundaries of the badlands, and if they had, that would not prevent the wanted man from escaping westwards across country. It must surely be apparent to all concerned that if the gunman remained in the area surrounding the scene of the crime any longer than it took him to get away, the man would be an utter fool. That is about the last charge which could be laid against these political assassins. The speed with which they get away from the scenes of their crimes is one of the features of their activities, and if the wanted man on this occasion was anywhere near the scene of the crime when the blockade was instituted it will indeed be surprising. Consequently the whole process, no matter how much it may commend itself to the authorities supposed to be policing the badlands, is a bad one, affording little chance for the capture of the guilty, and subjecting large numbers of people, in no way connected with the crime, to very considerable hardship.

The fact that this is the second of such crimes perpetrated against the Japanese gendarmerie within two months in this particular area suggests that the policing which is at present being carried out is as inefficient as the means adopted to catch the criminal. The state of the badlands is notorious and has been so for a very long time past. Despite efforts on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council to co-operate with the outside authorities in endeavouring to restore that area to some semblance of law and order, despite the long drawn out negotiations for the establishment of a special police force to take care of the district, nothing tangible has been done up to the present, save to arrive at an agreement in principle with the late Mayor Fu Siao-en which has not yet been implemented.

No one has been more direct in its condemnation of political assassinations, whether the victims be high or low than this journal. Their utter futility is apparent to everyone save those criminally minded who still fancy that murder is a valuable political weapon, which it has been proved time out of number not to be. But these killings and attempted killings will continue until definite action is taken against those rogues who infest this particular Alsatia, no matter what their political affiliations may happen to be. There is consequently laid upon the shoulders of the administration of Greater Shanghai, and the Japanese gendarmerie responsibilities which they have assumed up to the present with no great display of efficiency. The way has been cleared for mutual co-operation between the authorities of the International Settlement and the outside areas, and advantage should be taken of the fact by proceeding with the establishment of the special force which has been agreed upon. The badlands are in great need of a thorough cleaning up, and the Japanese gendarmes and the Ta Tao police cannot hope ever to have the situation there well in hand until that has been done. Blockades and the like neither help to prevent crime nor apprehend the guilty and the sooner more efficient measures are devised the quicker will the authorities succeed in getting the situation under control.

AXIS AND THE BALKANS

Dec. 4.

On the same day that General Antonescu, Rumanian Prime Minister, stood with King Michael and watched the German troops parade in Bucharest, to commemorate the signing of the tripartite pact by Rumania, he also spoke at the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of Rumania's acquisition of Transylvania after the Great War. Within a short time of the German army of occupation, for that is what it really is, having indulged in a little "slick goose-stepping" General Antonescu was appealing to his countrymen "across the frontier" not to despair, assuring them that immortal Rumania would again rise from its ashes. The Vice-Premier, M. Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guards, taking part in the same ceremonies spoke of the "right of our people to decide the fate of territory where they had always lived." General Antonescu is reported to have made bitter remarks indicating resentment at the loss of Transylvania, ceded to Hungary as a result of the Vienna *Diktat*.

The Rumanian Premier seems to be following a dangerous course, when, having bowed before the orders of Germany and Italy his government consented to the cession of Transylvania to Hungary, he promises his countrymen in that area that the time will come when they shall rise again, while M. Sima assures them that they shall ultimately have the privilege of deciding the fate of their homes. What Hitler thinks of all this it would be interesting to know. Probably knowing that, at any rate for the present, he has the Rumanian leaders exactly where he wants them, he is not over-disposed to take their utterances too literally. He might assume that they are but mere sops of slight comfort to a people infuriated at the manner in which their interests have been callously sacrificed to the needs of the Axis. But the fact remains that there is resentment in Rumania and that the Premier has recognized its existence in the comforting words he has addressed to his fellow nationals.

Of course the Germans are completely in the saddle owing to the penetration of substantial numbers of their forces on the specious excuses of protecting the oilfields and training the Rumanian army, and the fact is that the Rumanians have been as completely subjugated as were the Czechoslovaks, or those other nations against which Germany applied the force of arms. It seems that the object lesson of Rumania has been fully understood both by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The former has not been drawn into the Axis and is apparently determined to keep out. The latter is also so inclined, though the outbreak of incidents of disorder in that country, believed to be at the inspiration of the Germans, suggests that the old familiar technique will be applied against it when Hitler considers the time ripe enough. Obviously, what Hitler is banking upon is the traditional differences existing between the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, but those races are closer together than ever before because of the statesmanship of the Regent, Prince Paul and M. Matchek who have reached important agreements.

The Balkan nations which have fallen beneath the sway of the Axis Powers no longer have souls to call their own, and the Yugoslavs have no greater desire to pass within the Axis orbit than had Greece. The resistance of the latter will probably inspire Yugoslavia to similar courses, for the double Italian-German threat which has proved so important a factor in deciding Yugoslavia's attitude up to the present, has been proved by Greece not to be exactly so formidable as Hitler and Mussolini would have them believe. Probably the last thing Germany would wish to embark upon is military action against Yugoslavia, which it is thought would be able to give quite as good an account of themselves as the Greeks are doing. For that reason the latest attempts to stir up disorder are likely to fail. Nothing would suit the German book better than that the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes should get at loggerheads, but it is more than possible that what has happened in Rumanian, as a result of internal dissensions, will induce them to continue their present friendly attitude towards one another, realizing that division can only lead to that weakness which Hitler wants.

INTERNED REFUGEES

Dec. 5.

The declaration made by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, and Minister of Home Security, in the House of Commons, relative to the internment of so many refugees from Germany and German-occupied lands, in which he stated that any accusations of deliberate and cruel persecution would be unfounded, will indeed be welcomed in view of the agitation which has been carried on in Britain on the subject. When the war broke out the Government took what was believed to be adequate measures against fifth columnists in the country, but, with the fall of France, and the imminent danger of actual invasion, the whole situation with regard to the refugees had to be reconsidered. It was not sufficient guarantee that because a man or a woman happened to be a refugee from Hitler's dominance he or she was free from control by Germany. However well-intentioned they might have been towards the land which had extended hospitality towards them in their trouble, the fact that so many of them had left relatives behind made them subject to German constraint, and it was in their interests, and those of their relatives still within enemy jurisdiction, that they should be deprived of all opportunity to be of service to the enemy.

The extreme caution of local refugees, their fear of what might happen to those left behind in enemy clutches, are in themselves sufficient indication of the same fear which must have prevailed in some refugee circles in Britain. It was the wisest course which the Government could pursue to spread the net as widely as possible, and the fact that of the 27,000 internees, 4,000 were found to be definitely unfriendly to Britain is in itself complete justification for the move which was made. The fact that about 14 per cent. of the refugees were enemy in sympathy is significant as showing that the Government was wise in placing all refugees under restraint and considering their individual cases afterwards. Had the process been reversed, knowing how slowly such investigations usually have to be carried out, it is apparent that even now thousands of these people would still be at large and able to assist the enemy should occasion arise.

That the process involved some hardship has to be admitted. People who were completely free from suspicion were gathered in with those who were not, and the innocent had to share internment camps with the guilty. But in no case was there anything in the nature of physical brutality in which the Nazis so enthusiastically revel. At the most the refugees were deprived of their freedom, and in some instances families were inevitably broken up for the time being. Nor was there any persecution. It is manifestly in the interests of the large majority of the refugees that Britain shall win this war. Should she not their lot will be even worse than that from which they were fortunate to escape, and there were amongst their numbers 4,000 who were suspect. It is known that many German agents succeeded in entering Great Britain in the guise of refugees, and despite the fact that the separation of the sheep from the goats would take some time, it was better to make a complete haul immediately than resort to action which would only have produced delayed results.

That there was very considerable sympathy with the innocent refugees, the representations which have been made in Parliament, and the Press clearly demonstrate. That there was no less in Government circles is proved by the action which has been taken, and it should not be long before the majority of the internees, who have established their complete bona fides, regain their liberty. It has also to be remembered that Britons suspected of sympathy with the enemy have been treated in a similar manner, and that many Fascist and Nazi sympathizers have been placed where they are deprived of any opportunity of assisting the enemy. Neither rank nor wealth has enabled them to escape, and critics of the Government are deprived of any chance of claiming that there has been any discrimination against those of foreign nationality who had to be treated as suspects first until they could convince the authorities of their innocence. It may, according to traditional British ideas, be a case of putting the cart before the horse, but that it was a counsel of prudence cannot be for one moment denied, and it needs to be remembered that in this war many traditions have already been very rudely shaken.

FAITH RESURGENT

Dec. 5.

Two American comments on the manner in which Britain for the last six months has stood up under the bombing of the enemy *Luftwaffe* are both in their way peculiarly striking. The "New York Times" says "Germans can do no more to destroy the spirit of the seaport (Southampton) than King Canute could push back the waves. It will be rebuilt. Ship sirens will echo through its streets again. New armies of Americans will visit it with a new reverence as one of the places where ordinary men and women died for freedom." Mr. Walter Lippmann, whose sturdy support of Great Britain has been so valuable, says "The world owes an infinite debt to the British for giving back to men their lost faith in themselves. In the past six months, modern men have passed through the most terrible experiences in the history of the modern world." Had men lost faith in themselves? Superficially it would appear to be true. Certainly the Hitlerian régime had destroyed individual faith in the person amongst the younger Germans and led them to rely upon the state in a manner which deprived them of their very consciences, making them unthinking automata for the carrying out of evil policies.

It may very well be that under the murderous onslaught of the Germans the French temporarily lost faith in themselves. A new concept of war had been brought to them, which they had not anticipated, and fear and doubt replaced the confidence with which they entered the war. Rumania had faith in itself which disappeared because of disunion and the intrigues of men seeking power. But Bulgaria and Spain have not lost that faith, while Greece is proving that it is in no way diminished amongst her people. Races which have a touch of servility in their make-up have but a weak faith in themselves, and to keep their courage up have to indulge in vainglorious boasting, such as so frequently marks the declarations of the leaders of the enemy. They are those least fitted to withstand the strokes of adversity. As long as they are successful they are fine fellows to themselves, but when reverses come they are unfitted to take them in their stride.

But there are races throughout the world who have not lost faith in themselves as witness the Chinese during the last three years. People whose homes are threatened, whose whole concept of life is placed in jeopardy, who see the menace of slavery hovering in the background of possible defeat, men who will dare everything for the ideals which they hold sacred have never lost faith in themselves. Rather the great call of adversity brings it out in its fullest form. The British have not given back to men their lost faith in themselves; they have merely proved that it continues to exist. With them it has always existed,—faith in themselves, faith in their country and faith in their cause. It breathes in the literature of Great Britain all the way down the centuries. There are many who like Oliver Wendell Holmes would write:—

His Home! The Western giant smiles,
And turns the spotty globe to find it:—
This little speck the British Isles?
'Tis but a freckle,—never mind it.

It is that freckle which others have in the past sought to depreciate, that speck against which Hitler is hurling all that he possesses in the hope of breaking the spirit of its people. He will not do it. For the size of the British heart is in inverse ratio to the smallness of the isles, and if the spirit of the people needs description it is to be found in the stirring words of Tennyson, in whose verse the term "England" embraces the whole of those people who inhabit Great Britain:—

There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be
There are no hearts like English hearts,
Such hearts of oak as they be;
There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be.
There are no men like Englishmen;
So tall and bold as they be!
And these will strike for England,
And man and maid, be free
To foil and spoil the tyrant
Beneath the greenwood tree.

WHAT HITLER KNOWS

Dec. 6.

There may be a great deal in the private reports which are being received in Washington forecasting sensational changes in Europe in the near future. The war is not now going well for the dictators, and because of that a rift appears in the lute. Mussolini's military genius has been productive of no results favourable to the common cause. His prestige, as well as that of his army leaders, is under a definite cloud and the Italians, who never were really in favour of the war, and have at no time had any liking for the Germans, are becoming restive. Despite all the blatant claims to naval successes in the Mediterranean, Italy has failed to strike one effective blow against the British Navy. That Hitler knows only too well. The struggle has not yet ended in Greece, and it would be unwise to be too optimistic for Mussolini in order to retrieve his face may be expected to redouble his efforts, though the chances of success would not now be so great as they apparently were when he embarked upon his ambitious venture. That Hitler also knows.

He knows more. He fully understands that the entry of the Italian nation into the war, just on the eve of the French collapse was timed so as to permit Italy being on the winning side, without any great expense either in life or money. Mussolini thought that the defeat of France would mean the end of the war. He has been sadly disillusioned and he finds that not only is he not on the side which had some prospects of winning easily, but is himself faced with defeat. If the counter-stroke which is threatened in Albania fails as miserably as the initial invasion of Greece the results will be disastrous; if in order to save his waning fortunes he calls upon Hitler for aid,—it does not matter much whether Hitler gives it or not,—the effect upon his standing with the

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Italian people will be precisely the same. Mussolini is proving to be, as this journal has consistently said he would, the weak sister in the Rome-Berlin Axis, while it is even claimed that his usefulness as a partner to Hitler has been irretrievably damaged.

Italy will not be allowed to withdraw from the Axis; Germany would undoubtedly overrun the country if it attempted any such thing, but the reports that there is a possibility of Hitler seeking to attract France into a military alliance with himself, suggest that France would be given preferential treatment at the expense of Italy. It would indeed be tragic if M. Laval were persuaded to follow such a tortuous path, but the man's search for personal power is such that he might stop at nothing. It is believed that his mooted visit to Berlin is in connection with some such development. From Hitler's point of view such a change would be most attractive, involving the use of the remainder of the French fleet against Britain in the Mediterranean, and it is probable that he would be prepared to promise a high price for it. Whether that promise would ever be kept, in the unlikely event of a German victory is something over which there need be no speculation. Hitler's promises are only too well known. He did not even keep the one which assured the German people that he would be in London on August 15.

Casting back over the years to the Abyssinian campaign, it is apparent that Mussolini threw in his lot with Germany hoping to get revenge for the futile sanctions which were employed against him on that occasion. Despite subsequent attempts on the part of Britain and France to reach a better understanding, Mussolini held out, and eventually made a gambler's throw by siding with the former enemy of his country. The best interests of his nation are being sacrificed for what is relatively speaking nothing more than sheer pique. The littleness of the man is further emphasized by such things and the grandiosely planned invasion of Egypt, which is now held up because he has placed himself in such a position that he cannot afford to supply Graziani with the reinforcements in men and material which are now so badly needed in Albania. Thus Italy, proving to be the weak sister as she did in the last war, may in the not too distant future prove to be a definite liability to Germany. The last thing that Germany wants at the moment are liabilities. She already has enough of them and is going to acquire more.

THE OIL QUESTION

Dec. 6.

If it is true as Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, claims that the enemy is growing uncomfortably short of certain materials, then very considerable damage has been done to both Germany and Italy, both of whom will soon be forced to dig into their reserves, a process from which they have been saved up to the present by the wholesale looting of the countries Germany has occupied. Oil, copper, and rubber so seized, it is reported are now exhausted, and Germany is said to be back where she was six months ago. According to Mr. Dalton, Germany's safety margin of oil has not yet been touched, but she is using more oil than she is producing, and that is because of the success of the R.A.F. raids against supplies, storage and transport. Mr. Dalton claims that, because of the difficulty of transporting the Rumanian oil surplus to Germany, and because crude oil is not very inflammable, it was nonsense to suggest bombing Rumanian oil wells. He would rather wait until Germany had spent labour, and time in refining, and transporting the oil, and then bomb it.

That there is something to be said for that argument is plain. Yet crude oil does burn, as many an oil driller has learned to his cost. Crude oil sent to Germany for refining may go to one of a number of refineries, with the possibility that some of it will ultimately find its derivatives employed in aeroplanes or tanks. There is consequently a very strong school of thought which supports the idea that the Rumanian oil-fields should be bombed and destroyed, for if the source is destroyed it then becomes certain that Germany is receiving no oil from Rumania whatever. The conclusion follows that it is better to deprive Germany of all Rumanian oil than to permit of even a small portion of it getting through. For that reason there will be many who will not cordially endorse Mr. Dalton's views. Obviously the fewer facilities the Germans have of getting fuel the swifter will effective inroads be made into German reserves, and the rate at which those are depleted will have a very significant influence upon the duration of the war.

If Germany runs short of oil she will have to stop fighting. The manufacture of synthetics apart from the question of cost, cannot hope to fill the gap between Germany's available supplies and her growing consumption. In this connection, as in many others, Hitler has not been able to place Germany in a position of self-sufficiency, while the fact that Italy is without synthetic oil plants, and is expected to feel the pinch of the blockade even sooner than Germany, means that she will have to depend for replenishments upon Germany, whose position is shown to be by no means satisfactory. That is where the weakness of the Axis may develop at the greatest rate. Italy, proving herself not to be the wonderful aid which Hitler apparently thought at one time it would be, and being in danger of becoming a liability, may sooner or later induce Hitler to withhold oil supplies on the ground that Italy is doing no good with them.

By doing so he would not be cutting his own throat but would indeed be increasing his potentiality for resistance. There is a distinct possibility of developments happening which may induce Hitler to cast Mussolini off to fend for himself. That can more quickly be brought about by concentration on Italy both by sea and air, forcing the quick exhaustion of her supplies on the one hand and inflicting severe blows on the other. It does not matter from what point of view this question is examined; it is clear that the first duty of Great Britain is to give the Greeks every assistance on the one hand, and to seek out Italian oil resources on the other and destroy them. For if it is true of Germany that she must cease fighting once her oil supplies are exhausted, so also is it of Italy. The elimination of the latter country by defeat by such means would have a resounding repercussion throughout the whole of the world, and would mean the beginning of the end of Hitler and his gang.

THE RICE CRISIS

Dec. 7.

It speaks well for his public spirit that Mr. Yu Ya-ching should come forward at this juncture with a scheme for alleviating the sad state of affairs brought about by the continued increase in the price of rice, which has now reached a wholly unprecedented level. His scheme put briefly is to establish a constant stock of 200,000 bags of rice, purchased as cheaply as possible, to sell at cost and to replace sales by immediate purchases, so that there would be maintained a circulating supply of rice continually replenished. Mr. Yu Ya-ching expresses the belief that $15,000,000 is all that is necessary for the purpose, though as to whether this sum would really prove sufficient some doubt has been expressed. In considering means of adjusting the present unfortunate situation, it has to be remembered that the high price of the staple is due in the case of local rice to the squeeze obtained by the Japanese as the cereal passes on its way from grower to retailer, in the case of foreign rice, to high freight rates, and in both cases to exploitation by local dealers in the market.

Control of the rice market is wholly without the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council, whose authority is very limited, and the only possible way of securing relief is for competitive suppliers to enter the market, when the operation of the rules of supply and demand might do something to break the monopoly of the present rice deals. It is clear that little relief can be expected in connection with foreign rice because of the high freights prevailing, and the unlikelihood of anyone being able to secure cheaper rates, and the only apparent remedies consist of competition with the exploiters and negotiation with the Japanese to bring about less interference with the passage of rice from the interior into Shanghai. With regard to the last named it has to be remembered that there is also a shortage of rice in Japan which is also not without its effect upon the local situation, so that there is a general concatenation of circumstances each one of which is playing its part in bringing about present conditions.

Excellent as Mr. Yu Ya-ching's scheme appears to be, it is suggested that it would be greatly assisted by the active intervention of employers of labour on his side. The latter are vitally interested, not only for the sake of their employees, but also on their own account, because high prices of rice mean bigger wages bills, and consequently higher costs of production. Amongst the important employers of labour in Shanghai there are plenty of hard headed business men, used to competition, who could well form a cooperative association to purchase rice and compete on the local market. Thus it is suggested in some quarters that a mutual rice supply company, capitalized on a basis, say of $50 per employee, should be in a position to compete with local dealers, negotiate with the Japanese on a business basis, and so further the scheme which Mr. Yu Ya-ching has in mind. Such an organization would not compete with his, but would in fact be complementary to it.

It is apparent that, if some such scheme were carried out, it might not have much effect upon the truly economic causes of the present price of rice, but certainly would tend to remove those abuses which contribute so greatly to the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing. All that can be hoped for is that some arrangements may be made whereby rice can be obtainable on the local market at cost price. That would immediately have the effect of obliging manipulators to change their tactics. It is a scandalous state of affairs that certain people should be able to batten on the misfortunes of so great a city as Shanghai, and the two schemes briefly outlined above should have a remedial effect. In any event both of them are well worth the closest study. The situation is indeed serious and the consequences of failing to bring about an amelioration may prove to be exceptionally grave. To accept the present position with the idea that nothing can be done about it would be the gravest mistake. Mr. Yu Ya-ching clearly believes that something can be done, and his belief should be thoroughly investigated.

GREEK SUCCESSES

Dec. 7.

The Greek claim from Athens to the effect that Santi Quaranta on the Albanian coast has been occupied by the Italians, is supported by a report carried by Reuters to the effect that the Italians are retreating along the coast northwards towards Chimara. It is stated that the Italian campaign in southern Albania has virtually collapsed with the capture of the town. Meanwhile the Greek forces are pushing forward in the centre, and on the extreme right they are moving from Pograditza westwards towards Elbasan, which is at present an important rallying point for the Italians. The Greek command has apparently decided incessantly to hustle the Italians in their retreat, giving them no opportunity to reorganize, with ultimate objectives in view of Valona and Durazzo, which, if they succeed in capturing, would involve the loss of all the main ports on the Albanian coast to Italy, who would then have only that of San Giovanni di Medua, in northern Albania completely unfitted for the purpose of handling large quantities of men and material should Mussolini still seek to revive fortunes which now appear to be wanag.

To a very large extent the terrific energy and enthusiasm of the Greeks, created by realization of the successes they have already gained against the enemy, are responsible for the rapidity with which they are following up their enemy, and the speed with which the Italians are withdrawing. The rate of Greek progress suggests that the Italians are incapable of presenting any effective resistance, and that chiefly because they are being given no time in which to reorganize. Indeed the Greek reports of the amount of material abandoned by the Italians suggest that to some extent the withdrawal of the Italians almost amounts to a rout. Much of this may be attributed to the methods which the British and Greek airmen are employing, taking a leaf out of the German book and resorting to dive bombing attacks which inflict great losses and keep the Italians on the move. That, together with the fact that the Italians are fighting in what after all is practically enemy country,—for the Albanians have not the slightest love for them,—are in the main responsible for the disorder into which the Italians have been thrown.

The methods employed by the Greek high command suggests that they are not anxious over a possibility which has already been discussed, of danger being created to their right flank by the sudden entrance of Yugoslavia into the struggle. That nation is still determined to remain neutral, despite the enormous pressure which is being brought to bear upon her by the Axis Powers. Indeed short of Hitler going to Mussolini's rescue there appears little chance of the latter being able to recoup his losses, and what little chance there may be seems to be diminishing under the swift hammer-blows of the pursuing Greeks. It would be premature to think for one moment that the Albania campaign will be brought to a speedy end. Mussolini may still seek to retrieve his lost prestige. The idleness which Graziani is displaying in northern Africa indicates the failure to arrive of the much needed reinforcements and supplies for which he has repeatedly asked, and the deduction to be drawn is either that Mussolini wants all he has in Italy for use in Albania, or that he is reluctant to embark upon any new adventure which would bring him into conflict with the British who are only too anxious to meet the Italians, but who certainly will not undertake to move across waterless deserts which are presenting Graziani with such a headache. Indeed it may yet be that the problem in northern Africa may be solved by what is happening in Albania, for if the Greeks carry their successes to the end which is hoped for them Mussolini should have more than his bellyful of defeat, and be reluctant to go in search of more in other theatres of war.

ITALIAN DILEMMA

Dec. 9.

When it was first realized that the Italian invasion of Greece was not proceeding according to programme a change was made in the command in Albania. Now that the Italians have been severely beaten, and complete defeat stares them in the face, Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff, has resigned, — or has been removed, — and Count de Vecchi, Governor of the Dodecanese Islands, has followed suit. Marshal Badoglio was never a party man, and it is reported was opposed to Fascism in the beginning, but Count de Vecchi has all along been a prominent Fascist. The latter's successor is also a strong party man, and the indications are that the Party is taking over command of the Italian venture from the military experts who foresaw what was likely to happen, and who in fact have completely vindicated their professional merit. What would have been the course of events if Marshal Badoglio had resigned, when the advice of military officers against the invasion of Greece was rejected, it is not easy now to see. Mussolini might still have proceeded with his plans, and it is possible that the marshal remained in office with the intention of doing everthing possible to secure victory for his country. When it was seen that that was unlikely, and that defeat was to be faced, he either resigned, of his own free will, or was instructed to do so by Mussolini.

If the latter is in fact the case, then it is clear that Mussolini is in desperate need of someone who can produce spectacular results to restore the prestige of the Fascists, who have up to the present displayed nothing but complete military ineptitude. It does not seem likely that the marshal's successor, more of an administrator and politician than an experienced soldier, will be able to do what more qualified military experts failed in. At the same time the change is an open confession of failure. More than that it is one which is plain for all men to see including the Italians themselves, and the probabilities are that it will have a profound effect upon Italian *moral*. From that point of view the disappearance of Marshal Badoglio from the scene adds very considerably to the importance of the defeat which has been inflicted upon the Italians, and adds considerable colour to the story that Germany through the good offices of Turkey is anxious to bring about peace between the two countries.

Apparently the German idea is that Greece should repudiate the British guarantee to defend Greek independence, participate in Hitler's new order and receive a German pledge similar to that given to Rumania. That would indeed be an empty return for giving up British assistance which has been supplied in such quantity that the Turks are openly expressing the favourable impression it has made upon them. It is not very likely that the Greeks would do any such thing, for their own safety now requires that Italy should be driven out of Albania and that country's integrity restored. Thus with a grateful Albania on her northern border Greece's position would be immeasurably stronger than it was before. Such a development would be infinitely better than acceding to German plans which would eventually mean Greece coming under German domination, in exactly the same way as Rumania has. That it is already distasteful to the latter is clear from recent utterances of Rumanian statesmen which called forth emphatic protests from Germany.

That the German offer will be backed up with a threat to come to Italy's assistance should it be rejected may be taken for granted. It is the only card which Hitler has to play, and, if he is obliged to play it, it will amount to the completest humiliation of Mussolini that it is possible to conceive at this time. At the same time it would be a further proof of the growing bankruptcy of Hitler's diplomacy. He may have succeeded by cozening and fraud to induce Rumania to come within his uneasy fold, but the Greeks flushed with victory, and conscious of the aid which has been forthcoming from Britain, and that which is promised from the United States, are not likely to succumb either to Hitler's threats or blandishments. It would be the height of imprudence for Greece to sacrifice in such a manner that independence for which it has fought so valiantly and successfully, and would at the same time amount to a piece of treachery towards Britain of which it is impossible to believe the Greeks would care to be guilty.

ARTS IN LONDON

Dec. 9.

On Saturday the official German news agency issued a message to the effect that despite the war cultural life in Germany is carried on,—while of course the spreading of *Kultur* is still left to the indiscriminate German bomber. The first paragraph of the report is by no means uninteresting: "If what doctors say is correct,—that the best sleep is before midnight,—then Berliners are presently leading a most healthful and exemplary life. Although occasional British air-raids of the German capital have not caused any damage worth mentioning, nevertheless they have compelled many Berliners to spend their evenings at home." It is not with the turgid lie as to the slightness of the damage done by British airmen—which is denied by the loudness and frequency of German complaints against them—that concern need be felt at the present moment, but with the smug suggestion that Germans are able to proceed with their cultural life,—heaven save the word,—undisturbed by Britons.

The suggestion behind it all is that such is not the case with London. That, of course is false. There has been some interference with the pleasanter side of life, but the fact is that artistic London carries on just as splendidly as London all round has proved it can. There are the excellent daily concerts in the National Gallery, the luncheon and after luncheon ballets of the Arts Theatre Club. The Walker Galleries

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are showing an exhibition of English water-colours, British paintings since Whistler were shown this summer in the National Gallery, Artists of Fame and Promise have been shown in the Leicester Galleries, together with French and English paintings. aquatints by Georges Rouault have been shown in the Redfern Galleries together with French and English paintings. The D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. has been playing at the King's Theatre Hammersmith, a season of intimate opera has been presented at the Mercury Theatre, and Sadler's Wells has been presenting weeks of opera and ballet. "All's Well that Ends Well," by the now German adopted William Shakespeare, is being played daily at the Vaudeville Theatre. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the annual Shakespearean Festival was held from April to September at Stratford-on-Avon as usual.

This does not complete the long list of cultural activities in London which the German bomber has completely failed to halt. The cinemas carry on as usual, lectures are plentiful. Books continue to come from the publishers' presses, and despite a certain amount of German interference the B.B.C. gets on with its programmes as imperturbably as ever before. That excellent Sunday newspaper "The Observer," although not presenting as many pages as before the war, continues to devote very considerable space to the artistic activities of the nation. William Glock writes his deeply interesting musical articles, one of his most recent being about Bach's keyboard music, while the latest mail carries reports that artistic London is inclined to increase rather than diminish its activities. Army bands play in the London parks and squares, and the lighter as well as the educational side of life is little dislocated by the fact of war.

This then is the answer of the great metropolis to the German bomber. That damage to London has been grave no one for one moment will seek to deny, but that the Germans have produced any real effect upon the *moral* of the people is clearly proved not to be the case. But there is another aspect of the German report which needs to be considered. British bombing of Berlin has forced the Berliners to change their hours exactly as German bombers have forced Londoners. It is to be assumed from the German story that this is not because of the alleged ineffectiveness of the British raiders, but apparently from some desire to make the Berliners live a healthier life,—or something of that sort. They have to take their culture a little earlier. That is true also of London, but the fact that Londoners can forget the war for a time and indulge in pleasurable activities is the clearest possible proof that whatever material damage may have been done, the spirit of the people remains good.

A FAMILIAR TRICK

Dec. 10.

The shortage of material for propaganda purposes which Germany is suffering, firstly, because of the comparative failure of her last diplomatic offensive, and the severe defeat which Italy has suffered in Albania, is leading Dr. Goebbels' satellites into fresh woods and pastures new. After endeavouring to transform the Anglo-Italian naval engagement south of Sardinia, on November 27, from a hit and run encounter into a glorious Italian victory,—won of course by superior Italian speed,—the German lie factory is endeavouring to laud German air-raids over Britain. The technique adopted is to allege that enormous quantities of bombs have been dropped over Britain, and to contrast it with the alleged small weight dropped by the British. That involves the usual lie which will be dealt with. The German journals have been splashing official reports to the effect that the Luftwaffe has dumped 6,747,000 kilogrammes of bombs on Britain during November say, roughly 6,747 tons. Of that weight rather less than half is alleged to have been dropped on London, while the German news agency carries the statement that about 5,055 tons have been dropped in the course of twenty-three raids.

There is no particular point in questioning these figures. They may be true, though, knowing the German predilection for the lie, the probability of these figures being a gross exaggeration cannot be wholly disregarded. Whether that is so, or not, the fact does remain that a very large number of bombs have been dropped on Britain, and substantial damage done. It would be foolish not to admit it. The official German statement goes on to say, according to the "Volkischer Beobachter" that the "November balance is quite clear," pointing out that but 430 tons have been dropped on "Reich territory." A striking example of the *suggestio falsi!* Here is an attempt to prove to the German people and the world at large that the British retaliation has been of pygmy proportions, whereas it is well known that such is not the case. From Narvik in the north down to the Spanish frontier, hundreds of raids were carried out during November, and wholesale destruction wrought upon enemy bases, aerodromes, railways, assembling yards, munition factories and all manner of military objectives. Raids have been carried into the very heart of Italy, and even if it is true that the weight of bombs falling on the Reich is no greater than what the enemy alleges, many times that tonnage have been launched against German and Italian military objectives. The German assertion is that the R.A.F., "in comparison to (*sic*) these heavy German retaliatory blows, is able to inflict on Germany only insignificant 'scratches'." It is the old trick borrowed from the last war,—the claim that now as then German territory is inviolate.

Yet the fact remains that enormous damage has been done in the industrial areas of Germany, that her output of war material has been grievously hampered and reduced, and that from the north-western area there has been a general trek to points further east and south in an attempt to escape the attentions of the British raiders. And, what is more, the British have concentrated solely upon German military objectives, whereas the news from Britain, completely substantiated by the various letters received in Shanghai and published in these columns, shows that a very large amount of the German bombs have been indiscriminately dropped upon non-military objectives as part of the Hitlerian campaign of terrorism which has so completely failed. Hitler does not foam at the mouth about R.A.F. raids, as he has done, without some cause, and that cause is the realization that the British airmen have been getting home on the targets allotted to them, ruining his chances for his long-delayed invasion of Britain. In connection with this German claim, it is interesting to note that Germany now alleges that Italy has air mastery over the Mediterranean. That, of course, is clearly demonstrated by the manner in which the British and Greek aeroplanes have been able to hammer the Italians in Albania and bomb Italian ports. The Italians in fact have as healthy a respect for the Allied airmen as they have for the British navy, which they demonstrate by keeping out of the way as far as possible. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from these extravagant and untruthful claims, and that is that things are going by no means well for the Axis, which is merely whistling to keep its courage up.

FORCE YET UNUSED

Dec. 10.

The Allies—and this term may be taken in this connection to include the United States and China—may be accused by historians of this world-wide conflict of having failed to use the maximum forces at their disposal in winning this war. The accusation will not be justified when the mobilization of man-power and industry is only considered; but the accusers will look at things from a longer point of view than is at present common, and charge that spiritual and psychological forces were allowed to go shamefully to waste. In particular might this charge be justified in connection with the objects of this war. It is admitted that the leaders of the Allied countries are correct in limiting their ambitions to what can be attained at the moment—that is to say, in concentrating on winning the war, with all the powers which have been put at their disposal, whether these powers being material or otherwise. At the same time it would be an evidence of foresight and confidence in the outcome, if the authorities of the Allies, in the present crisis, were to appoint an expert commission to determine what are the conditions on which they may be prepared to discuss a future resettlement of the world.

The terms which overshadow all others are, of course, the complete elimination of the powers of hatred and barbarism which are just now in control in Germany. There must be a complete change of mind in the German hierarchy before the idea of peace can emerge from the sphere of pure speculation. On the one hand there is the will to destruction, the will to anarchy or nihilism, and a frame of mind which is anti-everything and pro-nothing but itself; on the other there is an as yet nebulous desire for a return to freedom, to a state of affairs in which the world was at one time happy, but which has been perverted by rubber-truncheon policies into the present era of slaughter, and both moral, and physical havoc. So far as the physical side is concerned, there is only one course to pursue—to beat the wielders of the rubber truncheons into submission, and this side is being actively looked after, at considerable pain and cost. It is open to doubt, however, whether the other side has received the attention it deserves.

There can be nothing but sympathy for the statesmen of the Allied powers who are called upon from time to time at this stage to make detailed pronouncements upon the Allied war aims. At present these aims can be expressed only in generalizations: first, to conquer the subversive influences which have overswept a large part of the world; and second, to build up an order which will make a recurrence of this upheaval for ever impossible. In the second aim, it will be observed that the world fought for a similar object between 1914 and1918, in the "war to end wars" but which in the end did much to provoke the present conflict. The errors which resulted in this tragedy were largely the outcome of unpreparedness for peace by the Allies of 1914 and 1918. To begin, with, they fought to preserve a *status quo ante,* but during the course of the war it was borne upon everybody that the *status quo ante* was not good enough—that most of the necessary ingredients had been destroyed. The victorious powers sat round the peace conference table without having properly worked out the ideas upon which permanent peace should be based.

If there is the danger of a similar mistake being made in this war, it must inevitably result in an increased reluctance by neutral powers to assist the cause which they instinctively know to be theirs also. Why should the United States expend vast resources to perpetuate a condition which will result in international explosions every quarter of a century? Why should they exert every effort to aid the British Empire to survive this extremity, when they may be called upon to do precisely the same thing all over again before another generation has had time to mature? It is in the second of the Allied war aims that the world may have hope—to make a recurrence of this upheaval for ever impossible. But how is this to be done? Not by beating the enemy to their knees: that was done last time, and what has been the result? It is by producing a concrete and constructive alternative to the "new order" which has been proposed by the destroyers of the present system, and by showing to the humblest of the world's inhabitants that this alternative will provide the longed-for security.

In the concentration on self-preservation which has been enforced upon the nations threatened by Nazi aggression, the immediate aim of survival may obscure the longer aim of founding a world in which the threat to survival cannot recur. The Nazis have a definite plan before them; they are prepared to modify this plan as circumstances permit, so long as they get the greatest advantage out of it. In the main, however, it is the establishment of a world hegemony, with Germany as the dominating power and the rest of the world as a girdle of subsidiary peoples, deprived of the ability to resist their masters and of the economic possibility to do anything but what they are told. The plan has been outlined in great detail by Haushofer, the philosopher and theoretical guide of the Nazi movement. What is the alternative offered at present by the opponents of the Nazi terror? It seems to be purely negative. To overthrow the authors of the threat, without producing any organized plan to take the place of the destruction they have caused, seems the limit at the moment. Yet the opponents of barbarism, of pagan terror, have at their disposal the best brains of Europe, among them the geniuses which have been driven out of the countries where the Nazi blight has been worst. Surely at this time an unofficial, international commission might be assembled, composed of men of the true scientific turn, of the real objective frame of mind, who can subordinate purely national causes to those of world importance, to work out the frame-work of the new world which must inevitably rise from the ashes of that which is now being destroyed.

SHANGHAI NOTES

Recent Share Issues

Two recent issues of shares in local concerns by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have indeed been remarkably successful. Towards the end of October they offered for subscription 500,000 shares at $6, amounting to $3,000,000 in Ewo Breweries Ltd. the public responding with applications amounting to no less a sum than $27,000,000, or nine times the amount required. Within the last few days the same firm invited appplications for 424,000 shares at $5.50 in the Shanghai Worsted Mill Ltd. amounting to a total of $2,332,000. The issue was again heavily oversubscribed, applications representing no less a sum than $82,000,050 or approximately forty times the amount asked for. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that there is a large amount of money in national currency still in Shanghai looking for reasonably safe and profitable investment, and this despite the flight of capital which has taken place during the past three years. In their way these oversubscriptions are indicative of the resilience of the port, and a splendid tribute to the manner in which it has stood up since the outbreak of the China Incident. Indeed it is more. It is a sign that, when peace does again return and normal conditions prevail, there will still be available the money necessary to reorganize to meet the new conditions which will be created. From that point of view these issues are most gratifying, for they are an augury of coming prosperity when Shanghai can really get down to business again.

A.D.C. and Shakespeare

For obvious reasons it is not customary to indulge in criticism of A.D.C. Club Evenings, such as that which was held on Monday night at the Lyceum Theatre. That is not the intention now, but rather to extend congratulations to the organizers of the programme, and especially to the lady responsible for the four extracts from Shakespeare's plays which were done so remarkably well. Nearly twenty years ago the A.D.C. had the temerity to produce "Twelfth Night." Despite the fact that they had at their disposal such stalwarts as Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow as producer and actor, Mr. and Mrs. Morley Peel, Mrs. Chris Wingrove, Mr. K. W. Tribe as Andrew Aguecheek, and Mr. Blanchard as Sir Toby Belch, Shanghai took it into its head that the A.D.C. amateurs simply could not play Shakespeare. The show opened to a half filled house, but proved a success; the next night the attendance was a little better, but it was not until about the fifth performance with Shanghai realizing that the amateurs could stage Shakespeare brilliantly that a full house was obtained. If memory serves the production showed a small profit of a few hundred dollars, certainly not enough to justify the risk of producing another such play. Shakespeare consequently went back into abeyance, save for an occasional performance of one excerpt or another. Monday's performances of portions of "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "Macbeth" and "The Tempest," rose in increasing excellence until the perfectly-brilliant acting of the last named. The evening clearly showed that there are amateurs in Shanghai capable, under efficient training, of producing a full Shakespearean play, and it is to be hoped that the Club will consider putting one on.

AROUND THE WORLD

The "Good Risk"

There should be no misapprehension about the importance of immediate United States' assistance to Great Britain, either for the salvation of the ideals which most of the world hold dearest, or for the safety of the United States themselves. The attitude taken by Mr. Henry Ford, the motor magnate, that the more assistance that is given immediately, the more quickly will the war be brought to a victorious conclusion, is the correct one. In spite of heavy losses from bombings and attacks on shipping, the British Empire is by no means reduced to an extremity. But this does not lessen the importance of the fact that the greater the help and the greater the speed with which it is provided, the sooner will victory come. Upon victory by Britain and her Allies, the whole future of the world depends. No one could possibly be more grateful than the British Empire for the assistance already given, or more appreciative of the willingness with which the people of the United States have put forth their efforts to save the world from a major catastrophe. But the fact remains that the menace is so great, the threat so imperious, that the maximum effort of every nation whose freedom is in jeopardy—and that means every nation not at present under Axis domination—is necessary at once, if simple safety is to be preserved. The alternative is further crippling of the forces of civilization, further destruction and slaughter, until the powers of darkness directed by Hitler are overcome. There can be little doubt that the resources of the British, Netherlands, and Belgian empires, when they are organized, will be sufficient to throttle Nazi expansion schemes and prove the fallacy of that "will to rule" philosophy which is behind the arrogance of the Axis. While the difficulties of the heads of the United States' Administration are understood and appreciated, it is not possible to dismiss the thought that these are no times in which to talk in insurance terms of the future. "Good risk" or "bad risk" are relatively unimportant. It is essential that the fact should be pressed home that there is no "risk" about the matter at all; the choice which looms before the belligerents and also before every nation which cherishes freedom, is quite plain. It is the choice between life as a free people would like to live it, or a manner of life which would be superimposed by alien authority.

Fascists Without Trousers

For a variety of reasons trousers have come to be regarded in Italy as something every good Fascist should do without. This does not mean that good Italians are to be required to go about with the nether half of the body bare, but merely that shorts are considered more "virile" and therefore more suitable attire for all those who believe in the policy of stabbing neighbours in the back. According to the latest newspapers from Italy, the press there has come to the conclusion that there are definite national advantages in the wearing of shorts. The Federation of Italian Industries recently decided to launch a campaign of advertising and shop display, proving that shorts are much more hygienic than long trousers and are "an important contribution to the campaign of self-sufficiency." The new fashion, it is declared, "will liberate men from the useless, bourgeois, cumbersome long trousers and other accessories that complicate men's clothes and render them annoying." Annoying to whom? It cannot be the other sex, since they have been busy usurping what was formerly believed to be the male prerogative of trousers and have reduced shorts to such shortness that the sports departments of all newspapers have been forced to give considerably more space to women's competitions than ever before. No thinker can entirely dismiss the idea that there is an accession of "virility" by the simple process of cutting down one's long trousers until they reach only to about the knee. It is perhaps fortunate for the Italian army that the latest reports from Greece and thereabouts do not show the men of the line up in quite such a pitiful light as was first believed. Apparently the General Staff was more at fault than the fighting soldiers—or perhaps it was the Fascist Party which tried to tell the General Staff what it ought to do, in spite of the General Staff's warnings to the contrary. At all events, it appears obvious that if the Italian Government wishes to introduce a bit of "virility" into its fighting forces, it should immediately take a pair of scissors to the ornamental breeches worn by its fighting commanders. If this drastic action proves to be insufficient, it might afterwards take the same scissors to the legwear of the troops, though those at present retreating in Albania through three and four feet of snow might possibly argue that warmth in the circumstances is a trifle better than "virility."

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

Two Bishops Consecrated

Pageantry at Wuhu Limited by War Necessities; Chinese Anglican Church Gets New Dignitaries

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

THE first co-consecration service to be held in the history of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui, (Anglican Community) in China, was held at Saint Lioba's Church, Wuhu, on Saint Andrew's Day, November 30. The two new Bishops are the Right Rev. Lloyd Rutherford Craighill, consecrated to the office of diocesan bishop of Anking, and the Right Rev. Robin T. S. Chen., D.D., to the office of assistant bishop. Bishops Craighill and Chen are successors to the Rt. Rev. D. T. Huntington, D.D., the first bishop of the diocese since the beginning of its separate history in March, 1912, almost twenty-nine years ago.

Bishop Craighill was nominated by the House of Bishops of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hai which met in Shanghai on December 2, 1939, and elected to the office of bishop by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kansas City on October 15, 1940.

Dr. Chen was elected by the Standing Committee of the Anking Diocese last May, and the election was confirmed by the House of Bishops and the Standing Committees of the other twelve dioceses of the Chinese Church.

Three Bishops Officiate

According to the canons of the Church, three bishops are required to consecrate another bishop. The three bishops present on this occasion were the most Rev. Thomas Arnold Scott, Bishop of North China, and chairman of the China House of Bishops; the Rt. Rev. P. Lindel Tsen, Bishop of Honan; and the Rt. Rev. William Payne Roberts, Bishop of the missionary district of Shanghai.

The procession assembled in St. Lioba's parish house shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, November 30. The Rev. Irving Erhping Wang, rector of Saint Lioba's Church, was Master of Ceremonies. Present conditions being what they are, the procession was only a third or a fourth as long as it would have been had this co-consecration taken place before hostilities began, when full representation from all the parishes and diocesan institutions would have been possible. However, the presence of the ten lay delegates and twelve of the thirty clergy of the diocese, together with the guest pastors of local Wuhu churches, guest clergy from the Hankow and Shanghai dioceses, and the three bishops already listed, made an impressive procession. It is the first time in three years that so many representatives from both the free and occupied portions of the diocese have assembled together.

The body of the church was filled to capacity with Chinese members of the two local parishes, St. James' and St. Lioba's, together with most of the foreign community in Wuhu, missionary and business folk, and guests from Shanghai and elsewhere.

Sermon by Bishop Tsen

Following the processional and the ante-communion service, the consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Tsen. He took as his text, using it throughout as a refrain, those stirring words spoken of Paul and Barnabus—more stirring in Chinese than in English—which may be translated: "These two did not care for their lives, but only for the name of the Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 15.26). Beginning with a brief summary of the history of the diocese under Bishop Huntington, when the foundations of the work—evangelistic, educational, and medical—laid in the 1890's were carried on to greater fulfilment, Bishop Tsen passed on to a picture of the early church, beset with dangers within and without—dissension within and opposition and persecution without—and to the two missionaries Paul and Barnabus, and all the other Apostles and early Christians, who, because they did not care for their own individual lives, were able to see the church increase daily in its corporate life.

The main part of the sermon dealt with the struggle between the church and the world throughout the centuries: the church always seeking to preserve its prophetic character and to utter the word of God to the world; the world always seeking through persecution or blandishment to win the church to serve its own ends. This same struggle has come down to us in our day and generation. Paul and Barnabes saved the church from becoming racialized in their day; others during the centuries have saved it from becoming the "imprisoned slave" of some form of cultural exploitation, and today the task is ours.

The closing words of the preacher's charge were:

"May the spirit that filled the Apostles so fill you that you will daily carry your cross in shepherding Christ's Church. May you care only for the glory of God and the benefit of the Church. May you not care for your own life, remembering that he who cares for his life will lose his life, while he who cares only for the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and His gospel will keep his life. This is my humble and sincere advice which I present to you two beloved brothers with the prayer that you and I may mutually endeavour to fulfill the same."

Consecration Ceremonies

Following the sermon, the Rev. L. K. Craighill was led forward to the consecrator, Bishop Roberts, by his two attending presbyters, the Rev. Y. M. Li, and the Rev. Hunter C. C. Yen. Credentials from both the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and from the House of Bishops of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui, were duly presented and read.

The consecrator's chair was then taken by the Most Rev. Thomas Arnold Scott, D.D., and Dr. Chen was led forward by his attending presbyters, the Rev. Arthur Tao-en Wu, and the Rev. Ralph Hwei-ming Chang. The proper credentials from the Chinese Church were presented and read.

The Litany followed, (the Rev. Rankin T. S. Rao, Litanist), after which came the vesting of the bishops and the ceremonial of the laying on of hands. After the consecration of Bishop Craighill by Bishop Roberts, Bishops Scott and Tsen participating. Bishop Chen was consecrated by Bishop Scott, the other Bishops, including the newly-consecrated Bishop Craighill, joining in laying hands upon his head.

The Communion Service, celebrated by Bishop Scott, assisted by Bishop Roberts, closed the impressive ceremony, and the two new Bishops went out to meet the joyful and hearty congratulations of their people.

Pro-Japanese Official Shot in Hankow

Hankow, Dec. 6.

Barely two hours before the expected arrival here from Nanking by air of General Nobuyuki Abe, special envoy to the Nanking régime, on "a tour of inspection," Mr. Hsieh Dau-tse, political adviser to the Hupeh provincial government, was shot five times by five Chinese gunmen in the French Concession at nine this morning.

Mr. Hsieh, who is 58 years of age, was immediately rushed to hospital, where his condition is said to be serious.

All gates to the Concession were closed after the shooting, and the French authorities have begun a very strict house to house search.—Reuter.

North China to Have Air-raid Drill

Peiping, Dec. 4.

Elaborate A.R.P. exercises will be held in various cities in North China, including Peiping and Tientsin, within the next few days, according to the Chinese press.

They will be under the supervision of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in North China.

In accordance with tentative arrangements, air-raid precautions drills will take place at Tientsin, Shihchingshan, Tungchow, Nanyuan, Fengtai and Nankou on December 13 and 14, and at Peiping on December 15 and 16.

The British, French and Italian Concessions will join in the Tientsin exercises, it is stated.

The exercises will include soundin,g of the air-raid alarm, and light and sound control.—Reuter.

Chinese Claim Hupeh Victory

London, Dec. 5.

A crushing defeat, involving over 20,000 casualties, was inflicted on Japanese troops who carried out an attack in northern Hupeh last week, according to an official despatch received last evening by the Chinese Embassy in London.

The Tahungshan region was the objective of the Japanese offensive, and the fighting was bitter.

The despatch adds that Chinese troops captured Chennankwam, in Kiangsi, last Saturday.

"Enemy remnants," it states, "withdrew into Tongking, Indo-China."—Reuter.

Central Yangtze Fighting

Chungking, Dec. 5.

Severe fighting is going on in the Central Yangtze valley, in the vicinity of Pengtseh, below Kiukiang, according to reports received here.

Japanese forces are said to have launched attacks on Chinese positions on the south bank of the Yangtze, where the Chinese, reports state, have been threatening Japanese shipping plying between Shanghai and Hankow.

After the arrival of seven warships with reinforcements from Kiukiang, despatches state, Japanese forces at Pengtseh, under cover of aircraft, artillery and naval bombardments, launched attacks in four columns against Chinese forces eastward and southward of Pengtseh, near the Anhwei-Kiangsi border.—Reuter.

Frenchmen Wounded in Japanese Bombing

Chungking, Dec. 5.

Two French railway employees were wounded, 14 Annamite and three Chinese workmen killed, and 30 Annamites wounded, when eight Japanese planes, coming from bases in French Indo-China on Tuesday raided Tchechuen station and yards on the Yunnan Railway, some 150 kilometres northward of Hokow, an Indo-China frontier station.

Important locomotive sheds were apparently the Japanese objective, but only one locomotive and 20 wagons were damaged. Most of the bombs fell among the railway staff quarters and this accounted for the high death toll.

The names of the wounded Frenchmen are Casets and Clement. Their injuries are not serious. All the wounded have been transported to the railway hospital at Kaiyuen.—Reuter.

Peiping-Nanking to Be Linked by Telephone

Peiping, Dec. 2.

The long distance telephone between Peiping and Nanking may be opened for the public by the end of this year, according to the local Chinese press.

The instalment of cable between Tsuchow and Pengpu undertaken by the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company has been completed.

The telephone lines connecting Pengpu with Nanking are in process of being installed by the Central China Electrical Engineering Company and are expected to be completed by the middle of December.—Reuter.

Villages Punished for Train Wreck

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Quoting recent arrivals from Soochow, the "Shun Pao" states that Japanese authorities shifted the responsibility of the recent blasting of a Nanking-bound train (from Shanghai) near Soochow in which more than 200 casualties were caused to Chinese villagers living in the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy, whose houses they set on fire.

Big and small villages near the train wreck are alleged to have been wiped out by fire, rendering many people homeless. Heartrending scenes are said to have been witnessed by travellers as women and children wept over the destruction of their houses during the cold weather.

Only a few bodies lying near the railway track following the explosion, said to have been caused by dynamite buried by guerillas, have been identified by relatives. Bodies dismembered beyond recognition were cremated by the Japanese.

More than 100 injured passengers are still lying in hospital in Soochow. Most of them were seriously injured and crowds of relatives of the injured thronged hospitals where the injured were being cared for. Wrecked coaches have been transported to the Soochow Railway Station.

Sir John Latham's Mission in Japan

Hongkong, Dec. 7.

Australia desires only peace and the promotion of trade in the Pacific, Sir John Latham, first Australian Minister to Japan, said here yesterday.

Sir John arrived here yesterday *en route to Japan. He will sail on* Monday for Shanghai.

Sir John said his principal objective is the promotion of peace in the Pacific where Australian interests lie.

Australia has no territorial ambitions and all her interests are in the direction of peace, Sir John said.

Japanese purchases of Australian goods recently decreased because of the war and Australia is trying to resume normal trade between them, Sir John said.

In view of Australian relations with overseas countries Australia thinks it desirable to be represented by her own officials. Sir John said in regard to his appointment as the first Australian Minister to Japan.

Sir John is staying at the Government House here during his Hongkong visit.—United Press

Abe Inspects Japanese Troops Near Nanking

Nanking, Dec. 3.

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Ambassador extraordinary to China inspected Japanese troops stationed in the vicinity of Lishui, 60 kilometres west of Nanking, accompanied by his staff. General Abe also toured the districts of Tienwangsze, Kuyung and Tangshui, southeast of Nanking.

Gen. Abe is expected to return to Japan shortly, his mission to China having ended successfully with the signing of the basic treaty between the National Government at Nanking and Japan November 30. It is expected in well-informed circles that a new ambassador will replace Gen. Abe.—Domei.

Three More Tientsin Britons Enlist

Tientsin, Dec. 3.

The total number of volunteers for His Majesty's Forces to have left Tientsin is now well on the way to 50, of whom lads from the Tientsin British Municipal Emergency Corps (Volunteer Corps) comprise no less than forty.

The latest batch to proceed for service has now sailed. The three Tientsin young men will join in the ranks of the British Army. They are Messrs. Alan L. Capstick, Denis O'Hara and George Fetherstonhaugh. All of them are members of the Tientsin British Municipal Emergency Corps.

The Tientsin press has announced the engagement of one of the above volunteers—George Fetherstonhaugh, son of the late E. C. Fetherstonhaugh and Mrs. F. Haynes, of Hongkong, and Elaine de Guerin Goodman, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Goodman, of Harbin. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was connected with the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd. --Reuter.

Wang Ching-wei Reports To Political Council

Nanking, Dec. 5.

The regular session of the Central Political Council of the Nanking Government opened at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government, formally reported on his inauguration as President, the signing of the basic treaty between China and Japan, and the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The session was the first one held after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty.—Domei.

Salvage Tug Racing To Hellenic Trader

Hongkong, Dec. 4.

The salvage tug Henry Keswick is proceeding to the assistance of the freighter Hellenic Trader which left Hongkong on Monday bound for Hongay in French Indo-China.

R.C.A. Communications last night intercepted a signal from this freighter saying that she was stranded, breaking up and needed prompt assistance. The vessel gave her position as north of Hainan Island, latitude 20.14 north, and longitude 110.58 east.

Though the R.C.A. Communications said the message intercepted was from a British freighter, it is believed that the vessel is the Greek vessel owned by M. Emmanuel P. Yannoulatos, and has a registered tonnage of 2,052.—Reuter.

Kuling Community Numbers Under 40

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Only one American resident is here now, and it is understood that she will probably be leaving in the near future. This will mean that the foreign members of the community number just under 40. Great difficulty has been had in arranging for a fuel supply for the winter, but through the assistance of the Liaison Officer steps have been taken to obtain sufficient wood and charcoal in the vicinity, though the cost of wood is nearly double last year's price.

Prices of all commodities are rising; rice is nearly five times last year's figure, despite the fact that there was a fairly good harvest round the foothills. Many Chinese of the poorer and middle class have left Kuling for their homes as they cannot afford to remain. But there are probably about 100 or more of the poorest families, who have no other homes, and the relief committee is considering steps to help them when the really cold weather sets in. Subscribers to the Berkin Memorial Fund may be glad to know that one bed at the Community Hospital has already been endowed, but the fund is still open, and it is hoped that a second bed can be endowed to give free treatment to deserving cases. Dr. Rowley is in charge, with Mrs. Price as matron, their services being entirely voluntary, only the Chinese staff being paid.

Conditions locally remain quiet, though there is a small amount of petty thieving, chiefly due to poverty and now and again a bungalow is broken into.

Police Chief Mourned At Tientsin

Tientsin, Dec. 2.

Japanese authorities today joined French Concession officials in mourning the death of Mr. Ku Yu-ko, chief of Chinese detectives of the Municipal Police of the French Concession, who was fatally shot by two assailants who broke into his residence last night.

The late chief of detectives, his colleagues declared tonight, displayed brilliant ability in ferreting out Communists hiding in the French Concession during the anti-Red campaign carried out jointly by French and Japanese police.

Some sources here believed that the official was killed by Communists.—Domei.

New Highway Completed In North China

Shihmen, Dec. 7.

A 220-kilometre driveway connecting Shihmen, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Tsanghsien, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has recently been completed by the North China Railways Company and will be opened to traffic on December 15.

The new 36-metre-wide motor car highway, construction of which started in February this year, runs from east to west across the Hopeh plain. It will serve as an auxiliary line of the Shihmen-Tehsien Railway recently opened by the North China Railways Company.—Domei.

Manchoukuo to Use Synthetic Fuel

Changchun, Dec. 4.

Manchukuo will use substitute fuels for motor-cars shortly, according to the "Manchurian Daily News."

In view of the current shortage of petrol in this country, the Government has decided upon a policy to encourage the use of substitute fuels in order to curtail drastically the consumption of petrol, as well as coping effectively with the rapidly increasing volume of transportation accompanying the development of national defence industries.

In future, the paper adds, cars in the country will, in principle, be fitted with equipment enabling them to use substitute fuels.—Reuter.

Newchwang Said Safe In Southern Port

Hongkong, Dec. 7.

Considerable mystery surrounds the report issued yesterday to the effect that Mackay Radio had picked up distress signals from the China Navigation Company's steamer Newchwang.

Butterfield and Swire state that the report is entirely inaccurate as the Newchwang is still in China waters, having left Hongkong on November 28, and being now in a South China port.—Reuter.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR (continued)

Indo-China Towns Bombed

Spread of Hostilities Seen in Hanoi ; Bangkok Reports Air Fighting ; Peace Efforts

Vichy, Dec. 3.

SIAMESE planes renewed their bombing attacks on Thakhet and Savannakhet, Laos border towns along the Mekong River in Indo-China, dropping bombs again on December 1 and 2 after first attacking them on November 27 and 29, the Government announced today.

Serious casualties were caused by the bombing of the two unfortified open towns, the Government said.

The Government, however, published a denial of foreign reports that Thai troops had succeeded in crossing the frontier and occupying three districts in the vicinity of Aranya. (The official Bangkok communique made this claim.)

The Government also denied that French planes had been shot down in Thailand or that French planes had bombed Siamese towns, declaring that such reports were absolutely groundless and evidently circulated in an effort to place the blame for the start of the hostilities on the French.—United Press.

Spread of Fighting Seen

Hanoi, Dec. 3.

The spread of hostilities along the Laos and Cambodia borders between Indo-China and Thailand was reflected today in reports of the Government Generale which said that reprisals were believed to have been carried out yesterday.

Details of the reprisals, however, were still lacking because of alleged native Fifth Cummist activity. Native Fifth Columnists were believed to have been responsible for cutting all telephone and telegraph wires between the Laos border outposts and towns where the hostilities seem centred.

Communications with Mekong Valley towns and Hanoi were completely severed. Although Hanoi officials remained calm, they were beginning to state that they expect the situation to worsen.

They declared, however, that Indo-China would not cede a single inch of its territory to Thailand and that they would prefer vultures tearing them apart while they were alive and fighting.

While native uprisings in Cochin China seemed to be dying out, French planes continued to bomb the railway junction of Mytho, where some 10,000 native rebels were concentrated.

One French sailor was killed and several were wounded when Thai forces opened machine-gun fire on a French river boat cruising the Mekong River below Vientiane, capital of Laos province, the Government said.—United Press.

Thai Communique

Bangkok, Dec. 3.

Three Thai planes drove off two French planes following a five-minute fight over Nakornphanom yesterday morning, the High Command communique said.

One French plane made a forced landing in French territory, the communique declared. The High Command said that French anti-aircraft batteries had fired on a Thai air patrol near Thakhek, but mentioned no damage. It was learned here that border towns were enforcing blackout nightly.—United Press.

Peace Efforts Continue

London, Dec. 2.

Although relations between Thailand and French Indo-China have rapidly deteriorated culminating in aerial hostilities on November 30 between the two forces, authoritative quarters here disclosed today that negotiations for a settlement of the dispute are continuing. These circles added that there is no reason why a solution should not be reached.—Domei.

No Ill-treatment

Hanoi, Dec. 2.

The allegations made by Bangkok Radio that French troops in Indo-China have been summarily shooting Indo-Chinese subjects, who try to cross the border to seek shelter in Thailand are completely devoid of any foundation, according to an official communique published here today.

The same communique announced that a number of French priests and nuns expelled from Siam were bullied and subjected to acts of violence.

Thus, on November 29 Mgr. Gouin, Father Malavol, and Sister Ursule, expelled from Siam, arrived at Thakhek. They said they had been placed in an iron cage by the Siamese authorities and kept there for ten hours. They were not allowed to take their personal effects or any money with them. The next day, they met at Savannakhet Father Escoffon and Sister Yvonne, who had been ordered to leave Oubone. Father Escoffon had been publicly slapped and struck by the Siamese.—Havas.

Entire Border Closed

Hanoi, Dec. 2.

As relations between Thailand and French Indo-China worsened as a result of frontier clashes at various points along the Mekong River, which forms the boundary, Indo-China authorities today closed to traffic the entire Thai-Indo-China frontier.

Reports, meanwhile, were received here that Thai planes again bombed the frontier town of Thaket. Ten bombs were reported to have been dropped on the town. It also was reported that Thai planes flew over the town at an altitude of only 50 metres, machine gunning the streets.

Indo-China authorities disclosed that two persons were killed and two others wounded in the attack on Thaket.—Domei.

Alleged French Attack

Bangkok, Dec. 2.

Thai police, assisted by two planes, repulsed French attempts to seize Krat on the Siamese gulf, the Thai High Command announced in a communique issued on December 1. The communique, based on "reports received from various sources," said that a French warship, which had been anchored off the coast, was cooperating with army forces which had previously landed at Watobyam, four kilometres off the Thailand coast, and launched an attack against Kret.

The French warship retreated towards Kohkong, according to the communique, which claimed that the French vessel was disabled and set afire as a result of three aerial bombardments which damaged the port and stern guns.—Domei.

French Hopeful

Hanoi, Dec. 4.

There were no reports yesterday of major fighting along the Thailand-French Indo-China border and officials were hopeful of successful negotiations by M. Roger Garreau, French Minister to Bangkok, before the coming of the dry season which would be an impetus to large-scale hostilities.

Despite the serious situation on the border, French officials jocularly were saying that Indo-China might be invaded by squadrons of Siamese armoured elephants.

French officials denied Bangkok's claim of having sunk a French gunboat on the Mekong River.

A lull in native "fifth column" activities, which have been rampant recently, enabled French authorities to attempt a complete clean-up of the revolting natives, the French declared.

One Thai pilot and observer were said to have been captured at the Cambodian air field at Lovea near the Thai border when the pilot landed there, unconsciously pulling a "wrong-way Corrigan" stunt.—United Press.

Repeated Bombings

Vichy, Dec. 4.

Thailand planes during the past four days repeatedly bombed the Mekong River border towns of Thakhet and Savannahket, causing severe casualties, a French communique said today.

The communique denied that Thai troops had occupied French territory near Aranya and that French planes had bombed Thailand or that any French planes had been downed.

It was understood officially, according to the communique, that the Thai armed forces consisted of 100,000 troops, including 22 battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, eight groups of armed cavalry and 35 tanks, plus some American planes.

It was estimated that the Thai Navy was stronger than the French Far Eastern squadron.—United Press.

Forced Landing

Saigon, Dec. 3.

A Siamese military plane, which had been flying over Indo-Chinese territory was compelled to make a forced landing in Cambodia this afternoon, it was officially announced today.

The plane landed in the Sisophon region of Cambodia without mishap. The pilot was uninjured and was immediately placed under arrest by the Indo-Chinese authorities.—Havas.

Transport Shelled

Bangkok, Dec. 4.

Thailand anti-aircraft guns on Monday scored several hits on an armoured French transport attempting to land troops on the Thai side of the Mekong River near Nongkai, the High Command communique said yesterday.

"The transport attempted to escape, but was stalled in mid-stream, the communique declared. Thai guns fired on the ship yesterday morning, further badly damaging it, it added.

The communique said that onlookers saw the ship explode and that many French soldiers on board were killed and injured.

French long-range guns fired across the Mekong, hitting a police station and pagoda near the northern frontier town of Tatpanom. Thai batteries replied and a Thai plane machine-gunned the French Indo-China guns, the communique said. There were no Thai casualties and damage to the French side was not known, it was said.

The Saigon radio, in a Thai language broadcast, warned Indo-China against sending troops to the frontier to "answer Thai action."—United Press.

No Extension

Vichy, Dec. 5.

There has been no extension of Thailand-French Indo-China tension recently and negotiations are proceeding between M. Roger Garreau, French Minister to Bangkok, and Thai officials, it was officially stated here yesterday.

Official circles said that the French had high hopes of a friendly settlement without sacrificing territorial integrity.—United Press.

Native Leaders Arrested

Hanoi, Dec. 5.

Nearly all revolting native leaders in Cochin China have been arrested in order to suppress uprisings, the Government General announced today. The Government General also categorically denied Bangkok radio reports that French planes had bombed Thai towns.

M. Adrien Roques, Resident Superior, flew from Vientiane, capital of Laos, to the southern part of the province.

Meanwhile, the Government General disclosed that Siamese machine-gun bullets yesterday raked the French guardhouse at Poipet, on the Thai-Indo-China border, where a Dutch journalist was slain on Tuesday.

Killed by Shot Gun

Three Thai war planes circled over Poipet as the guns blazed, it was reported.

Investigation revealed that Mr. Hubert Hermans, Dutch newspaperman representing the Netherlands East Indies newspaper "Soerabajaen Handelsblad," was killed by a shot gun blast.

A native, thought to be Siamese, jumped to the guard house porch and fired a 12 gauge shotgun point blank at Mr. Hermans who was sitting inside. The killer escaped in the darkness.

Indications here are that the French desire to "crack down" on Thai agitators in Indo-China as well as other important problems.

Native Uprisings

Numerous native uprisings were reported by the Government General yesterday. Native disturbances were numerous in three provinces of Western Cochin China. Repressive measures were effective in eastern Cochin China where incidents were said to be less frequent.

Twenty native peace officers were killed, nine disappeared and 21 were wounded during repressions in southern Cochin China. The threat of further uprisings in northern Indo-China brought several French gunboats to Hanoi and the arrest of 48 so-called Communists in Tonkin and Annam.

Repressive measures were said to be continuing in northern Tonkin against natives who pillaged Langson and organized uprisings.—United Press.

Negotions

Vichy, Dec. 6.

Negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the clashes along the Indo-China-Thailand border were continuing, despatches from German sources said today.

The "Moniteur," the newspaper which is published by M. Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, prints a despatch from a German point saying that the "extension of the conflict between Siam and Indo-China is not desirable from the viewpoint of Japan and also because it will furnish an occasion for Anglo-American and Jewish financial circles to fish in troubled waters."—United Press.

River Battle

Tokyo, Dec. 6.

Two French gunboats appeared at Nongkai in the middle reaches of the Mekong River and bombarded the Thai border garrison on December 2, a report received here from Bangkok today states.

The gunboats left as darkness fell, but returned the next morning, when the Thai artillery concentrated their fire on them causing several casualties among the crews.—Reuter.

—Reuter.

Towns Raided

Hanoi, Dec. 7.

Thai troops and planes yesterday repeatedly raided French towns along the Mekong River but there were no casualties and the French did not return fire, it was officially announced here today.

Thai troops and planes twice machine-gunned Poipet, Cambodia, but the French did not retaliate.

Later, one Thai plane dived three times at the wharves at Vientiane, capital of Laos province, and strafed them while another plane circled over the city where nearly 100 French civilians reside. French troops also are garrisoned at Vientiane.

Government officials minimized the incidents and said that they would not fight unless the Siamese advance into Indo-China territory.

Because of the strained situation the Indo-China Government was still unable to communicate with M. Roger Garreau, French Minister to Bangkok, since communications were severed. Attempts to reach M. Garreau via Singapore also failed.—United Press.

Hanoi Denies Allegations

Hanoi, Dec. 6.

Well-informed circles here denied once again today the repeated allegations made by Bangkok Radio of acts of aggression perpetrated by French forces on land, at sea and in the air, against Thailand. These authorities stressed that the allegations were completely unfounded.

"All the apparently specific details which accompanied the allegations were solely the fruits of the disorderly imagination of Bangkok radio editors," they added.

The Bangkok Radio alleged that attempted landings by French troops had been repelled by Siamese forces on the West bank of the Mekong River and in the Gulf of Siam.

Well-informed circles declare that French troops never attempted to land anywhere, and nothing is known of the type of enemies who were the cause of the valorous exploits by the Thai army to which Bangkok Radio complacently referred.—Havas.

No Counter Attacks

Hanoi, Dec. 7.

Despite crossing of the Indo-China frontier yesterday by Thai troops at Poipet and the machine-gunning of that town by Thai aeroplanes, Indo-China forces did not counter attack, it was reported here.

The planes acted in concert with the troops crossing the frontier in Cambodia, it was stated. Later the same day, Thai planes carried out an attack to bomb Vientiene, it was announced.

It was learned that French Indo-China authorities are worried over cable connections with Bangkok, as the situation between the two countries continues to be tense.

Another cause for uneasiness is the fact that the undersea cable to Singapore is believed to be severed, since there has been no response obtainable from that point.

Consulate Closed

The Thai Consulate at Saigon, the only Thai government office in French Indo-China, was closed on Friday, and all staff members of the Consulate sailed for Bangkok from Saigon on the same day, it was reliably learned here today.

All Thai nationals in French Indo-China had already evacuated Indo-China.—Domei.

Fighting in N. Laos

Hanoi, Dec. 9.

With the French determined to retaliate after every attack, very serious fighting was reported today to have broken out in northern Laos province as French and Thai troops machine-gunned and bombed each other's border outposts.

French officials emphasized their willingness to negotiate and said that they consider the clashes by no means lessening the possibility of a peaceful settlement. They added, however, that they would not tolerate attacks of any kind, all of which would bring retaliation, "otherwise the Siamese will be too cocky."

"Early Sunday," said an official communique, "Thai troops without provocation machine-gunned boats on the French side of the Mekong river at Vientiane. We replied. There were no casualties on our side.

Bombs Dropped

"At 10 a.m. shooting was resumed. In the afternoon a Thai plane flew over Vientiane without bombing. At 5 p.m. three light bombers and one fighter dropped ten bombs on Vientiane, injuring a civilian, burning a house and destroying two huts.

"The French authorities in the past three months have shown sufficient cold-bloodedness and willingness to negotiate, but they do not tolerate this.

"This morning French planes dropped 22 bombs on Lakhon, Thai territory, southeast of Vientiane," the communique concluded.

The authorities this evening announced that Thai planes at 10.40 a.m. today dropped seven bombs on Savannakhet, causing material damage but no casualties. French retaliation probably will be forthcoming, they said.

Chinese Troop Concentrations

Meanwhile, authoritative Chinese circles here reported the concentration of more than five crack divisions of Chinese troops equipped with heavy artillery along the Kwangsi border.

The British Consul-General for Indo-China, Mr. W. Bruce Henderson, today authorized the United Press to deny the Japanese radio broadcast from Tokyo quoting the British Minister to Thailand as saying that the British Government was sympathetic toward Thailand's territorial demands against Indo-China.—United Press.

Artillery Duel

Savannakhet, Dec. 9.

French seventy-fives blazed into action at 7.45 a.m. today somewhere near Savannakhet, hurling more than 30 shells across the Mekong River into Thailand.

I watched the activity from a trench on the banks of the Mekong and was told that the shells were directed against the Thailand airport across the river.

The Siamese were replying toward Savannakhet, sweeping the town with machine-gun bullets and firing small artillery into French Indo-China.

French native soldiers who were lolling under the tropical trees this morning slipped into position at the sound of firing, while the post office and other administrative offices continued business uninterrupted.

From the trench, I could faintly spot figures on the Thailand bank of the river and also saw some yellow-robed priests along the bank of the river. I could faintly discern a battery of 105 howitzers.

It was reliably reported that French planes carried out reprisals this morning following yesterday's Thai bombing raid on Vientine, capital of Laos.

French Will Fight

Resident Superior Adrien Roques of Laos told the United Press that one native child was wounded and one horse and one pig were killed in yesterday's Thailand air raid on Vientiane, capital of Laos. Destruction otherwise was negligible, it was said. He said that Vientiane was almost completely evacuated and that French Indo-China would fight to protect the population of Laos and to carry on the French duty.—United Press.

More Japanese Demands In Indo-China Alleged

Chungking, Dec. 7.

Japan is demanding the employment of Japanese nationals in the government of French Indo-China, including the Departments of Finance, Communications and the Army Office, the "Ta Kung Pao" reports today.

The daily adds that the Governor of Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Decoux, is referring the demands to the Vichy Government for consideration. The newspaper also states that the Japanese are endeavouring to take over the administration of the Police.—Reuter.

Colony Stops Rice Exports

Hongkong, Dec. 5.

With a view to conserving adequate stocks of rice, the authorities have prohibited exports from today. Hitherto, licensed exports of rice had been permitted.

The authorities have also fixed retail prices, which were recently sharply rising owing to a shortage of stocks of rice.—Reuter.

Italian Station Bought By North China B.A.

Peiping, Dec. 7.

The radio broadcasting network in North China was placed under complete control of the North China Broadcasting Association today when an Italian-owned radio station here was purchased by the Association, which bought an American-owned station in 1938 and a British station last year.—Domei.

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Britain to Hold Singapore

Singapore, Dec. 5.

Britain's new commander-in-chief of Far East Forces, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, today reiterated Mr. Winston Churchill's declaration there will be a steady flow of men and munitions to Far East areas.

No effort will be spared to provide maximum defence preparations in areas under his command, Sir Robert said in an interview here.

"We will hold Singapore no matter what happens," Sir Robert said the British Prime Minister told him prior to Sir Robert's departure from England.

Sir Robert was completing a tour of Malaya defences, after which he will visit Hongkong, Australia and New Zealand.

Britain continually will increase and strengthen her Far Eastern defences, Sir Robert said, adding that he anticipated a larger army and air force.

Air strategy necessitated unity in command of Burma, Malaya and Hongkong, Sir Robert said.

Referring to his instructions to communicate directly with British representatives in countries concerned with the Far East, Sir Robert said he would contact Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to Washington, directly, if he thought it necessary but that so far no occasion had arisen demanding such contact.—United Press.

New British C.-in-C. Interviewed in Malaya

Singapore, Dec. 4.

Though it was his task to prepare his command for the eventuality of the war reaching the shores of Malaya, "I will do my utmost to prevent it," declared Air Chief Marshal Sir Henry Robert Moore Brooke-Popham, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, in an interview with the Japanese-owned newspaper, "Singapore Herald."

Asked to comment on Anglo-Japanese relations, Sir Robert said, "There is no reason whatever for war, but I cannot guarantee peace." While there was no reason for panic, what happened in Europe could happen in Asia, he added.

Questioned regarding Malaya's preparedness to resist an invasion, the new commander expressed the opinion that Malaya could make things "very uncomfortable" for an invader, adding that the country was in a "much better position to repel an attack than many people try to make out."—Reuter.

Quezon's Reelection As President Seen

Manila, Dec. 3.

Political leaders and Filipino business quarters believed today that the chief effect of President Roosevelt's approval of the first three amendments to the Philippine Constitution in history would be to permit the reelection of President Quezon.

The amendments allow a president of the Philippines to be elected to two four-year terms instead of a single six-year term.

The amendments, Filipinos said, would give President Quezon the "green light" for reelection during the troublous four years ahead in which the Commonwealth would be preparing for final independence.

They said President Roosevelt's signing of the amendments constituted a "solemn reaffirmation of United States policy of assuring the Filipinos the greatest freedom possible in managing their internal affairs."

President Quezon is cruising in his yacht. He is recovering from an illness.

Meanwhile, shooting cases, in which several were killed and wounded were reported in Davao, Occidental, Negros and Pampanga provinces as interest increased in the December 10 provincial municipal elections.

Pampanga was seething with reported threats of "revolutionary action" by radical leaders headed by Sr. Pedro Abad Santos of the Socialist Supremo Party.—United Press.

N.E.I. Gives Two More Spitfires

Batavia, Dec. 2.

Another two Spitfires have been added to the seven which the Netherlands East Indies presented to Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, on his birthday.

The funds for the latter two were raised through the assistance of the St. Andrew's Society here. The funds were very easily raised as the Spitfire fund has become very popular with the populace of the Netherlands East Indies.—Reuter.

First Foreign Casualty In Indo-China

Hanoi, Dec. 4.

Mr. Hubert Hermans, Dutch newspaperman representing the Netherlands East Indies newspaper, "Soerabjach Handelsblad," was killed by a Siamese sniper yesterday evening, becoming the first journalistic casualty of the Thailand-Indo-China clashes.

He was killed by a single bullet at 6.30 p.m. while sitting at a guard house at Poipet on the border. The shot was believed to have been fired by a Siamese sniper, who had crossed the border into French territory.

Mr. Hermans was severely wounded, succumbing en route to a hospital at Battambang.

The 32-year-old Dutch newspaperman was attempting to reach Bangkok after spending nearly a month here. He planned to visit Chungking after Bangkok.

He recently arrived in the Far East by clipper plane from New York after escaping from Finland on a small freighter.

He once worked for Reuter's bureau in Holland and spent one year covering the Spanish civil war for Dutch papers. He left behind a wife who is residing in Holland.—United Press.

N.E.I. Unimpressed by Japanese Threats

Batavia, Dec. 2.

"We find it hard to understand how a country that is always outraging others should find its own innocence so outraged over the recent alleged incidents occurring in the Netherlands East Indies," declares a newspaper in the Netherlands East Indies commenting on Japanese newspapers' threats of action against the Netherlands East Indies unless recent alleged anti-Japanese incidents ceased.

The Netherlands East Indies press is not in the least perturbed by these threats in Japanese newspapers.—Reuter.

Elizalde Receives Manila Amendment

Washington, Dec. 4.

The Department of the Interior yesterday transmitted to Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner at Washington, sealed copies of the Amendments to the Philippine Constitution approved on Monday by President Roosevelt.

The Department granted Sr. Jose Yulo, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, permission to carry the three Amendments to Manila for formal presentation.

The Speaker confirmed his plans to sail with his family in the ss. President Pierce in the middle of December in order to arrive in time for the opening of the Assembly in January.

Sr. Elizalde will leave Washington next week to meet with Sr. Yulo on the west coast. Meanwhile, he planned to obtain a second conference with Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, on Filipino defence projects.—United Press.

U.S. Troop Transport Reaches Manila

Manila, Dec. 5.

The U.S. Army troop transport Etolin, formerly the Matson Lines flagship ss. Matsonia, arrived today carrying 175 officers and men from the Selfridge Field 17th Pursuit Squadron, commanded by Maj. K. J. Gregg.

The Etolin carried an undisclosed number of pursuit ships—which with the recently arrived 20th Squadron from Hamilton Field brings the U.S. Army's air strength to its highest in the history of the Philippines.

It was noteworthy that the Etolin did not carry Army families, although the Army so far has not duplicated the U.S. Navy's action of evacuating dependents from the Philippines.—United Press.

"Effective Action" to Be Taken by Japanese

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

A proclamation threatening "effective action" to crush lawlessness in Peiping was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in North China yesterday.

This follows the assassination of a Japanese infantry colonel in the city's main street by an unknown Chinese on Saturday. Since then the tension has been acute.

The proclamation stated that various Japanese and Chinese organs will be used to suppress the disorders.

Tang Liang-li Objects To Reuter Despatch

Nanking, Dec. 9.

Mr. Tang Leang-li, Director-General of the Central Publicity Board of the Nanking regime, issued the following statements to the press yesterday, says the "Central China Daily News."

Mr. Tang said that in an interview with Reuters' correspondent on November 30 at Nanking, the said correspondent reported him as having declared that, "Even if the Nanking Government should join the Axis bloc, that would not mean that the Nanking regime was hoping for a German victory."

Mr. Tang pointed out that during the interview with Reuters' representative, the latter did not take down the notes of the interview, and complained that Reuters' correspondent did not tell him beforehand that the interview would be issued in Reuters' releases.

What he had actually said was "Whether or not the Nanking Government would join the Axis bloc has nothing to do whatever with whether we hope for a German victory in Europe." Mr. Tang claimed that Reuters' correspondent was mistaken by misinterpreting his original statement, and said that Reuters' correspondent had written the despatch out of memory, since no notes had been taken down.—Reuter.

Japanese Vessels Shell Chekiang Coast

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Chinese reports indicate that the Japanese have not yet forsaken their policy of landing troops in east Chekiang despite their recent reverses. At noon on Saturday, it is stated, a Japanese war vessel opened a bombardment along the coast off Chuanshan. About 40 shells were fired and steam launches carrying soldiers were sent out to effect a landing, but they were repulsed, it is claimed.

Many Japanese 'planes circled over the districts in Chekiang. On Friday, 21 bombs were dropped by the machines on an undisclosed place. More than 40 houses were destroyed and seven persons killed. Casualties were also reported from two other districts.

Gen. Abe Bids Farewell To Wang Ching-wei

Nanking, Dec. 9.

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Embassy Counsellor, called on Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, at 10.15 o'clock this morning to bid the latter farewell. Ambassador Abe will return to Japan and will be succeeded at Nanking by Mr. Kumataro Honda, newly appointed Ambassador.—Domei.

Chinese Official Shot Dead at Soochow

Soochow, Dec. 4.

Mr. Peng Tzu-chia, 64-year-old councillor of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, was shot to death by a gunman in the vicinity of his home at Shihchuanchieh.

The Chinese official was hit in the chest by several shots. An extensive hunt for the terrorist is now under way.—Domei.

New Manchoukuo Envoy to Japan

Changchun, Dec. 6.

Mr. Li Shao-keng, Minister of Communications of the Manchoukuo Government, today changed posts with Mr. Yuan Chen-tao, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, it was announced here.

Mr. Y. Nakagawa Fills New Tientsin Post

Tientsin, Dec. 4.

Mr. Y. Nakagawa, O.B.E., has been invited by the Tientsin British Municipal Council to fill the newly created post of Adviser on Japanese Affairs, it was announced today.—Reuter.

New Province for Manchoukuo

Changchun, Dec. 3.

Manchoukuo is to have a new province next year. According to a Government announcement, the province of Ssuping is to be created and will make its debut in July, 1941. It will comprise important areas of the present provinces of Fengtien and Kirin. Ssupingkai will be the provincial capital. This town is situated midway between Mukden and Changchun on the South Manchurian Railway.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

Japanese Press Attacks U.S.

America Said Trying to Prolong War in China For Purpose of Exhausting Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 3.

THE Sino-Japanese war has ceased to involve only Japan and China and now includes the United States, the newspaper "Kokumin Shimbun" said today as it joined other Japanese organs in editorial criticism of the U.S. policy in relation to the Far East.

"Our people must take note that the Sino-Japanese conflict already has ceased to be one between Japan and China and that it has now developed into part of an intensive fight between the old order faction and the new order camp," the "Kokumin" declared.

"The United States in the name of peace, Democracy and aid to Great Britain actually is struggling for the maintenance of the old order to stop the rise of Japan, Germany and Italy," the "Kokumin" said. "In other words, the United States is trying to disturb the peace of East Asia and keep it in a state of turmoil as long as possible in order to exhaust Japan's power to cope with the situation of much greater importance yet to come."

No Wishful Thinking

The "Kokumin" declared that the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Ambassador to Washington would not improve matters between the two nations and said that "our people should know that the relations between the two countries are now so seriously strained that they don't allow for any wishful thinking."

Describing the purported Anglo-American joint defence agreement in the southwestern Pacific, the "Miyako Shimbun" said that "it's now a case of either you swallow or get swallowed.

"The triple alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy on which Japan staked everything is certainly a wartime measure which should not permit Britain and the United States to encroach upon the greater East Asia sphere which is Japan's living space," the "Miyako" warned.

Iron Mind Wanted

"The construction of the new order in East Asia demands the elimination of all anti-Japanese elements and calls for an iron mind to strike the third powers behind Chungking," the "Miyako" declared. "It is high time that Japan declared its belligerent rights against those belligerent countries in order to speed up construction of Asia for the Asiatics.

"It is only this herculean determination on the part of Japan that will make possible the realization of the new order in East Asia," the "Miyako" said.

The announcement of the new American loan to China generally was the target of the Tokyo newspapers. They agreed that it was significant that President Roosevelt had announced the loan on the same day that Japan formally recognized the Nanking Government.

Pressure Intensified

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" said that the American loan and the announcement of Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, promising new British credits to Chungking indicated that "Anglo-American economic pressure against Japan is being intensified.

"It is now up to Japan to seal all supply routes to Chungking, to take necessary measures to frustrate the stabilization of the *Fapi* and to take all conceivable steps to stamp out all attempts to block construction of a Greater East Asia," the "Yomiuri" said.—United Press.

Prince Saionji's State Funeral

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

Japan today paid last tributes to Prince Saionji, the last of the Genro, at an impressive state funeral here.

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan and other diplomats attended the two-hour Shinto funeral ceremony in Hibiya Park where 3,000 of Japan's highest dignitaries were assembled for the rites.

Prior to the ceremonies the body was transported by motor hearse from the Foreign Minister's official residence through streets lined with hundreds of thousands of the populace to the Park one-half mile away.

Guns of the Imperial Regiment boomed a requiem over the city as the cortege moved along.

All entertainment and amusements were banned throughout the day in Tokyo and other parts of Japan.

Prince Saionji's was the first state funeral since one for the late Admiral Togo in June, 1934, when—in contrast to today's strained circumstances—a detachment of American blue jackets participated in the funeral cortege.—United Press.

U.S.A., Japan Crisis Feared

Washington, Dec. 4.

The newspaper "Washington Star" in an editorial yesterday said that a "major crisis in Japanese-United States relations may not be far away" if the recent "veiled threat" by Domei, Japanese news agency, is to be taken at face value.

The "Star" said that Domei asserted that the Japan-Nanking regime might have to take drastic measures against the United States.

The "Star" said that, although Japan's recognition of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Government was little more than a "diplomatic joke," nevertheless it was "serious and perhaps ominous."—United Press.

Blunt Warning

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

A bold warning that "Japan may be forced to take up arms for the purpose of self-protection" in view of the United States' continued offensive acts, was contained in an editorial appearing today in the "Miyako Shimbun."

The newspaper declared that "the United States may claim that they haven't the slightest intention of going to war with Japan. However, they were always making one bluff after another with the idea that such bluffs may upset Japan's plans in the Far East.

"The United States should realize the futility of such actions," continued the editorial," but she is still continuing these bluffs by announcing the grant of a new loan of US$100,000,000 to China on the day the basic treaty between Japan and the National Government of China at Nanking was signed."

Describing the granting of the loan as a "virtual act of hostility toward Japan," the editorial concluded by stating that "Japan still does not desire war with the United States, but the latter should realize that she alone does not hold the key position to any future war with the two countries.—Domei.

New Appointments in Tokyo Foreign Office

Tokyo, Dec. 3.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been appointed Japanese Minister to Spain, according to a communique issued today after approval by the Cabinet.

Mr. Saburo Kato, Embassy Counsellor, has been given the post of Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, it was revealed, while Mr. Yoshio Muto, has been made Consul-General at San Francisco.

Mr. Tatsuki Sakamoto, investigation official of the Asia Development Board was appointed Minister to Peru and Bolivia, while Mr. Hikotaro Ichikawa, secretary of the Asia Development Board, became Minister to Iraq and Iran, it was announced.—Domei.

Japan's Measures for Wartime Trade

Tokyo, Dec. 3.

Measures drawn up by the National planning Boad for the reinforcement of wartime trade policy, were adopted at today's Cabinet meeting following a detailed explanation by Mr. Naoki Hoshino, President of the Board and concurrently Minister-without-Portfolio.

The measures designed to secure additional imports of important commodities and to increase exports are: 1. To raise the limit of government import guarantee, and to extend the sphere of its application. 2. To broaden the scope of the application of the system of government re-insurance on goods previously insured by private companies. 3. To relieve the exchange control system in order to increase exports of Japanese commodities.—Domei.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN (continued)

Excrement Thrown at Embassy

Americans Convinced Recent Series of Incidents Part of Organized Campaign

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

AMERICANS here were convinced today that the recent series of anti-American incidents in Japan, climaxed by a Japanese hurling two buckets of excrement at the American Embassy in Tokyo Monday noon, was a thoroughly organized campaign to oust all foreigners from Japan.

The throwing of excrement by a Japanese clad as a Japanese religious pilgrim was not the first incident of its kind. A similar case occurred in Kobe this summer when the American Consulate was the target.

During October and November there were a series of disorders in the naval port of Hiroshima where the placarding of newspaper advertisement, throwing of stones and forcible entry into American mission property convinced Americans that there was an organized movement afoot to oust all foreigners from Japan.

Rocks Thrown

On November 14 a crowd of Japanese hurled rocks, breaking the windows of the Hiroshima Girls School, which American Methodists have been operating for 50 years.

The same evening Japanese hoodlums forced the doors of the Methodist Church.

Advertisements appearing in the "Geibi" and "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" were headlined, "Shut school with spy connections" "Expel from naval port Fifth Column foreign teachers" "Act against enemy Christian school."

Six women teachers resigned from the Hiroshima school and are at present residing at Kobe and Osaka.

The remaining eight American teachers are missionaries.

The school authorities believe that their continued usefulness seems impossible since their students are expected to surrender under continued pressure and abandon studying at the school.

One-man Riot

Monday's one-man demonstration against the United States Embassy, which has resulted in the Embassy drawing the Foreign Office's attention to the matter and requesting police protection for the residence occupied by the American Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, was seen by a girl clerk.

She was the only eye-witness since the elderly Japanese picked out the noon hour for his demonstration of anti-American feeling.

The girl clerk said that the man's head was shaved and he wore a white skirt and a corded girdle at the waist, similar to the garb worn by Japanese religious pilgrims.

He escaped after spraying the walls of the Embassy with the excrement. Extra police patrolled in the vicinity of the Embassy for the remainder of the day.—United Press.

Press Bureaus in Japan Abolished

Tokyo, Dec. 6.

Colonel Itsuo Mabuchi, former director of the press bureau headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China, today formally was appointed director of the press bureau of the army section of the Imperial General Headquarters, according to Japanese sources.

Rear Admiral Minoru Maeda, who served twice as naval attache at Moscow during his career, was appointed director of the press bureau of the naval section of the General Headquarters, the Japanese said.

Admiral Maeda will be assisted by Captain Hideo Hiraide, former Japanese naval attache at Rome.

The appointments followed dissolution of the press bureaus of the War and Navy Ministries as well as the information bureau of the Foreign Office, which were incorporated into the enlarged Cabinet's Information Board.

The Foreign Office's Information Bureau was organized in 1920 and its last director was Mr. Yakichiro Suma, who recently was appointed Japanese Minister to Spain. The post generally was regarded as stepping stone to a high diplomatic position.

Among the former directors were the late Mr. Hiroshi Saito, former Ambassador to Washington; Mr. Toshio Shiratori, advisor of the Foreign Office; Mr. Eiji Amau, former Ambassador to Rome, and Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister-at-Large in Europe and America.

The Naval Ministry's press bureau formerly was headed by Rear Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, who recently relinquished the post of Governor General of Formosa.—United Press.

Well-Known Foreigners Depart From Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

Two of Japan's best-known foreign residents, the Reverend and Mrs. Henry Topping, will leave Tokyo on Saturday for Kobe, where they will board the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Nitta Maru, for Manila, on November 9.

Except for several trips to the United States, the Toppings lived continuously in Japan for the past 45 years. The Toppings came to Japan in the autumn of 1895, under the American Baptist Foreign Mission Board. In less than three months after landing in Yokohama, Mrs. Topping opened the first English kindergarten in Tokyo, while her husband, together with Ernest Clement, also of the American Foreign Mission Board, founded the Kwanto Gakuin, in Ushigome Ward, which subsequently was removed to Yokohama.

After 10 years of service the Tokyo Mission asked the Toppings to do evangelistic work in Morioka, Iwate Prefecture, in northern Japan. Fifteen years later, they returned to Yokohama because the severe northern climate began to affect his health.

One year later, in 1923, the great Kwanto earthquake destroyed Yokohama where the Reverend and Mrs. Topping actively participated in relief work with the Kotobuki-cho Baptist Church as headquarters. The Reverend Topping retired from active missionary work in 1927 at the age of 70. Since then he has been associated with the Kagawa Fellowship. After spending the winter in the Philippines, the Toppings are expected to return to Japan early in the summer of next year. Their only son, Willard Topping, is now teaching in Kwanto Gakuin, the school which his father helped found.—Domei.

Firm Japanese Stand With N.E.I. Urged

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

Attributing the recent alleged anti-Japanese outbreaks in the Netherlands East Indies to "anti-Japanese atmosphere created by the Netherlands East Indies authorities," the "Nichi-Nichi," influential Tokyo daily, editorially demanded a firmer attitude by the Japanese Government in connection with reparation regarding the incidents of last week.

The paper also demanded future guarantees by the Netherlands East Indies authorities against such incidents in the future.

Noting that 7,000 Japanese are living in the Netherlands East Indies, the "Nichi-Nichi" declared that "while Japan is desirous of increasing friendly relations with the Indies, she cannot tolerate unjustified anti-Japanese demonstrations."

Declaring that it could not discern the reason why the Netherlands East Indies authorities should display hostility toward Japan, the "Nichi-Nichi" warned that "if this anti-Japanese attitude is a reflection of the N.E.I. authorities in placing reliance upon the United States and Great Britain, and if they have concluded that Japan was weak in the light of immediate developments in the world situation centring upon the European war, they could not have made a bigger mistake."—Domei.

Matsumiya in Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

Mr. Hajime Matsumiya who headed the Japanese Economic Mission to French Indo-China, returned to Tokyo last night after an absence of two months.

The Japanese and French Governments, it is recalled recently agreed to transfer negotiations to Tokyo. The talks will be resumed later this month.

The 16 delegates from Indo-China, who reached Manila yesterday morning, left for Shanghai the same evening.—Reuter.

Rumania Recognizes Manchoukuo

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

Rumania on Tuesday formally recognized the Government of Manchoukuo and became the ninth country to do so, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman and recently-appointed Minister to Spain, announced today. "We have just been informed by the Manchoukuo Government that Rumania has recognized Manchoukuo," Mr. Suma declared.

He said that Mr. Radu Flondor, Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo, called on Mr. Yuan Chen-tuo, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, and handed over a note under instructions from his Government announcing Rumania's recognition of Manchoukuo.

Mr. Suma said that the contents of the note would be made public at Changchun, the capital of Manchoukuo.

The nine countries which have recognized Manchoukuo are El Salvador, Slovakia, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Germany, Japan, Rumania and the Nanking Government.

When an American newspaper correspondent suggested that a "new nine power treaty" be concluded among the powers recognizing Manchoukuo, Mr. Suma retorted, "Yes, under the recognition principle."

Japan's "recognition principle" in effect is that nations which recognize Manchoukuo are friendly to Japan.—United Press.

Rumania Congratulated

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

The newspaper "Asshi" today congratulated Rumania for its formal recognition of Manchoukuo and said that Rumania's step had completed recognition by almost all Axis Powers and their followers.

The "Asahi" said that the recent mutual recognition of Manchoukuo and the Nanking Government would remove "the unnatural and unfortunate political and economic separation between the two" and gradually would increase their economic interdependence.

The "Asahi" predicted the Nanking Government "will undoubtedly make a great advance internationally under recognition by many countries."—United Press.

No Importance Attached

Chungking, Dec. 4.

No importance is attached in official circles here to Rumania's recognition of Manchoukuo.

This recognition is considered—of as little consequence as Slovakia's recent decision to the same effect.—Havas.

Karl von Wiegand Arrives in Japan

Yokohama, Dec. 5.

Seeking to determine whether a Pacific war is inevitable at the request of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the veteran American newspaperman, Karl von Wiegand, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, one of the 430 passengers aboard the Tatsuta Maru.

Another newspaperman aboard the ship was Max Hill, who will succeed Reiman "Pat" Morin as chief of the Tokyo Bureau of the Associated Press.

"I have come to listen to the real voice of Japan," von Wiegand told his interviewers, declaring that he intended to call on Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who has been appointed new Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

Mr. von Wiegand declared that he had seen Admiral Nomura eight years ago, and was convinced that Admiral Nomura was the "best suited man to smooth over tense Japanese - American relations," in view of the Admiral's conviction that Pacific problems can be solved without resort to war, and his popularity among Americans.

Dancer on Board

Another prominent passenger aboard the Tatsuta was Miss Sai Sho Ki, 28-year old dancer of Korean extraction who returned to Japan from a two-year triumphal tour of the United States, Europe and South America. She was accompanied by her husband.

Charles Armitage, last sea-going foreign employee of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, today completed his last journey as the Tatsuta Maru's barber as he will be retired after 30 years of service which he began aboard the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's Nippon Maru, the staff of which he joined in 1910 leaving his barber shop at Long Beach, California. Armitage served for 16 years aboard the Shunyo Maru, and has been aboard the Tatsuta Maru since she was commissioned.—Domei.

Japanese Envoy to Nanking

Mr. Kumataro Honda, one-time Japanese Ambassador to Germany, has been appointed the new Japanese Ambassador to China. The new Ambassador is sixty-six years of age.

New Japan Envoy To Nanking

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

Mr. Kumataro Honda, 66-year old native of Wakayama Prefecture and one-time Japanese Ambassador to Germany, was today invested into office as the new Japanese Ambassador to China. The investiture of Mr. Honda was conducted personally by the Emperor this afternoon in the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Honda will succeed General Nobuyuki Abe who will return to Japan. Qualified circles here described the appointment of Mr. Honda to the important post as personally directed by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka.

Born in Wakayama Prefecture, Mr. Honda was educated in private schools and later attended the Tokyo College, now Waseda University. He also studied law at the Tokyo Law Institute.

Entering the diplomatic service in 1894, Mr. Honda was successively Consulate Chancellor at Genzan, Korea, and Niuchuang, Manchuria. He also served as Embassy attache in China and Belgium. He was also Second Secretary of the Japanese Legation in China and also Consul-General at Harbin. After holding the post of Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in London, Mr. Honda was appointed Ambassador to Turkey and then Ambassador to Germany. He had retired from active diplomatic service in 1926.—Domei.

New Japanese Army Commander Here

Tokyo, Dec. 9.

Lieut.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, formerly Vice-Minister of War, has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Shanghai Area, succeeding Lieutenant-General Susumu Fujita, it has been announced by the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China.—Reuter.

U.S. Loan "Challenging Japan to War"

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

"Such a loan is nothing but challenging war with Japan," declares the newspaper "Hochi Shimbun" today, commenting in an editorial article on the decision of the United States to grant China a loan of $100,000,000.

"It is like throwing bombs against the foundation work for the establishment of the new order in East Asia, and has given an unforgettable and unpleasant impression to the Japanese people," the paper adds.

The "Hochi" advocates further strengthening of relations with the Axis powers, as well as an early adjustment of relations with Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

French Mission to Japan Sails

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

Fifteen members of the French Indo-China mission which is to discuss trade matters with the Japanese Government are on their way to Tokyo.

According to reports received here they arrived in Manila this morning aboard the Messageries Maritimes Liner, d'Artagnan. The vessel is leaving for Shanghai at 6 p.m.—Reuter.

Tokyo Press Comments On Economic Plans

Tokyo, Dec. 8.

Front-page prominence today was given by Tokyo journals to news of the successful conclusion of plans for the new economic structure in Japan aiming at freeing Japan from economic reliance on the western world, although there was some adverse criticism.

Although welcoming the epoch making new economic structure which was finally announced after prolonged discussions among government officials and industrial leaders, the "Yomiuri," influential daily and one of the "Big Three" metropolitan papers, editorially asserted that there was much criticism to be made.

The newspaper declared that the government "ignored the unity of economic groups" for the establishment of central control.

Furthermore, declared the editorial, the attitude toward profit is "overmuch lukewarm" and there seems to be a "tendency toward continuing the present status of free enterprise."

However, co-ordinated management by the Government "cannot be taken lightly" as this is a "key to further economic progress of our nation," declared the "Yomiuri."—Domei.

German Prison Ship In Kobe?

Kobe, Dec. 7.

A Norwegian ship apparently being used as a German prison vessel, put in here Thursday, said persistent waterfront reports today.

The vessel departed yesterday. The name of the ship and other details were not learned immediately.

Shipping men said the vessel remained 12 hours and took on provisions. Its destination was not revealed.

Considerable surprise was expressed by shipping executives and others because it was not known from whence the prisoners came.

Possibility that the vessel might be outfitting for use as a raider in the Pacific also was considered likely.—United Press.

Panama Ship Sinks Off Japan

Yokohama, Dec. 8.

The Panamanian freighter, Phaeax, 7,188 tons, struck a rock and sank last night off the coast near Tomisaki village, Chiba Prefecture, it was learned today.

The captain of the vessel, Juan Ioamidys, and the crew of 25 men, were rescued by a small Japanese freighter that sped to the rescue, and brought them here today.—Domei.

Suma Holds Last Press Conference

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, today held his last press conference as official Foreign Office spokesman. He has been appointed Japanese Minister to Spain and will leave soon for Madrid to take over his new post.

Press conferences in the future will be conducted by a Cabinet Information Board which will come into being tomorrow.—United Press.

Hosogaya Appointed C.in-C. South China Fleet

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

Vice-Admiral Jushiro Hosogaya has been appointed supreme commander of the Japanese Fleet in South China Waters, succeeding Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto who has been appointed to the general staff.

The outgoing commander will return to Tokyo on December 12, and will be received in audience by the Emperor to report on the activities of the Japanese Fleet in Central China waters.—Reuter.

SHIRTS

TOYO MURAKAMI
270 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

OBJETS D'ART
K'MONOS PEARLS

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SHANGHAI NEWS

W. Area Restrictions Relaxed

Passes Required for Foreigners Entering Blockaded Zone ; Conference Takes Place

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

FOREIGNERS breathed more freely yesterday when it was learned that some relaxation of restrictions imposed by the Japanese authorities in the "badlands" following the shooting of a gendarme on Saturday had been obtained from the Japanese by the Consular Body. Mr. Poul Scheel, senior consul here, conferred with Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General, yesterday afternoon when viewpoints were exchanged by the two officials.

In his meeting with the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Scheel, it is understood, conveyed the Consular Body's regrets and condemnation of terrorism against Japanese subjects, but stated that he hoped that the blockade would be lifed as soon as possible, adding that foreigners in the area had been inconvenienced by the measures undertaken by the Japanese. Mr. Scheel asked that the Japanese should be as discreet as possible in their searches of foreigners and their cars, since the majority of the foreigners in the district enjoyed extraterritorial rights and were not subject to searches. The Japanese authorities were also asked to allow medical practitioners, school children and food suppliers in and out of the area.

It was learned that Mr. Horiuchi stated that the Japanese had no intention of causing harm to foreigners in that area, but that they were left without an alternative. He added that the blockade would be maintained until the time the Japanese are satisfied that searches are no longer required. These have been going for more than three days, during which time, according to certain reliable sources, more than one hundred Chinese were arrested. With regard to searching foreigners' cars, the Japanese Consul-General regretted the fact, but said that it had to be one, since the Japanese claim that the Chinese gunmen have been known to secrete their weapons in stationary cars, without the knowledge of either the chauffeurs or owners, retrieving them later by remembering the number of the vehicle. This was the reason why the cars had been searched by the Japanese. These measures, although regretted by the Japanese officials, were essential in order to carry out searches in the area, and would be continued until every bit of the district was thoroughly looked into.

Nevertheless, foreigners residing in the "badlands" would have to follow closely certain regulations laid down by the authorities on the spot in order to be permitted to enter and leave the area now blockaded by a unit of the Japanese Gendarmerie.

The new regulations, it was learned, came into effect yesterday and were put into force in order to minimize the inconveniences which had been felt by the residents in that area. The regulations concern the area in the Western District, encompassed by Edinburgh, Yu Yuen, Tifeng and Great Western Roads.

It was learned that within the area referred to, the inner sides of Yu Yuen, Tifeng and Great Western Roads, lanes and houses facing the roads excepted, and both sides of Edinburgh Road, are considered blockaded. The areas outside the blockaded sector as defined, and inside the four roads, are considered restricted.

To pass in and out of the restricted zone, it was learned yesterday, Tifeng Road is open to foreigners at all hours. All traffic, however, must pass by an examining post situated at a spot between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Foch. Automobiles driven by Chinese chauffeurs, but with no Chinese passengers, are allowed to pass the post.

Although rickshaw traffic inside the zone is allowed, such vehicles will be prohibited from passing out through the post. It is understood that arrangements for Chinese are also made at other points. The question of supplying food to Chinese residents in the blockaded and restricted areas is being considered by the Japanese authorities.

This last point has been the hardest felt during the blockade as all the rice has been bought up. It was learned yesterday that eggs are sold at eighty cents each, while meat was offered at as much as three dollars for a pound. The price of briquette coal has also risen considerably and only thirty balls are given for a dollar. This is the coal that is so much in use by Chinese housewives.

Special Passes

Residents of the blockaded area are, in general, not allowed to come out of the sector. It was pointed out, however, that foreigners in the area might be furnished with special passes by the unit on patrol, and with this they may pass through the post situated near the corner of Great Western and Edinburgh Roads, or at some other point so as to ultimately gain access to the post. It was further learned that only foreign residents in the blockaded area will be allowed to return to their residences.

The numerous Chinese, working in downtown offices and living in the area, will have to continue to sleep at their friends or relatives' homes in other parts of the Settlement.

In the event of residents encountering difficulties, it is suggested that any such person get in direct contact with the Western Branch of the Japanese Gendarmerie at 94 Jessfield Road.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Private Sazaki, who was shot by the Chinese gunman on Saturday afternoon, succumbed to his wounds the same day on the way to Hongkew where he was being removed from the Country Hospital.

Dr. D. W. Nance, who treated the wounded soldier when he was brought to the Country Hospital, was reported to have stated that the gendarme's life might have been saved had an immediate operation been done. The Japanese authorities, however, arrived at the hospital soon after and ordered the man to be removed to Hongkew.

S.M.C. Communique

Earlier in the day, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued a communique, the full text of which was as follows :—

"Every effort has been and is being made by the Commissioner of Police and other Police Officers to secure a relaxation of the restrictions by direct negotiations with the Japanese authorities. The Senior Consul has also been requested to use his influence to the same end."

Questioned on the issue, a high Police official stated yesterday that the Police on their part could do little to obtain relaxation of the restrictions. The area, blockaded by the Japanese, was extended by them to the Paramount Hotel yesterday morning and soldiers and members of the Shanghai Special Municipality Police continued their patrols in the district, preventing Chinese from leaving and entering the area. Food supplies, however, were allowed in later in the morning, and bread and milk were brought there through Edinburgh Road. Schoolchildren and teachers were unhampered in entering the blockaded district.

Some foreigners, when questioned on the restrictions, stated that it was not the hardship that they felt, but the inconvenience. Newspapers and food could not be obtained there, while in some cases foreigners in private cars were detained for many minutes before the Japanese allowed them to pass.

The isolated eighty-five telephone operators, including five foreign women, were finally relieved yesterday morning, after being "marooned" at the Lucerne Telephone Exchange in Edinburgh Road for more than sixty hours. Their places were taken by a new shift and they went home to get the much needed rest.

The area was left without electric light for more than one hour yesterday morning when wire was cut and stolen by thieves. Notwithstanding all the restrictions, night life in the area west of the blockaded zone continued as entrance could be gained through Kinnear Road to Yu Yuen Road.

It was announced by the Settlement police yesterday afternoon that the barriers placed between Great Western and Tifeng Roads had been removed and that foreigners travelling in private cars or on foot might proceed to Great Western Road or Yu Yuen Road by this route.

"Guarantors" for Chinese

It was learned last night that the Chinese police in the western district had reached some sort of an understanding with Japanese gendarmes whereby Chinese in the blockaded area might have freedom of moving into the Settlement proper to obtain their food and other things provided they have their "guarantors." As a result, more than 1,000 of them sighed with relief yesterday afternoon when they were allowed to do so. It was stated that more Chinese might be thus allowed to go free today so as to reduce their suffering as much as possible while not meddling with the Japanese in their precautionary vigilance.

Better Conditions

Dec. 5.

With restrictions relaxed in the western area by the Japanese authorities, the district appeared a little more normal than in the past three days, although more than half of the stores were still closed to business. Others preferred to do business through small apertures, and only a few were completely open.

As stated yesterday only one entrance was open to the foreigners at Tifeng Road and this was at the corner of Great Western Road, where the barbed wire barricades were removed to allow one-way traffic. Foreigners were allowed to enter the district, without being subjected to any search, and the Japanese, all armed with pistols, appeared to be very polite. The barbed wire barricades at the intersections of Tifeng and Yu Yuen Roads and Tifeng and Jessfield Roads were also slightly opened, but apart from Japanese and Shanghai Special Municipality policemen, no one was allowed to pass through.

Although officially having nothing to do with the shooting of the Japanese gendarme, barbed wire barricades have been erected east of Avenue Haig on all the Municipal roads leading to the Chinese territory. This was done, it was learned, as a measure against kidnapping gangs, since the majority carry their victims into the Jessfield area where Settlement Police are helpless. These barricaded streets are Avenue Road, Yu Yuen Road, Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Foch.

District Deserted

The restricted area still appeared deserted yesterday, although Chinese pedestrians were seen walking in the streets. They, too, were not being searched by the Japanese, who nevertheless continued house to house searches in the area in hope of finding the culprit responsible for the assassination of Private Sazaki. The open shops were not patronized much yesterday, but they were seen to have bread and other foodstuffs in fairly large quantities. Hawkers, however, have completely disappeared from the streets.

Very little traffic was seen in the restricted area, the calm being broken by occasional rumbling of a Japanese or police motor-cycle patrol. The Settlement Police continued to patrol the streets and traffic cops, notwithstanding the lack of vehicles, remained on their posts at street intersections.

The Bubbling Well area has, since Saturday, become the terminus of all bus and tram lines. Buses 1, 2 and 9 turn back from here, while trolley-bus No. 20, which previously went to Jessfield Park, now stops at the corner of Avenue and Jessfield Roads. The only route to pass Avenue Haig is 14 and the buses proceed to Tifeng Road where they also turn.

The barbed wire barricades in Yu Yuen Road, removed from Tifeng Road to the Paramount Arcade, were still there yesterday and forced the closure of the arcade from Yu Yuen Road. The entrance from Jessfield Road, however, remained open.

Japanese Prepare to Run Buses

Dec. 6.

Japanese were preparing to run their buses in Yu Yuen Road, it was learned yesterday, the line to be along Yu Yuen Road, west of the barriers. Several buses were seen in the area and these gave ground to strong rumours that the China General Omnibus Company buses would not be allowed in the roads, their places to be taken by Japanese-owned vehicles.

The restricted area, meanwhile, was slowly returning to normal as foreigners and Chinese were allowed to proceed in and out, no restrictions whatever being imposed on the former

Although suffering tremendously from lack of foodstuffs in the blockaded areas during the first three days, the relaxation of restrictions found food-stuffs, including rice and fruit, pouring into the district.

Special entrances have been designated by the Japanese authorities and both foreigners and Chinese have been asked to abide by the regulations. School children and teachers, it was learned, are allowed to pass through the barricades at points nearest to their schools. It was also learned that the authorities had opened the barricades at the intersections of Yu Yuen and Edinburgh and Great Western and Edinburgh Roads to allow Chinese to pass through.

The stores were gradually being reopened yesterday, and but for small traffic, the district presented a normal appearance. Japanese soldiers and constables of the Shanghai Special Municipality Police were seen patrolling the district, while members of the S.M.P. continued their duties there.

British Officer Insulted

Denouncing Major S. R. Hunt, liaison officer of the British Consulate, several posters appeared in the restricted area yesterday. These bills, worded in poor English, were posted at various barriers and contained the following:—

"Complaint of Major Hunt, Military Attaché to British Consul-General are read as follows—

"'By request of gas firm those loop-ways established by Jap gendarmes?'

"People who have like Major Hunt evil intentions to Jap army are strictly prohibited to pass through.

"Signed

"M.P.

"W.D. Headquarters."

It was learned that Major Hunt would make a report to Mr. A. H. George, British Consul-General, in connection with these posters. Whether a protest would be filed with the Japanese authorities or not, could not be ascertained yesterday.

Busses Still Running

Dec. 7.

Started on Thursday, Japanese-owned buses continued to run in the Western District, west of the barricades, yesterday, charging twenty cents flat fare and doing fairly good business in view of the fact that China General Omnibus Company vehicles were forbidden in the area, which has been under restrictions since Saturday afternoon when an unidentified Chinese gunman fatally wounded Private Sazaki of the Japanese Gendarmerie.

The vehicles, said to be operated by the Western District Omnibus Company, were of the same type as those used in Hongkew.

No protest either by the Shanghai Municipal Council or the bus company has yet been lodged, but an C.G.O.C. official stated yesterday that the company intended to do so in the near future.

At the Japanese press conference yesterday, Mr. K. Hayashi, the Japanese Embassy spokesman, said that some Japanese buses were operating in the Western district to prevent inconvenience to people in that area while the blockade was in force. He added that he believed it was merely a temporary expedient. The purpose of the blockade, he said, was to facilitate the search for the culprit in the recent assassination of a Japanese gendarme in that area.

In the small area which is completely blockaded at present, the buses do not stop to pick up passengers, the embassy spokesman stated.

It was learned yesterday that no taxis, with the exception of those belonging to one of the leading garages here, were allowed in the area.

Protests Lodged

Dec. 8.

The Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday was studying the protests lodged by the Settlement tram and bus companies over the encroachment of their franchises in the western district by the operation of buses belonging to a Japanese concern.

The situation in the western area, which aggravated after barricades were erected following the shooting of a Japanese warrant officer of the Gendarmes last week, was quiet yesterday.

Buses belonging to a Japanese utility company which were put on the western district service were explained by the Japanese authorities here as a temporary measure. It was stated that the operation of the Japanese buses would cease when the situation in the area concerned reverted to normal.

Japanese gendarmes yesterday continued their searches of Chinese homes in the blockaded zone along Edinburgh Road. No indications were given by local authorities yesterday regarding the possible date for the lifting of the restrictions imposed in the area since the shooting incident. Some quarters believe that it is not unlikely that the barricades would be down in a week.

The Japanese authorities are continuing to allow the unhindered transportation of foodstuffs and other commodities to residents in the area affected but all parcels brought into the zone have to pass the scrutiny of the gendarmes.

Conditions Unchanged

Dec. 9.

Conditions in the Western District continued unchanged yesterday, as the area entered its eighth day of restrictions and blockade. Japanese buses continued to run west of the barricades in Yu Yuen Road, while searches by Japanese gendarmes were being carried out as usual.

It was learned from reliable sources, closely connected with the authorities investigating recent anti-Japanese terroristic activities, yesterday that the past six attacks have been perpetrated with the same weapon. This fact could not be confirmed as the Japanese continue to remain silent on the issue.

S.M.C. Post is Accepted

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

The Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday announced Mr. B. Chih Chen's acceptance of its invitation to serve as a member of the Works Committee during the remainder of the Municipal year.

S.M.C. May Protest Police Detention

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Although it could not be ascertained from the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday or not they would file a protest with the Japanese military authorities over the detention and maltreatment of members of the Shanghai Municipal Police on Sunday evening, it was believed yesterday that such a step would be taken in order to put an end to further recurrences.

This was the second time that members of the Settlement Police have been detained by Japanese gendarmes in the Western Area, the first having occurred several weeks ago when six foreigners and four Chinese were kept by the Japanese for more than six hours, following the latter's attempt to round up an armed gang on receiving a call from the victims.

The Sunday incident took place shortly after 9 p.m. and resulted in the closing of Jessfield Road. According to reports, a member of the Shanghai Special Municipality Police jumped on to the running board of a moving car and whether he was pushed off or fell could not be ascertained. As soon as the news was learned, an S.F.B. emergency ambulance was despatched to the corner of Kinnear and Edinburgh Roads, where the accident took place, and the policeman was removed to the St. Luke's II Hospital, suffering from concussion of brain. He succumbed in the hospital a little later.

Shortly after the accident, a Police party, headed by Sub-Inspector R. Daintrey and Chief-Inspector Shih, arrived at the scene to conduct investigations. A Japanese Gendarmerie party also came and promptly disarmed the Settlement Police party, while one of the gendarmes struck the Chinese chief-inspector several times in the face.

The Police party, which included three Chinese constables in addition to the two officers, was conveyed to 94 Jessfield Road, headquarters of Western Area Japanese Gendarmerie and was only released at 11.05 p.m. through negotiations conducted by high Police officials and Japanese authorities.

Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, submitted his report to the Council yesterday morning, and its contents were being studied by the authorities, who were rather reticent on the subject of protesting to the Japanese military authorities. Other well-informed quarters, however, believed that the Council would file a protest in the near future.

No Silver in Rue Pere Dugout Godown

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Reports that the Japanese were contemplating confiscating $6 000,000 in silver and copper, stored by the American Trading Company at 178/1 Rue Pere Dugout, could not be confirmed yesterday as an official of the company declared that there was no silver or copper on the premises, the only things stored there being old radiators.

According to the reports, the Japanese were out to confiscate the lot on the grounds that it belonged to the Chungking Government. It was also stated that the place was being guarded by French Police detectives.

Questioned by the "North-China Daily News," an official of the French Police said that the place had been guarded for the past three years, but added that he did not know what was inside.

This is the second time that the American Trading Company have appeared in print in connection with copper, the first being a few weeks ago when the copper, stored by the company in their godown in North Soochow Road, was alleged to have been removed by Elly Widler. The Japanese authorities later declared that the property had been confiscated as Chungking property.

Train Wreck Injuries Total 128

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

As a result of the Nanking railway accident, 128 injured persons were taken into the Soochow hospital and treated at the expense of the railway company, stated Col. Saito at yesterday's press conference here. Only one died of his injuries in the hospital and the few patients still in the hospital are expected to recover soon.

Those who protected and assisted the culprits have been apprehended, the spokesman added, also stating that the accident was caused by an electrically controlled mine which was buried under ground during rainy weather.

About 72 or 73 were killed in the accident, the spokesman said.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

S.M.C. Increases to Employees

Chinese Policemen Benefit by Unanimous Decision ; Foreign Staff Benefits

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

DRAWING the inference that the recent dissatisfaction among certain Chinese members of the police force was but a symptom of a reasonable disquietude throughout the Municipal service with existing rates of pay, the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday granted substantial increases to its staff, particularly the police force.

A communique was issued on the subject by the Council stressing the particular problems of the Police Force which, it was explained, render it possible, to make certain distinctions between its members and other branches of the service. The full text of the communique follows:

"The Council has felt it imperatively necessary to take under prompt review the adequacy of its scales of pay throughout the municipal service. Attention has been particularly concentrated on the pay and allowances of the Chinese members of the Municipal Police. The dissatisfaction of the Chinese Police with their rates of pay and allowances and the consequent unrest were, however, only symptoms of what in the Council's opinion was reasonable dissatisfaction throughout the Municipal service with existing rates of pay. The Police Force has certain particular problems which make it possible to make certain distinctions between its members and other branches of the Municipal Service. In order, however, to maintain a contented and efficient administration, all branches of the service must be paid in accordance with current conditions.

Delay Not Practicable

"The Council had hoped to be able to postpone action until it had received the findings of the Municipal Economy Committee which is considering the Council's Conditions of Service. Delay, however, was in the Council's opinion not practicable, and the public interest demanded immediate action.

"The Council first took into consideration the rates of pay of the Chinese staff not serving under letter of appointment and decided that for all such employees the present high cost of living allowance of 85 per cent. shall be increased to 150 per cent. with a minimum of $40. The effect of this minimum is to give a considerably higher percentage than 150 per cent. to the lowest paid members of the Chinese staff.

"At the present time there is a rice allowance which is half the difference between $47 and the price of rice, with no minimum, but a maximum of $16. In future it will be half the difference between $35 and the price of rice, with a minimum of $15 and no maximum.

"Attention is invited to the Council's proposals in connection with the Chinese Branch of the Municipal Police. At the present time a single Constable joining the municipal service receives a month'y pay, including the increased house allowance just recently authorised, of approximately $69. This was not a fixed figure because it varied with the price of rice. A married Constable joining the Municipal Police receives at the present time a monthly pay of $75. Under the Council's new proposals a sing'e Constable joining the Police will receive a minimum monthly pay of $109; with rice at its present price he will receive more. Similarly, a married Constable joining the Municipal Police will receive a minimum monthly pay of $130; with rice at its present price he will receive more. These figures include a Special Duty Allowance of $15 for single men and $30 for married men.

Scales of Pay

"The Council then took into consideration the scales of pay of its staff serving under letter of appointment, both foreign and Chinese. The Council has for many months realized that its staff has not been adequately remunerated but has endeavoured to keep increases as low as possible in the interests of economy. The Council now feels that further increases are inevitable if the efficiency of the municipal service is to be maintained. During the year 1940 there have either come into effect or been received nearly 170 resignations from among the staff serving under letter of appointment. These resignations were not, of course, all due to dissatisfaction with rates of pay but a large number of them undoubtedly were, and in the Council's opinion the whole efficiency of the public administration here was in danger of being undermined. Grave anxiety has been expressed by Heads of Departments in regard to the possibility of further resignations.

"Hitherto the Council's temporary high cost of living allowance for employees serving under letter of appointment has been a uniform allowance applicable to all employees irrespective of their salaries. After the most careful consideration the Council has reached the conclusion that it would now be reasonable and right to introduce a graduated scale of high cost of living allowances. The following scale has accordingly been unanimously approved:

On that portion of his basic pay an employee will receive a temporary high cost of living allowance of 150 per cent.

On the first $500 of his basic pay which ranges from $501 to $1,000 an employee will receive a temporary high cost of living allowance of 125 per cent.

On that portion of his basis pay which is over $1,000 an employee will receive a temporary high cost of living allowance of 100 per cent.

"The present Subsistence Allowance of 12 per cent. over and above the temporary high cost of living allowance will be abolished. "A" Class employees will receive similar temporary high cost of living allowances calculated on two-thirds only of their basic pay, i.e., an "A" Class employee will receive a temporary high cost of living allowance of 150 per cent. on two-thirds of the first $500 of his basic pay, etc."

S.M.C. Receives Police Demands

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

The Chinese constables' demands for better living conditions, awaited since Monday, were handed to Deputy Commissioner Yao by the delegates of the policemen at 4.50 p.m. yesterday. Although the authorities concerned were reticent on the subject of what these demands contained, it was believed that the constables outlined their grievances in a few points, the majority of which dealt with increases in pay and in various allowances.

Mr. Yao immediately turned the demands over to Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of Police, who in his turn passed them to the Council for final decision.

Meanwhile, the constables continued their duties normally, awaiting the results, which, it was thought, yesterday, would satisfy all concerned. It was also learned yesterday that the "Provisional Constables' Representatives Committee" had posted bills asking constables to be calm.

The firemen's request for higher allowances, although in the preliminary stages, was also being considered by the Council and the decision will be reached within the next few days.

Fire Brigade officials believed yesterday that the requests presented by the firemen and passed on to the Council by Captain H. G. Reed would be answered satisfactorily. These requests were eight in number and were made on similar lines to those of the Chinese policemen.

Representations Being Considered

Dec. 6.

A spokesman of the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday stated that the representations made by delegates of the Chinese constables who went on strike recently were being considered. It was learned yesterday that the Council also has under consideration the petition of Chinese members of the Fire Brigade to be placed on the same basis as the constables.

The representations of the constables which were received by the Council two days ago came as a result of the intervention of Mr. Yu Ya-ching and Deputy Police Commissioner T. M. Yao in the strike, which was of a few hours' duration. The strikers agreed to return to their posts immediately as a preliminary to the opening of discussions between their delegates and the Council about their requests for higher wages and more allowances.

The downtown district, it will be recalled, was in confusion following the strike of hundreds of Chinese constables attached to Louza and Central police stations, with hundreds of Chinese shops and native banks putting up their shutters and closing down their business temporarily as a precautionary measure against possible outbreak of lawlessness in the city in the absence of policemen to enforce law and order.

The closure of the banks, refusal of many foreign and Chinese establishments here to receive cash after banking hours nearly precipitated a panic, but after a hectic Saturday morning, the deadlock between the Council and the policemen came to an end at noon, though many of the Chinese shops along Nanking Road did not re-open for business until the following day.

Foreign Woman Robbed

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Mrs. A. Vitch of 346 Route Cohen was held up by five Chinese three armed on Columbia Road outside house No. 105 yesterday morning and robbed of a fur coat and $15 in cash. The total value of her loss according to the Police is $3,015.

The robbers escaped and the victim made a report to the Bubbling Well station, detectives went to the scene of the crime and conducted an investigation into the case.

BY SAPAJOU

Shanghai Strip Poker

Council's Increase to Police

Reaction to Council's Measure ; Increase Seen in Municipal Expenditure of $700,000 Monthly

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

UNSTINTED approbation of the prompt action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in increasing the remuneration of the members of its police force came from local foreign and Chinese business and other circles yesterday. Chinese sources not only lauded the measure taken by the city fathers, but opined that it was calculated to instil a greater sense of security in the Settlement when law preservation is of paramount consideration. Roughly between $700,000 and $800,000 will be added to present Council expenditures as a result of this step.

A statement regarding the increase in the living allowances of the Council staff was issued late on Friday afternoon and was communicated to the Chinese members of the police force in the various stations to which they are attached. Before the announcement a visit to the Central police station showed Chinese officers clustering about in groups in animated discussion. This conveyed an erroneous impression that something was amiss and that a recurrence of the deadlock between the Council and hundreds of Chinese members of its police force was again in the offing. A close check up disclosed that everything was quiet and that the misgivings were a case of wrong psychological impression.

A reporter of the "North-China Daily News" making the police rounds yesterday casually enquired of a Chinese police officer if all was quiet on the crime and was greeted with the jocular retort, "No More Robberies." The usual routine call was made at the Central Fire Station, with the visitor wondering whether the Chinese firemen would say, "No More Fires."

Jubilation

So far as could be ascertained, both the foreign and Chinese members of the Police Force and Fire Brigade were jubilant over the good news. It being a Saturday afternoon the reaction regarding other branches of the Municipal service, could not be gauged.

The Chinese members of the Fire Brigade did not resort to any drastic action to enforce demands for more remuneration, but despatched a petition to the Council embodying eight requests. The first three which the men considered of preeminent importance dealt with an increase in their living, rice and home allowances and it was learned, have been satisfied by the Council decision announced on Friday.

The next request was for an extension of the twelve hour leave a week to 24. The fifth request was for a high commencing salary for beginners undergoing training, who have been receiving $18 a month. An increase of the lump sum grant of $750 to $2,000 for the relatives of a deceased fireman was the gist of the sixth request. The last two requests related to compensation for firemen incapacitated after sustaining injury in a fire, dealing with men permanently injured and firemen temporarily invalided.

In the Council's communique emphasis was laid on the situation as regards the Chinese constables, the following extract from the Council's statement being noteworthy: "The Police Force has certain particular problems which make it possible to make certain distinctions between its members and other branches of the Municipal service."

In its communique the Council stated that it had hoped to be able to postpone action until it had received the findings of its Economy Committee which is considering the Council's conditions of service. Delay, however, it was pointed out, was in the Council's opinion not practicable, and the public interest demanded immediate action.

Only Regret

The only regret expressed by some members of the Police Force was that the increase in the living allowance of the men from 85 to 155 per cent. was only a temporary measure, but the men are generally cognizant of the difficulties confronting the Council and according to all indications, are well satisfied for the present.

The decision of the Council which received wide prominence in the local press brought relief to many Chinese shopkeepers and native banks who spent a hectic Saturday morning during the last week-end by putting up the shutters to their shop-fronts and closing down for business after it was learned that such an incredible occurrence as a policemen's strike was in full progress. The city suffered from a case of "jitters" and numerous foreign and Chinese establishments refused to take payments after banking hours. Nor was the turmoil over until the following day although the "strike" was settled by noon on Saturday. Publication of the good news and the mediation of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local philanthrophist and Deputy Commissioner Yao in the trouble resulted in a compromise being reached whereby the disgruntled men agreed to return to their duties while negotiations were carried on between their delegates and the Council regarding their demands.

Shanghai Firemen Ask For Increases

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Owing to increasing difficulties in living conditions in Shanghai, the Chinese staff of the Shanghai Fire Brigade in the International Settlement, have submitted eight requests to the authorities for higher pay. All Chinese employees at the six Settlement fire stations in Shanghai are associated with the submission of the requests. At the present time the Chinese employees are carrying on with their work and are awaiting a reply from their Chief Officer.

THE dredging of the Yangtze Bar, otherwise known as "Fairy Flats," in the South Channel of the Yangtze River, which makes the navigation of large-type vessels to the Shanghai harbour difficult, will be resumed as from the middle of January, according to a report in the "Tairiku Shimpo" yesterday. The dredging of the bar which is two miles wide and 20 miles long has been suspended since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

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B.R.A. Annual General Meeting

Concentration on War Effort Emphasized by Chairman; Financial Position Satisfactory

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

THE ninth annual general meeting of members of the British Residents' Association of China was held in the Guests' Room of the Shanghai Race Club, by kind permission of the Stewards, yesterday at 5.30 p.m. Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Association, presided, supported by Mr. W. J. Hawkings, Vice-Chairman and the General Committee. There was a very large attendance of members present.

The annual report and statement of accounts, which had been circulated previously to members, were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-Chairman. In moving the report and accounts the Chairman said that it was satisfactory to see that the financial year had again ended with a small surplus. This was due to the very generous support from British firms and individual members of the association. He also referred to the Endowment Fund which had been inaugurated during the past year; the establishment of this fund was a valuable help towards stabilizing the association's finances, and their thanks were due to all those who had made such a splendid response to his appeal for this fund.

Year's Work Reviewed

The Chairman then reviewed the work of the Association that had been undertaken during the year; he enlarged on the many matters that had occupied the attention of the Committee, and which had been referred to briefly in the printed report.

Special reference was made in the Chairman's speech to the many activities of the War Efforts Sub-Committee, which was established under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Haynes Wilson, last June. These included the appointment of over 100 representatives in various firms to provide for speedy distribution of information to members, exhibition of war films, the collection and sale of postage stamps, the precious metals group, the debating group, and the biggest effort of all, namely the raffle which was the means of adding the gratifying sum of $255,750 to the Voluntary War Contribution Fund. The Chairman paid a tribute to the voluntary lady workers at War Efforts Headquarters, who for the last six months had been giving their time and services daily, and who had helped so considerably in the launching and working of the many schemes to raise money for the war funds. Before leaving the subject of the War Efforts Sub-Committee the Chairman reminded members that this Committee welcomed suggestions of every kind for raising funds, and hoped that many more would be sent in.

London Report Read

The Vice-Chairman read the Report of the London Committee from the Eastern Recess of Parliament to September 30, 1940.

Turning to the membership the Chairman reported that this was nearly double that of the previous year and was nearing the 4,000 mark.

In conclusion Mr. Arnhold said that practically 100 per cent. of the work of the Association was now war work, and this, of course, must continue to be their main occupation until peace was restored. He referred to the intense pride with which Britons out here viewed the heroic exploits of the Navy, Army and Air Force and the unwavering fortitude of the civilian population of the United Kingdom who were carrying on with a courage worthy of the greatest traditions of their race.

Their example, concluded Mr. Arnhold, should spur us to carry on our efforts here without relaxation, and though we may have given much, we must go on giving more and more until final victory is achieved.

Ballot Held

After the Chairman had finished his report the ballot for the General Committee took place. Nineteen members had presented themselves as candidates to fill the 14 places on the General Committee, in addition to the 10 nominated members. The result of the ballot will be published in the local press as soon as the returns are received from Mr. I. E. Roberts, the Honorary Official Scrutineer.

Representatives of the British War Funds also spoke at the meeting, and gave very interesting accounts of their work and progress.

Votes of Thanks

Before closing the meeting, the Chairman proposed votes of thanks to the Stewards of the Race Club for the use of the hall for the meeting, to Messrs. Thomson & Co., honorary auditors of the Association, and to Mr. I. E. Roberts for kindly acting as scrutineer, all of which were passed with acclamation.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman and Committee for all the work they had undertaken so successfully during the Association's past year.

Mr. Woodhead at R.A.F.A. Tiffin

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Guest of the Royal Air Force Association yesterday Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., emphasized the need for co-operation and loyalty during this critical period. Mr. Woodhead, who was the guest of honour, was welcomed by Mr. V. J. B. Holland, acting President of the Association, who mentioned Mr. Woodhead's services as a journalist in China, commenting on his lucid and fearless interpretations of the news.

In his address to the members of the Association Mr. Woodhead said that he would say a few words on "The last battle." "It has frequently been said that it is the habit of the British to lose every battle except the last one," declared the speaker. "That was very nearly true of the last war, for during most of the four years and more, which it lasted, we became accustomed—too much accustomed—to diappointments and disasters. But was it the last battle?" asked Mr. Woodhead. "In the sense of actual military operation—yes. But the struggle was then transferred to the council chamber, and as a result of what occurred there and during the ensuing years we won the war and lost the peace."

Not Rigidly Enforced

He went on to say that had the Treaty of Versailles been rigidly enforced Germany would not have been able to force another war on the world. Added to this was the policy of disarmament, while Germany was permitted to re-arm. He went on to remark on the magnificent efforts being made by labour leaders at home in providing for the defence of the Empire at the present time although previously they had been against heavy expenditure on armaments.

Shanghai Britons

"We may still be many months distant from that 'last battle'—the battle which will bring us the chance of victory once again. And this time we must hope that when the struggle is transferred to the council chamber the fruits will not be recklessly thrown away."

Later Mr. Woodhead made some comments on the advantages and disadvantages of democracy to a country at war. "With all diffidence I venture to suggest what in my opinion has been the chief defect in our system—the very small percentage of our people who in peacetime consider themselves under any obligation to perform any kind of public service." He gave examples of this spirit in the activities of Shanghai Britons, of whom, he said, only a small number were to be found with public spirit. "The spirit of public service still leaves very much to be desired," he stated. Mr. Woodhead concluded by discussing the possibilities of national service, not necessarily military, being given by every able bodied Briton.

B.R.A. Committeemen Elected

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

As a result of the Ballot, the following have been elected to the General Committee of the British Residents Association for the year ending September 30, 1941:—

A. S. Adamson, J. N. Bates, J. A. Bonnyman, H. J. Collar, A. L. Davidson, R. Gordon, E. F. Harris, W. J. Hawkings, R. G. MacDonald, J. W. P. Marsh, C. J. Meager, W. J. Monk, J. Haynes Wilson, and H. G. W. Woodhead.

IN response to the recent advertisement of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, showing what various sums would buy in the way of armaments from a percussion cap for four cents to a super-battleship for $650,000,000 a witty French friend, sending in a cheque, enclosed the advertisement, asking for "an assortment of these."

Anti-T.B. Stamps Now on Sale

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association is a virile anti-tuberculosis association in China. It fights tuberculosis not only by propaganda, but by two active clinics and two hospitals, the Shanghai Hospital, 172 Route Ghisi, and the Tuberculosis Hospital, 37B Brenan Road. In these two hospitals the Association commands over 300 beds, 230 of which are free. This is the largest isolation service of tubercular patients in China by any one organization.

At this time the Association is issuing its third annual appeal for the sale of Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas Seals. They hope that every letter in Shanghai will have one of these stamps attached to it—the most simple and at the same time powerful anti-tuberculosis propaganda weapon during the Christmas season. To have these stamps appear over and over again on letters coming to the homes of Shanghai people is to bring home as no other means the need of fighting tuberculosis in one's personal life, in one's home life, in school, in society and in the state.

Stamps can be obtained from the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 41 Tszepang Road, telephone 39870

Donations Acknowledged

The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association acknowledges with thanks the following sale of seals, donations, etc., from November 1 to 30, 1940 (both days inclusive):

Loterie de Bienfaisance pour les Refugies, S.A.	$2,600.00
Fourth Marines Enlisted Men's Club	600.00
Yee Tsong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd.	500.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	350.00
Mr. R. P. Aikin, Mr. Kaiping T. Wong $250 each	500.00
Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd., National Commercial Bank, Mr. L. M. Pharis, Swan Culbertson & Fritz, Mrs. W. S. Sweet, Universal Investment Co. $200 each	1,200.00
Miss M. Ahrens, American President Lines, Le Champ de Courses Francais, Ford Motors Co. Export Inc., Mr. L. C. Huang, J.H.J., Mr. Sohtsu G. King, Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd., Miss V. M. Nyi, Reliance Motors, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Sun Co., Ltd. (Rpts 1148 and 1217), Tai Ping Life Insurance, Mr. John Wai $100 each	1,600.00
Mr. A. S. Jasper ($75), China Printing & Finishing Co., Ltd. ($60), Bank of Communications ($60)	195.00
W. A. Adams & Co., Agfa China Co., American Development Corp., Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Associated American Industries Inc., Associated Drug Co., Mr. David Au, Mr. W. S. Chiao, China Chemical Works, China Egg Produce Co., Ltd., China Realty Co., China United Assurance Society, China United Lamp Co., Claude Neon Lights, Crownchina Co., Eastman Kodak Co., Fraser Motors Ltd., Ford Hire Service, G. T. Fulford Co., Ltd., General Motors China Ltd., Occidental Life Insurance, Park Hotel, Sun Co., Ltd., Underwriters Bank for Far East Inc., Mrs. Amy Wu (Rpts 1230 and 1202), Dr. U. Y. Yen, Mr. T. T. Yuan $50 each	1,400.00
Mr. Ho, Dr. E. S. Tyau, $30 each	60.00
Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Mrs. C. G. Blain, Cathay Oil Co., China Assurance Corp. Ltd., Otis Elevator Co., Miss E. Soelberg (Rpts 1241-2), Tai Shan Insurance Co., Ltd., United States Steel Export Co., Mr. John Wai, Mr. K. I. Woo, $25 each	275.00
American Mercantile Co., Mr. Cheng Tse Cheng, Fagan & Co., Ltd., Gande Price Ltd., Dr. Blondel Hsu, Mr. Sohtsu G. King, Ma Ling Canned Goods Co., Ltd., Mr. R. F. Shroff, $20 each, Miss Martha W. Jewell $16	176.00
China Metal Works, E. G. Clarke & Co., Mr. Bruce Jenkins, Mr. Bill Shao, Tai Chong & Co., Mr. Yang Ping Sheng $15 each	90.00
Ault & Wiborg Co., Mr. J. C. Bostustow, Mr. Chao Ho Sheng, China Can Co., Chiu Ta Salt Refining Co., Mr. Fred Chow, Commercial Express & Storage, First Fidelity Insurance Co., Ltd., Gallop & Co., Golden Dragon Rug Co., Great Eastern Dispensary Ltd., Hsia Chu Sheng, Dr. I.H.J., Mr. Alfred Lee, Mr. Tsufa F. Lee, Dr. P. K. Liang (Rpts 1183 and 1219), Mr. W. Y. Loo, Public School for Girls, Sine Laboratory Co., Ltd., Mr. E. T. Watts, Mr. C. Y. Wu, Mr. S. U. Zau $10 each	230.00
Baptist Union School, Mr. Harold Chang, Mr. Raymond Chang, Mr. Benjamin Chen, Dr. James T. Cheng, Mr. T. S. Cheng, Mr. N. W. Chien, Chinese Engineering & Development Co., Inc., Dr. T. P. Chou, Mr. P. S. Chung, Mr. Leo Handley-Derry, Mr. Ho Wing Sang, Mr. T. J. Holt, Miss Marsden Hsu, Mr. Mitford E. T. Hsu, Mr. F. P. Jones, Mr. Y. T. Kwan, Mr. Lau Long, Dr. S. H. Lin, Mr. S. F. Liu, Mr. Homer Loh, Mr. H. C. Ma, Mr. Candie Nieh, Mr. J. C. Oliver, Mr. H. A. Ozorio, Mr. Charles Pan, Mr. H. H. Snugg, Mr. J. J. Sung, Dr. Ernest Tso, Dr. Arthur Tsu, Mr. Darwin H. Utter, Br. Bobbie Wang, Bishop Ralph Ward, Mr. T. F. Wei, Mr. S. N. Yang, Mr. W. P. Yang, Mr. Z. V. Yeh, Mr. Robert Yu, Mr. C. F. Zee, Mr. T. T. Zee, Mr. Z. Z. Zee $5 each	200.00
Dr. Joe Lum $3, Mr. Chester K. Z. Nie $2.50, Mr. Arthur Young $2.50, Mr. Chu Wu Sheng, Mr. N. L. Hau, Dr. J. R. McMullen, Mr. George Su $2 each, Mr. W. H. Chen, Mr. C. K. Chu, Mr. C. K. Chow, Mr. Robert Fan, Mr. Frank Lung, Mr. P. C. Loo, Miss H. J. Oppenheim, Mr. S. C. Voo $1 each, Mr. B. Petroff 50 cents	24.50
	CN$9,405.50

Donations in kind.—British Fund 1 package elastoplast and elastic bandages; James Neil & Co. for making cracked wheat into bread; Singer Sewing Machine Co. old Singer table stand; Mr. Sinton[illegible] one sewing machine; Mr. O. M. William, Gloves.

Training Men for Local Industry

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

The third ordinary meeting of the 1940-1941 session of the Engineering Society of China was held on Monday evening, at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road, when a paper entitled "Training of Men in the Workshop" was read by Mr. C. C. Bojeson. In the course of his address, Mr. Bojeson said that the paper described some efforts to provide technical training for the men employed in industry and the engineering trades in Shanghai, he himself being associated with a programme for the promotion of safer and better working conditions.

In older industrial countries workers had a background of many generations of familiarity with machines, and, thanks to compulsory education, had a basis upon which technical education could be built. Although there had been much progress in education in China within recent years, there were still a very great number of workers, foremen and small factory owners who were unable to read and write. They often made mistakes due to ignorance of scientific principles, but were a very practical and resourceful class. Industry would benefit immeasurably if there were opportunities through technical training for potential leaders to emerge from the ranks of the ordinary workmen.

The waste that was due to ignoranc, in many Shanghai factories was colossal he said.

Most small factories and workshops were set up by mechanics without application of engineering principles in the design of machine foundations, calculation of shafting, pulleys, belts and other transmission equipment. The type of building chosen was not satisfactory for providing adequate light and ventilation, and machines were crowded too close to ensure efficient working.

Strange Insertion In Chinese Paper

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

"Down with the traitor, Wang Ching-wei." Chinese readers of the "Central China Daily News," an organ of the new Nanking regime in Shanghai were very much surprised to find that an advertisement appearing in the paper contained the foregoing statement. The words were clearly printed under the title "Improved Ningpo Drama."

It was the advertisement of an amusement resort in Nantao, stating that "High class games are provided day and night." The strange title appeared right below the title. It was believed that someone might have played a practical joke on the paper or on the "amusement resort," but the general idea is, that whoever did it, the person is already somewhere in "Ningpo more far."

Company to Compensate Wreck Victims

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

The Central China Railways Company, a Japanese concern, will compensate the families of those who have died as a result of the dynamiting of the Shanghai-Nanking train last Friday with appropriate sums of money, says the "Central China Daily News." It is alleged that the tragedy in which more than 200 casualties were caused, including 73 deaths, was the result of work done by the "Loyal and Righteous Army" operating in Chekiang and Kiangsu.

The railway company has decided to pay a compensatory sum of Y.100 to each family of the dead, besides making all funeral arrangements at its expense, the report states. A "comfort" sum of Y.20 will be given to each of the injured persons whose medical expenses will also be borne by the company.

Fund for Chinese Police Proposed

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

For the purpose of reducing the burden of the public and of strengthening the budgetary position of Chinese constables attached to the Settlement police, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is starting a new movement in which he intends to collect what he terms the "Chinese constables welfare foundation fund" from public bodies, trade associations and firms.

While details of the relief plan in favour of Chinese policemen in their final form are not available at present, it is learned that Mr. Yu's wish is to have the public contribute a large sum of money towards a fund that will safeguard the policemen against accidental expenses, including funeral and other special expenses.

Something Permanent

That Mr. Yu is determined to keep his promise is revealed in a report published by the "Shing Sheng News Agency" and leading Chinese dailies which asserts that Mr. Yu is trying to do something permanent for the constables. The news agency report quotes Mr. Yu as saying that the recent increase of the constables' allowances would enable them to tide over their family budget crises, but that as to special expenses more funds will have to be provided for.

Besides promising to secure cheap flour and rice for the constables by arranging with the Shanghai Rice Distribution Committee of which Mr. Yu himself in chairman, he has made an appeal to public bodies and firms for a welfare foundation fund for the police men. Realizing that the Council's budget has already suffered a deficit as a result of the recent increase of allowances, Mr. Yu said that further to bother the Council with financial aid to the police would cause an increase in taxes.

No Representations Made By F.M.P. Chinese

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Reports appearing in various Chinese papers claiming that the French Municipal Administration has taken under consideration a proposal from the Police Department to increase salaries of members of the police force, were denied by a high French Police official who stated yesterday that no such action had been taken by the French Police. He added that the Chinese members of the force had made no representations with regard to bigger allowances, since the present salaries of the policemen are on par with those of the Chinese members of the International Settlement Police.

The reports appeared in the papers following the increase of allowances to Chinese members of the S.M.P. on Friday night, and were prominently displayed in the Chinese local dailies. It was also stated that the recommendation had been made following the increase of allowances granted by the S.M.C. to Chinese policemen.

Rickshaw Monopoly Wanted

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

A group of rickshaw owners put forward proposals to the Municipal Council yesterday suggesting the establishment of a joint rickshaw committee in the International Settlement. It is understood that the proposals will be examined by the S.M.C. as soon as possible, an answer being given at an early date. Details regarding the proposals for the joint company, which would amount to a monopoly, were not forthcoming yesterday, but it is understood that the terms would provide better conditions for the authorities over the vehicles.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

Sir Latham To Visit Shanghai

New Australian Minister to Japan a Brilliant Lawyer and Statesman

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

SIR John Latham, recently appointed Australian Minister to Japan, will be passing through Shanghai next week on his way to take up his post. He is not new to the work before him, for in 1934 he was a member of an Australian Mission to the Far East, his duties in this connection bringing him into close contact with Japan. He is acknowledged as one of Australia's greatest statesmen and scholars, having had a brilliant career in both parliamentary and legal work.

Sir John Greig Latham, G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., M.A., LL.M., is numbered among those great Australians whose lives are records of illustrious service to their country, to their Empire, and to the cause of world harmony and goodwill. To his new office he brings great scholarship, the keenly trained mind of an eminent constitutional lawyer and judge, and a deep understanding of administrative and governmental problems and processes—the fruit of twelve years' Parliamentary service, nine of which he spent as a Minister of the Commonwealth Government.

He brings also personal knowledge of the scene to which his new work

Sir John Latham

takes him, and is already aware of the nature of the problems he may meet, for, in 1934, he led an Australian Mission to the East with conspicuous success.

"Sir John Latham," said the spokesman of the Japanese Mission which visited Australia in 1935, referring to Sir John's work in Japan in the previous year, "really paved the way for friendly relations between Japan and Australia."

Interest in Japan

Perhaps no greater tribute could have been paid, for Sir John Latham's wide interest in Japan, in its culture, its tradition, its people, and its destiny have for long been known and recognized in Australia, and that a Japanese envoy should appreciate the effort he made to draw the Commonwealth and Japan closer together in the ways of international harmony is testimony to the motive which underlies this interest.

Sir John was born in Ascot Vale, Victoria, in 1877, and received his education at Scotch College, one of Melbourne's great Public Schools, and at the University of Melbourne, where he crowned a brilliant scholastic career by taking the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Laws. For some time he lectured at the University in Philosophy, Logic, and Law, and, in 1904, he was called to the Victorian Bar. In the ten years that followed, he achieved a brilliant success as a constitutional lawyer, but his career was interrupted by the war of 1914-18. He served throughout in the Intelligence Branch of the Royal Australian Navy, performing special duties which included attendance at important war conferences in London with Mr. William Morris Hughes, who was then Prime Minister. When the Armistice was signed Sir John was selected as a member of the staff of the Australian delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919.

Three years later, Sir John embarked on his Parliamentary career as member of the House of Representatives for Kooyong, the electorate which is now represented by the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. R. G. Menzies). Here again distinction awaited him. In 1925, he was invited to join the Bruce-Page Ministry as Attorney-General, and when, four years later, that Ministry was defeated, he succeeded his former leader (Mr. S. M. Bruce, now Australian High Commissioner in London) as Leader of the Opposition.

Became Attorney General

The Prime Ministership of the Commonwealth came within Sir John Latham's reach in 1931, but with the spirit of service that had characterized his entire public life, he voluntarily stood down in favour of the late Mr. J. A. Lyons, so that a United Australia Party could be formed. He again became Attorney-General, and held in addition the portfolios of External Affairs and Labour and Industry in the Lyons Ministry, and was Deputy Prime Minister under Mr. Lyons. In all his Parliamentary career, Sir John served only three years as a private member.

Australia made other calls upon his services. Many times he represented the Commonwealth overseas, when questions of vital importance to his country came up for discussion, or when matters affecting Australia's place in the world plan were to be reviewed. Thus, in 1926, he represented the Commonwealth at the League of Nations' Assembly, and in 1932 he was the Australian delegate to the Disarmament and Reparations conferences. In 1932, also, he was again an Australian delegate to the League Assembly.

He retired from politics in 1934, and resumed his practice at the Bar, where his great gifts again brought him swift distinction. In 1935, he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia—the highest judicial post the nation can confer, and it is from this high office that Sir John moves to shoulder, at the earnest request of the Government, the great responsibility and honour of Austalian Minister to Japan. Australians know that distinction awaits him in the diplomatic field. His deep culture, keen wit, and ready appreciation of what, in Australia, is termed "the other fellow's viewpoint," are his native gifts. His lively interest in world affairs and his broad humanity will commend him to the people of Japan who, even as he is no stranger to them, are certainly not strangers to him.

Brilliant Son

Sir John and Lady Latham, whom he married in 1907, have two sons and one daughter. Their elder son, Mr. R. T. E. Latham, rivals his father's academic brilliance—he was Victorian Rhodes Scholar in 1931, with first class honours at Melbourne University (the Rhodes Scholarships are among the most valued scholastic awards in the world), took law at Oxford, and was called to the English Bar. He is a Fellow of All Souls' Oxford—a rare academic distinction.

Sir John is a remarkably young man in both mind and body. He is a keen tennis player, and it is only a little while since visitors to Canberra, the Federal capital, might have seen him and Sir Earl Page, a former Prime Minister, at the nets at 7 o'clock in the morning playing vigorous sets as a prelude to a day's hard work!

Fly fishing is another of Sir John's recreations. Fomerly, he had a keen interest in lacrosse, and played with success.

Sir John Latham represents all that is best in Australian life. His appointment as Australia's first Minister to Japan sets a crown on a life of selfless public service.

Popular Interpreter Leaving Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Mr. T. Mizota, popular interpreter at the Japanese press conferences here, made a brief farewell speech yesterday at the conference and introduced his successor, Mr. Mazaki.

"The powers that be," he said facetiously, "had decided that he had taken enough punishment and could go home." He expects to leave in about one week. He thanked the newspapermen present for their consideration and said he could leave with the knowledge that he had committed no serious blunders.

In introducing his successor, Mr. Mizota paid tribute to his ability.

On behalf of the newspapermen, Mr. MacDonald, correspondent of "The Times," replied, expressing appreciation of what Mr. Mizota has been doing here.

Scottish Society Entertains

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

The Committee of the St. Andrew's Society held a luncheon yesterday at the Shanghai Club, when the guests of honour were Rear-Admiral W. A. Glassford, Colonel De Witt Peck, the Rev. Dr. Forbes Tocher C.B.E., M.C., and Mr. J. D. Watt.

Other guests invited were Lieutenant Kenny, Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Glassford, 1st Lieutenant Arthur J. Stuart, aide to Colonel De Witt Peck and Messrs. L. J. Hughes, C. M. McDonald, J. W. Carney, J. Haynes Wilson, L. H. Barton, J. C. Hutchison, S. J. H. Fox, and A. S. Campbell.

The President in his speech said that the society were very fortunate and honoured in having as guests Admiral Glassford, Colonel De Witt Peck, Dr. Tocher and one of their own ex-members, Mr. J. D. Watt.

Tribute to Admiral

"I am sure it is the opinion of both the American and British communities here that the United States Government could not have made a happier nor more popular choice as Admiral of the Yangtze Patrol than that of Admiral Glassford," he continued, "As a sailor he has a most distinguished record. He was evidently marked out for promotion early in his career as only four years after his graduation from the Navy Academy he served as aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. During the last war he served mainly in destroyers and it was during that time that he won the Distinguished Service Medal—the destroyer, in which he was in command, had an argument with the Aquitania—and the destroyer came off second best—although her bow had been completely cut off, he brought the remainder of the ship safely into port.

"That act is a great tribute to his seamanship, his courage and his presence of mind. But Admiral Glassford has greater claims to fame. Although born in San Francisco—his fore fathers came from Inverness where I understand they were a lot of blood-thirsty bandits whose hideout was at the ford on the Glass river near Beauly.

"He with his American training has improved his technique as the booty I have seen him snatch is in a weird dice game called Bidou-Biday—at which he is a past master. Admiral Glassford is also a keen golfer—and had we known his Scottish ancestry earlier we might have smuggled him into team last Sunday.

Col. Peck Welcomed

"Colonel DeWitt Peck—I hardly need to introduce Colonel Peck to you as you all know him well, if not personally, by reputation, as the commander of the United States Marines Corps in Shanghai. They now represent our sole protection in this city and we owe to him and his officers and men a debt of gratitude. I must say when I see the Marine Corps on parade I thrill at the sight of that magnificent body of men. In his present capacity Colonel Peck needs to be not only a soldier but a diplomat and he seems to do both jobs uncommonly well. Like Admiral Glassford, Colonel Peck has had a distinguished career and has seen service in many parts of the world. During the last war he served with the Marine Corps in France and later with the American Army of occupation in Germany. I have tried hard to get some further information on Colonel Peck, but other than that he is an ardent biker—I have been unsuccessful. I have asked a British Officer if he knew anything about Colonel Peck's career, but the only thing they knew about him was that he was a damn fine fellow."

The President made mention of Mr. J. D. Watt who was shortly joining H. M. Forces in India. He had been an old member of the Committee and the society has been indebted to him not only for his general work on the Committee but as well for his work on the Decorations Sub-Committee of the Ball.

Admiral Glassford Replies

Admiral Glassford in his reply for the guests thanked the President for his kind remarks. The Admiral recalled the occasion when he was married to a Scottish Girl in Vancouver B.C. that his best man was a Highlander called Ian Mackenzie who wielded a grand claymore and anyone who got in the way would certainly get into a lot of trouble.

The Admiral concluded that he had served under Sir Lewis Bayley at Queenstown in the last war and he felt sure that his country would do everything possible to assist the British Navy, as they had done in the past. The Admiral's speech was received with acclamation.

Change in B.B.C. Broadcasts

From Sunday, December 8, the B.B.C. Central Transmission Part I, from 6.55 p.m. to 9.45 Shanghai Time, instead of being on GSF on the 19 Metres Band will be on GSD on the 25 metres band. (GSD 25.53 m. 11.75 mc/s.) Central Transmission Part II, from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. Shanghai Time, will be on GSN on the 25 metres band (GSN 25.36 m. 11.82 mc/s.) In this transmission GSB 31.55 metres, 9.51 mc/s remains unaltered, and is in service from 10 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Shanghai Time. NOTE. The B.B.C. news at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. will therefore be heard on the 25 metres band, and is relayed by Australia and Hongkong respectively, both in the 31 metre band.

Chinese Sceptical of Axis Unity

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Reports from Berlin that Germany will not consider recognizing the new régime in Nanking are commented upon in the Chinese press which gives prominence to the reports and yesterday it was the subject of an editorial in the "Chinese American Daily News."

Germany has admitted Japan into the Axis group not because she wants Japan to conquer China, it is said. Germany knows very well how Japanese land forces have performed their duties during the past three years, and so in point of military strength Germany does not value Japan much, the paper opines.

According to the paper, there are two reasons for Germany to accept Japan as an ally. The diplomatic reason is that she wants to cultivate friendship with Soviet Russia and Japan so that she might not repeat the mistake she made in the last World War when she failed in making good diplomatic arrangements. For reasons of war tactics she wants Japan to divert the attention of Britain and the United States to the Pacific. Germany's alliance with Japan has nothing to do with the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

A.A.U.W. Hold Nov. Meeting

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

The American Association of University Women held their monthly meeting on November 28, in the reception room of the Shanghai American School, with the senior girls as guests of honour. The annual scholarship, a cheque for $400, given at this time because of the unusual circumstances, was presented by Miss Grace Yang, the vice-president of the Association, to Miss Catharine MacDonald, who has for three years held high standards of scholarship. Miss MacDonald is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. MacDonald of Lingnan University in Canton, who have been teaching in China for thirty years.

After a delightful tea and hour of fellowship, the Association had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Carleton Lacy who has recently returned from a trip in "Free China," not Chungking, but the "forgotten areas" in five south-eastern provinces. So few of us these days have opportunity to go outside of Shanghai, that when some one tells of such a trip he has ready listeners.

The A.A.U.W. scholarship project includes gifts to Chinese students, which will be given in the spring; More than ever do Chinese students need money to carry on their education so that it is hoped this fund will be a large one. Cheques for this may be sent to Mrs. J. C. McCracken, 10A Route Winling, who is acting-treasurer for the rest of this year.

Vigilance Corps Formed By Local Japanese

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

A vigilance corps was organized on Saturday by members of more than 70 Japanese households in the neighbourhood of Chapoo Road and Wuchang Road to prevent a further outbreak of terrorism in Hongkew, according to a report in the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday morning.

The inauguration meeting was held on Saturday night at a Chinese restaurant on Wuchang Road.

The area bounded by Chapoo Road and Wuchang Road, which is full of by-streets, has been used by Chungking agents as the centre of their terroristic activities in Hongkew during the past months, it was said.

Japanese Army Godown Destroyed by Flames

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

A large Japanese military godown was destroyed by flames yesterday morning, the fire breaking out at about 10.30 at the Woosung Railway Wharf. The firefloat Poochi was rushed immediately to the spot, while the Japanese Naval Landing Party arrived there with their pumps.

The whole area was completely cordoned off by the Japanese authorities, who kept everybody away. The combined efforts of the Customs firecraft and the Japanese bluejackets finally brought the flames under control at 1 p.m., many difficulties being experienced in doing so because of the inflammable material stored in the godown.

The flames shot high and the many boats anchored in the vicinity made for safety. The fire could be seen from the tops of all high buildings in the Central District. The flames were extinguished at 2.30 p.m.

Although the exact nature of material stored in the destroyed godown could not be ascertained, it was believed yesterday that the damages caused by the flames would run into heavy figures.

Another Woosung fire was reported to have raged at 5.45 p.m. on Saturday when two Japanese junks, one loaded with general cargo, the other with cement, went up in flames near the Standard Oil Wharf. The Poochi went to the rescue, but could do little to salvage the junk with general cargo, which was totally destroyed and sank, although the other junk, carrying cement, was saved.

Japanese Vigilantes Form 36 Groups

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

There is now a total of 36 groups comprising the Japanese Vigilance Corps which was recently organized to combat terrorism and similar crimes in the Hongkew district, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

Each group patrols its respective beat from morning until midnight in spite of the cold weather with seven or eight members of the group being on duty at all times. A system of relief is now organized and commencing to function smoothly. Lanes and alleyways in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo areas likely to offer escape to criminals, have been closed.

The total number on duty daily from all groups of the Japanese Vigilance Corps aggregate 250 men, at present sufficient to prevent ruffians wandering in the areas of previous crimes, Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, chief of the Viligante Committee stated.

Armed Robber Wounded In Gun-Battle with C.P.C.

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Shot while fleeing from the scene of a hold-up, an armed robber was arrested last night at 6.40 after prompt action by a C. P. C. on Shanhaikwan Road. The thug, who had two accomplices, held up a Chinese near Chengtu Road, robbing him of an overcoat worth $80. The Chinese raised an alarm while the men were running away, a C. P. C. immediately responding. He took up the chase, and after being fired on once by the robber, who had a Mauser pistol, replied four times, wounding the bandit. When arrested the latter was found to be in possession of fifteen rounds of ammunition besides the pistol.

A gang of eight men staged a holdup later in the evening on a string shop, stealing $900 in cash and jewellery worth $400. Five of the men were armed. No alarm was raised.

Court Documents

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

The Nanking régime has not only taken over the control of the two Chinese courts in the French Concession, but also has enabled the Nantao District Court to function fully by taking over old documents stored in the Concession which formerly belonged to Chungking-appointed judges in Nantao.

It has been learned that before their withdrawal, officials of the Nantao District Court hid their documents including court records. These were stored in the French Concession. The chief judge of the new Nantao Court, taking orders from the new régime, has now requested the Second Special District Court to transfer those documents to Nantao.

It was revealed in a report published by the "Central China Daily News" yesterday that the documents stored in the Chung Wai Bank Building in Avenue Edward VII were transported to the Second Special District Court on Friday under the joint supervision of the court officials and French police.

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Japanese Prevent Unloading

Portuguese Coaster Boarded After Arrival Off French Bund, Departure Delayed

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

THE Quai de France, scene of bustle and unceasing activity before the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the outbreak of the European war and the Japanese coastal navigation ban again yielded a good shipping story yesterday with the prevention by the Japanese naval authorities of the unloading of a cargo of approximately 1,000 bales of silk cocoons valued at almost $250,000 from the hold of the Santa Anna, a Portuguese coaster.

The vessel which had made port from the lower Yangtze delta and docked alongside a pontoon on the French Bund was virtually under detention, being prevented from leaving port yesterday afternoon according to her schedule, as her cargo could not be unloaded.

Half an hour after her arrival early yesterday morning and while she was beginning to unload the bales of cocoons comprising part of her deck cargo, a motor launch drew up alongside the Santa Anna, which was boarded by eight Japanese sailors and one naval rating who prevented the unloading of the cargo of cocoons, the greater part of which was stored in the hold of the ship, which was open at the time.

Third Vessel Seized

The Santa Anna, which is the third Portuguese vessel in recent months whose unloading was delayed by the Japanese naval authorities, was allowed to discharge her cargo yesterday afternoon after protracted negotiations between her owners, the charterers and the Japanese naval authorities. The Portuguese consular authorities were informed of the occurrence. The ss. Santarem and the Ave Maria were the two other vessels flying the Portuguese flag whose sailings were delayed as a result of detention in port by the Japanese authorities in recent months. The Santarem was prevented from unloading a cargo of cotton from the lower Yangtze delta and also was docked along a pontoon off the French Bund. The Ave Maria, which experienced the same difficulty, was released after several days.

The compradore of the Santa Anna yesterday carried out the preliminary negotiations with the Japanese visitors on board but apparently made no headway, as the parleys continued for the greater part of the day, with the consignees of the cargo and the owners of the vessel sharing in the negotiations. No reason could be ascertained for the prevention of the cargo from being taken out of the vessel.

On Lower Yangtze Run

The Santa Anna, a coaster of the glorified "tub" class, one of many which was commissioned into the coastal shipping service when the coastal shipping business was in the hey day, originally was on the Wenchow-Shanghai run, but a few months ago was forced to lie idle in port as a result of the Japanese restrictions on coastal shipping, for reasons of "military expediency," according to the Japanese authorities here. The vessel was employed on the lower Yangtze run recently and called at a small port which apparently was not affected by the ban. The vessel had secured the necessary clearance papers from the Customs here before her departure.

It was ascertained that the cargo was destined for Shanghai for Chinese consignees and that the vessel arrived in port shortly after midnight on Thursday.

The incident connected with the Santa Anna is one of a series of similar detentions of vessels with cargoes destined for Shanghai from coast ports near by and recalls the recent experiences of two German and an Italian vessels whose cargoes were temporarily seized, and were not released until after the owners of the boats had paid a substantial fine.

Nanking to Stop Strikes

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Representatives of the new Nanking régime will try to prevent strikes in Shanghai so that labour troubles may be settled without causing inconvenience to the public. This is revealed in a press interview published yesterday by the "Sin Shun Pao," quoting Mr. Ting Mo-chuen, Minister of Social Affairs at Nanking.

Mr. Ting was said to have ordered the Social Movement Committee in Shanghai to prevent strikes trying mediation first.

Instigators of strikes which are called without listening to advices from officials will be arrested as Mr. Ting was said to be very much concerned over peace and order in Shanghai. In settling labour troubles, grievances of both employers and employees should be taken into careful consideration.

Portuguese Celebration Now Closed

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

December 2, being the official closing date of Portugal's Dual Centenary Festivity, H.E. Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima, Portuguese Minister to China, held a reception at the Legation last Monday evening, at which were present Dr. J. Ribeiro de Melo, Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. James P. Mee, Consul-General for Brazil, and Mrs. Mee; Legation and Consular officials and their wives; representative members of all local Portuguese organizations; and many others.

The function was marked by an impressive address by the Minister who took the occasion to refer to the recent celebrations at the Clube Lusitano. He praised the great national enthusiasm prevailing in the community, and expressed the desire of seeing a progress, steady rather than swift, in the programme of expansion contemplated. He concluded by proposing a toast to Portugal, a toast to President Carmona, and a toast to Premier Salazar, which drew the hearty support of his hearers.

Following the speech, the guests were treated to excellent, home-made Portuguese cakes, served with refreshments, with Madame de Lebre e Lima acting as hostess in her usual charming manner.

Portugal's dual centenary this year has been observed not only in the home country but in every other part of the world where exists a congregation of Portuguese. The dual centenary comprises the 800th anniversary of the foundation of the nation and the 300th anniversary of Portugal's recovery of her independence from 60 years of Spanish rule. In regard to the latter event, the Portuguese in the Far East recall with pride the fact that during those fateful 60 years Macao alone of all the Portuguese colonies never once lowered the country's flag. In acknowledgement of this loyalty, King John IV, at the restoration of independence, granted especial favours to the citizens of Macao and by royal decree caused to be inscribed on the coat-of-arms of the city the device: "None More Loyal". The tracing of this motto on stone, above the gate of the Senate House of Macao, bears the mark of time, but the fealty that it testifies remains until today steadfast as of old.

More Crimes Reported In Concession

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

There were more crimes in the French Concession during the month of November, but due to the strict measures carried out by the police authorities, the increase had not been important. In four different cases, four bandits were shot down by the police following alarms raised by the victims.

The French Police were informed of two murders during the month, and the killer had been identified in the first case, while one of the murderers was arrested in the second crime.

There were two kidnapping cases in the Concession, and in both cases, the abductors were arrested and their victims released. Armed robberies were given at 31, including two attempts, and seven of these had been solved. In the course of November, ten men were arrested for armed robberies and four pistols were seized.

Other crimes including 57 minor larceny cases, resulted in the arrest of 25 persons. Seventeen of these crimes were solved.

THE S.M.C. Health Report for last week shows that a total of ten foreigners and 701 Chinese died from various causes during the period; 49 Chinese died from tuberculosis, 75 cases being notified, two foreigners also died from the same disease. Typhoid fever claimed 22 Chinese, 29 cases being notified; fifteen cases of diptheria were reported among the native population four proving fatal.

Mixed Reception For New Treaty

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

During the past few months since the Shanghai Municipal Council has introduced press censorship among Chinese newspapers in sympathy with Chungking, there has probably been no time during which the Chinese press in Shanghai has been so divided in opinions, as witnessed during the past few days since the signing of the Japanese-Wang treaty in Nanking. Pros and cons are voiced in the press according to the different affiliations of the newspapers, but it is a generally recognized fact that Chinese residents here as a whole have maintained the usual meaningful silence.

While pro-Chungking newspapermen charge the Nanking group with selling their country to economic and military servitude, new officials in Nanking express the opinion in their press that they have done their best so as to prevent the Japanese from treating them as officials of a defeated country. The chief bone of contention is the withdrawal of Japanese troops as stipulated in one of the documents. While the Nanking group says that the two-year time limit is clearly mentioned, the Chungking group says terms in that particular article are so elastic that it may just as well be said that there will be no withdrawal.

Compensation Clause

Nanking insists that no indemnity has been demanded by the Japanese but the pro-Chungking newspapermen say that it is clearly mentioned that China should pay for the damage suffered by Japanese subjects and that Japan will only help the Chinese in "relieving" Chinese refugees. The compensation clause is compared with an indemnity by the "Chinese American Daily News" which has published in full all the documents signed at Nanking with comments unfavourable to the new régime. To prevent politically-inspired loafers from buying the paper in bulk so as to prevent the comments from being read by the public, the paper delayed publication for several hours.

Yesterday, inspired news articles appeared in all leading Chinese dailies in sympathy with Chungking hailing the new American loan to China as a sign of further strengthening of the tie between the two democracies in the west and east. Quoting observers, the reports say that the Chinese are jubilant over the strong policy adopted by the United States in China, and that Chinese here should no longer worry about the status of Shanghai, as Washington is beginning to take effective measures to clarify the situation in the Far East.

Cold Snap Takes Big Toll of Death

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Exposure, especially during the past few cold days, and starvation caused by the high cost of living have taken a heavy toll among the poor and underprivileged in Shanghai. The Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery at 210 Pakhoi Road reported yesterday that during the past few days adult deaths numbered between 30 and 40 and dead children picked up from streets and alleys, between 70 and 80 daily. Thirty dead adults and 62 dead children were picked up on Saturday alone. The November figures of the dead, the biggest so far in this year, are 715 adults and 1,457 children.

In the French Concession, 15 dead adults and more than 30 dead children were buried by the Tung Jen Pu Yuen Tang, a Chinese philanthropic cemetery on Saturday. The Union of Philanthropic Bodies, a Chinese organization in Yunnan Road, has sent circular letters to many other public bodies asking for generous support to the Union so that it may continue carrying out the various relief programmes during this winter including the establishment of a "winter home" for the poor near Tifeng Road which is in process of construction.

Two Slightly Injured In Peking Road Fire

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

One Chinese woman and one man had their faces and hands burned when flames broke out in a wooden structure on the roof of 190 Peking Road at 2.40 p.m. yesterday. The structure, used by the Bartlett Products Company to prepare powder, cold cream and other toilet necessaries, started burning when oil was spilled on the stove.

The Central fire station answered the call and had the flames extinguished within half an hour. The injured persons were taken to the Shou Ming Hospital, where they were treated. Their burns were said to be of minor nature.

M. L. des Courtils

who was recently appointed chairman of the French Municipal Council, following the departure of M. Brediam for France. M. des Courtils joined the Council in 1931 and was at one time head of the Finance Department, and appointed Administrative Director in 1938.

Yugoslavs Celebrate National Day

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

A dinner party was organized by the Association of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Residents, at the French Club, to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the Yugoslav National Day, on December 1.

More than fifty persons were gathered, for this special occasion, around a wonderfully decorated dinner-table, and Mr. Turner, senior member of the Yugoslav community, after a short but precise speech which was vigorously applauded, raised his glass to the prosperity of the country of the Yugoslav people, to the health of His Majesty, King Peter II, to the Royal Family and to the glory of the army.

After the banquet, several members of the community, gave a very nice musical programme.

Madame Labunska, well known prima donna, accompanied by Mr. Sachs sang some Russians songs. The audience listened to the pathetic Slovine melodies played on the accordeon by the charming Miss Mica Turner; Czechoslovakian tunes rendered on the piano by Miss Heler. Suchochleb and the slavonic songs executed with life by Mr. George Seba.

The dances began with the traditional "Yugoslav Kolo" by Mr. Francic. All present took part in this popular dance of the Balkan Peninsular. Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians and Rumanians showed their talent, and Czechoslovaks, French and others quickly took up the steps of the renowned "Kolo of the Bosiaques Students," played on the accordeon by Mr. George Seba.

After this delightful evening, telegrams were sent to His Majesty, King Peter and to the Yugoslav Government.

Japanese Allow Fire Engines Through

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

What appeared to be a large conflagration yesterday turned out to be a small fire, the flames being completely extinguished within nineteen minutes of the arrival of fire engines from the Bubbling Well fire station.

The fire broke out at the Sing Hwa Chemical Works at 12 An Loh Foong off Jessfield Road at 9.35 a.m. and two engines from the Bubbling Well station answered the call, using Tifeng Road. At the corner of Jessfield Road the engines had to stop while barricades were removed to allow the machines to pass.

The firemen returned to the station half an hour later, after having ascertained that the flames had been completely out. The fire started when a quantity of alcohol was spilled on the floor and caught fire. No serious damage was caused, only bedding being destroyed by the flames.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending December 7, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 7 and Chinese 236. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, pneumonia one and Chinese, tuberculosis 26; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 12; dysentery 5; pneumonia 2; beri-beri 2 and diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, marsh fever one each.

Travelling Rules Announced

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Various changes to be effected in regulations for applying for travelling, landing and goods removing permits were announced yesterday by the Japanese authorities concerned. The revised regulations will be enforced starting tomorrow. They are:

1. Applications by all third-power nationals for permits for travelling up the Yangtze River by military and naval transports will be accepted at the Japanese Consulate-General as heretofore. It is requested that each application endorsed by the respective Consulates be accompanied by two extra copies. The applicant should give all particulars given in a regular form. The applicant will find it convenient to send in his application in person.

When accommodation facilities become available on one of the military or naval transports the Japanese authorities concerned will accordingly notify the applicants through their respective Consulates.

Apply in Person

2. Applications for permits for travelling in the Japanese occupied areas other than those mentioned above should be made at the Liaison Office of the Japanese Military Headquarters at No. 1 Matsui-Dori (off Dixwell Road, Tel. 45506), Shanghai.

Applications endorsed by the respective Consulates and applied in person will be accepted. The applicant must give all particulars given in a regular form. Application should be made at least five days before the desired date of departure.

3. The Liaison Office of the Japanese Military Headquarters will be open from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Shanghai time) on week days and from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturdays. Sundays and holidays are excepted.

4. Applications for landing permits for sea ports under Japanese occupation (for instance, Tsingtao) remain to be accepted at the Passport Office in the Astor House Hotel, of the Japanese Consulate-General. Applications should be made in triplicate and applied for in person with ample margin of time in advance of the sailing of the boat. The above application may be filled in the permit forms obtainable at the above office.

Permits however will be handed to applicants at the Japanese Naval Attaché's Office at No. 30 North Haining Road, Shanghai (Tel. 46708), on the fifth day from the receipt of the application between 3.30 p.m. on week days and between 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays are excepted.

Removal of Goods

5. Applications for Goods Removing Permits in the Japanese occupied areas, which have hitherto been accepted by the Japanese Consulate-General should be made directly at the Liaison Office of the Japanese Military Headquarters, Shanghai.

Applications endorsed by the respective Consulates and applied in person will be accepted. Applicants should give all particulars given in a regular form and send in their applications with ample margin of time in advance. The applicant will then be supplied with a regular permits form at the said office which is also to be signed by the applicant.

A permit may be renewed on presentation of the old one.

However, applications for permits for removing certain specified goods which have hitherto been accepted by the Military Office at No. 390 Boone Road and by the Naval Pay-Masters Office at No. 880 East Broadway remain to be handled by the same officers as heretofore.

Chinese Woman Found Stabbed to Death

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

A gruesome discovery was made by an occupant of House 6 Lane 64 Route Pichon at 6 p.m. on Wednesday when the landlady of the house was found murdered in her room. The victim was Mrs. Wang Shengsze, a rich widow of a merchant, and the Police believed that the crime had been committed about 24 hours before the discovery.

On Wednesday morning, a Chinese woman living in the house, knocked at the victim's door, but received no answer. When the same thing happened later in the afternoon, the door was broken open. The deceased was found under the bed, wrapped in bedclothes, with a knife in her neck. The son and the daughter-in-law of the victim were called and they found that a diamond ring and a bank book were missing.

The crime was immediately reported to the Police, who believed that they would arrest the culprit in the near future.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (continued)

St. Olga's Orphanage

Fine Work Being Done in Shanghai in Caring for And Educating Destitute Children

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

APART from the Russian community few people in Shanghai are aware of the existence of St. Olga's Orphanage. Little has been done in the past to bring this worthy institution to the attention of the public generally, and its location at 350 Avenue du Roi Albert does not lend itself to advertisement inasmuch as the orphanage and the convent which sponsors it are reached down a passage off the main road.

St. Olga's Orphanage was founded in Harbin in 1929 by Mother Superior Ruphina of the Convent of Our Lady of Vladimir in that city. Mother Ruphina was well-known for the very real and active interest she took in the welfare of needy children, and the orphanage founded by her played a most important part in her activities until her death in 1937. Mother Ruphina was succeeded as Mother Superior by Mother Ariadne, who has been with the Convent since 1917.

In 1937 Mother Ariadne came to Shanghai to organize a branch of the Convent and orphanage in this city, taking with her seven or eight of the children from Harbin. At present the Convent in Shanghai is boarding and maintaining 50 children, most of whom are orphans or children whose parents are destitute or semi-destitute. In the case of 10 of the children a contribution of $15-$20 per month each is received from their parents towards the children's maintenance. The children range in age from four years to 18 years, but the majority of them are of tender years. One girl, who has been with the orphanage and/or convent for the past 14 years and was taken in when four years old, has completed a course of general education at the Russian Commercial School and is now studying nursing; it is even hoped to obtain facilities for her to take her medical degree later on. Another girl was taken off the streets when she was eight years old, begging at bus stops. She is now fourteen, a nice, quiet girl and showing every indication of becoming an accomplished pianist. Five other girls are being taught music. The older girls take turns in the kitchen and the dairy which is maintained by the convent; are taught housekeeping, etc.

Professions Taught

Some of the professions taught in the orphanage are: painting, ikon-painting, sewing and knitting, and lately even weaving. In addition they are taught the English and French languages, singing, piano, cutting and sewing of clothes and linen, flower-making and other kinds of artistic work. All are dealt with according to their character and individual inclinations, so that when the time comes for them to leave the orphanage they have received the necessary training to be able to support themselves in some respectable occupation. The children are also given an opportunity to remain in the convent and become Sisters.

The dairy which is maintained by the convent in Shanghai unfortunately has to rely on purchased milk as they have no cattle of their own, nor have they facilities for keeping them, but even so, dairy produce of a very high grade is turned out for use in the orphanage and for sale to the public.

The orphanage has no regular income and is maintained largely out of funds of the Convent of Our Lady of Vladimir. Donations are received periodically from the Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai, and from others, but these are irregular and in no instance can they be relied upon to continue. The Convent dairy has, in the past, been a means of supplying funds, but the present income from this source is such as will render a big deficit inevitable owing to the high cost of living. Income received from work done by the Sisters of the Convent also has suffered.

Maintenance Costs

The maintenance of the children cannot be considered high, as most of the teachers, nurses, etc., belong to the community and work free of charge. Several Russian doctors keep watch over the health of the children without charge and last summer the most delicate ones were sent to the seashore at Dairen. The boarding cost of each child is approximately $40 per month and full maintenance including board is $70 so that a minimum of $3,500 per month has to be found.

The accounts of the orphanage have been examined by the Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai, of which the Very Reverend A. C. S. Trivett, is Chairman, and Messrs. W. D. Ward-Smith and A. Pullen, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. The Committee of this international organization have satisfied themselves that the orphanage is being administered in a satisfactory manner, both financially and otherwise, and this appeal to the public for financial assistance to the orphanage has their complete sympathy.

It is realized that there are many calls on the generosity of the Shanghai public in these difficult days, but the orphanage children must be cared for. The responsibility which rests on the shoulders of Mother Superior Ariadne is a very heavy one and a very real one. Bringing up a family of three or four provides many difficulties, and it is, therefore, easy to realize how much more difficult must be the problem of bringing up a family of fifty, particularly when there is no regular monthly income.

Contributions Needed

The Shanghai public are asked to contribute as generously as they can towards this most worthy institution. Mother Ariadne is willing at all times to conduct those interested round the orphanage so that they can see at first sight the wonderful spirit which exists amongst the children. The manner in which these children conduct themselves indicates beyond doubt their happiness and contentment and their great affection for the Mother Superior and her staff.

Contributions sent by post or other means should be sent to Mother Superior Ariadne, Convent of Our Lady of Vladimir, 350 Avenue du Roi Albert, and marked specifically as contributions to St. Olga's Orphanage.

Noted Banker Returns After Several Days

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

After having been held in the hands of kidnappers since November 29, Mr. Percy Chu, well-known Chinese banker, finally obtained his release and returned home, it was reported yesterday. The Shanghai Municipal Police, who had not been informed of the crime, stated yesterday that they did not know whether he had been released, although an official of one of his many interests intimated that the release came about on Wednesday morning.

No details could be obtained of the release, but it was reported that it was effected by the Shanghai Special Municipality Police, who at the same time arrested some of the *kidnappers*.

Mr. Chu disappeared on Friday morning after he had left his home in his car and was last seen in Edinburgh Road. All police attempts to question the relatives of Mr. Chu were of no avail, and since no formal report had been made to the Police, the case was dropped.

Other Chinese reports, however, were silent on the details of Mr. Chu's release, adding that it could not be ascertained whether the banker had regained freedom by paying ransom to the kidnappers or not. The motive of the crime could not be ascertained either, these reports stated.

Meanwhile, rumours are current that Mr. Chu has been offered a post with the New Central Bank of China, which is to be opened shortly by the Nanking regime.

Russian Agent Buried

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

The funeral of E. Zirianoff, Russian auxiliary agent of the French Police, who died at the Ste. Marie's Hospital following wounds received in a gun battle with armed robbers on Saturday, took place at the Siccawei Cemetery yesterday afternoon, with Captain Adamovitch, Commanding Officer of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, present. Last military honours were rendered by a unit of twenty Russian agents. The deceased was a bachelor and had been an agent since December 1937.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

French Police Parade

The French Police held a parade at the Koukaza Park on December 8, when 28 members of the force were decorated by M. de Margerie, French Consul-General in Shanghai, before a large gathering of official guests and spectators. The photo shows M. de Margerie congratulating one of the recipients. Others in the picture are Chief-Inspector Dupuy, Sub-Inspector Alary and Commandant L. Fabre, Directeur des Services de Police.

Big Fire at Japanese Aerodrome

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

A big fire broke out on Wednesday in the Japanese-controlled Tazang aerodrome in the outskirts of the city but in view of the "news blockade" effected by the Japanese, details of the outbreak could not be obtained, stated Chinese reports published by the "Chinese American Daily News" and other Chinese dailies yesterday.

The reports asserted that the Japanese took a serious view of the matter, judging from the extra precautions taken in the northern district of this city. Japanese gendarmes were said to have forced boats going westward in Soochow Creek to turn eastward, thus blockading the western section of the water route, most probably in view of the conflagration, it was said.

The reports recalled that during the spring of 1938, since the Japanese had occupied districts neighbouring Shanghai, more than 1,000 mow of land in Tazang were marked out for building a military aerodrome but that since then the aerodrome had often been made a target of attack by guerillas.

Recent reports also indicated that in order to "enlarge" the aerodrome, the Japanese again tried to requisition more civilian land in the vicinity of the aerodrome. The reports then stated that the Japanese planned to hold a meeting with Chinese civilians involved in the dispute, but none of the latter showed up, indicating their strong determination to oppose the new arrangement.

Report Denied

Dec. 6.

Japanese authorities today categorically denied reports appearing in local Chinese-language papers to the effect that a large fire had occurred at the Tazang Airfield, north of Kwangwan, as a result of activities by guerillas.

Gambling Den Smashed By Chinese Police

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

The Dah Sen gambling house in Nantao suffered serious damage on Wednesday night when a party of police of the new régime raided the place and smashed furniture, according to the "China Evening News." The manager and several of his assistants were arrested by the Chinese police.

It is interesting to note that the gambling house's advertisement appearing in the "Central China Daily News," the organ of the new régime on Wednesday puzzled all readers as there was an insertion reading "Down with Wang Ching-wei, the traitor." It has not yet been revealed, who played the *practical joke* but if the above report is true then the advertiser has been fully blamed for it.

Meanwhile, the paper accepted the responsibility for the mistake yesterday publishing a note of apology. The paper was reprimanded by the Ministry of Publicity at Nanking but allowed to continue its publication since the paper has done good publicity work in the past. The Ministry issued a strong warning, however, and it was asserted in the note that the insertion was made by some mischievous "reactionary elements" who escaped from the notice of the management of the paper.

French Municipal Police Parade

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

The Koukaza Park in the French Concession was the sight of an impressive display yesterday morning when M. de Margerie, Consul-General for France here, reviewed the French Municipal Police and the Russian Auxiliary Detachment before a large gathering of official guests and spectators.

Good weather helped to make the show a success, the parade ending in a march past the French Consul-General and Commandant L. Fabre, Chief of the French Police.

The parade started at 10.30 a.m. when various police units formed up on the green opposite the main avenue of the park, the left wing being occupied by the Municipal Band, while Chinese policemen were next. Then came various mixed police units, with the Russian Detachment and the motorcycle section on the right wing. The Police banner, guarded by an escort of six policemen was in the middle of the units.

As soon as all the units had formed up, M. de Margerie, accompanied by Commandant L. Fabre and Lieutenant P. Blanchet, the latter being in charge of the parade, inspected the men. The French Consul-General's arrival was greeted with "La Marseillaise," with all the units standing to attention.

M. de Margerie and Commandant Fabre then returned to the Saluting Base on the left side of the avenue, where many official guests, including Colonel J. W. Hornby, S.V.C. Commandant, Major G. H. Mann, S.V.C. Staff Officer, Colonel DeWitt Peck, Officer Commanding 4th United States Marine Corps, Major K. M. Bourne, S.M.P. Commissioner, Captain H. M. Smyth, S.M.P. Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Essautier, Officer Commanding French Forces, General Hasegawa, Commandant Royere of the French Fire Brigade, French Council officials with M. des Courtils, had gathered to witness the ceremony.

Medals Presented

M. de Margerie, accompanied by Commandant Fabre, then presented medals to numerous members of the French Police, the following being the recipients:—

Gold Medal: Sergeant-Chef Pierre.

Silver Medal: Sergeant-Chef Gerspach.

Bronze Medals: Inspecteur-Guhur, Sergeant-Chef Veys, Sergeant Schmitt, Garde Auxiliaire Saharoff, Garde Auxiliaire Slodchikoff.

Others to receive medals, without agraffe, were Sub-Inspecter Gioulis and Garde Auxiliaire Delimarsky. In addition to the above, nineteen Annamite and Chinese policemen were decorated.

Right after the presentation, all the units, which included four Annamite companies, the Special Brigade, a company of the Russian Auxiliary Detachment, ten armoured cars and ten motorcycles, formed up under Lieutenant P. Blanchet and marched past the saluting base, headed by the Municipal Band.

Chinese Merchants Make Big Profits

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Braving the hazards of possible seizure or detention of their cargo consigned to Shanghai from the lower Yangtze delta, a number of Chinese speculators in recent months have made fortunes almost overnight and doubled or trebled their cash outlay by their importation in sizeable quantities of Yangtze products, enquiries from shipping circles disclose.

Despite the restrictions imposed by the Japanese naval authorities on coastal shipping, it was ascertained that consignees here have been able to secure abundant cargo space from "tubs" calling at the lower Yangtze delta, although there is a dearth of shipping between Shanghai and Chekiang ports.

While the coastal shipping business continues to deteriorate with the continuance of the coastal ban and attractive profits on shipping have become a thing of the past, some local consignees have been reaping rich harvests by importing goods obtained in the Yangtze at very low prices.

Speculators' Paradise

The importation confined mostly to local traders, as Chinese businessmen in the Yangtze are reluctant to export goods to Shanghai on their own account or sell on consignment, fearing that conditions in Shanghai might become worse. They have an altogether wrong picture of the true situation here, according to a well-informed shipping man.

The risks involved in the business today with possible seizure of the cargo by the Japanese naval authorities have only attracted the trade speculators and gamblers who are out for quick profits.

With the river merchants not engaging in direct trade with Shanghai, the speculators have had the field almost to themselves and have been able to secure cheap cargo owing to the deficiency in local demands in lower Yangtze ports. Apart from the risk of seizure of their cargo the importers have to contend with other difficulties such as a possible depreciation of prices on arrival of the goods, high freight rates and other factors.

Further Theft of Phone Cable Reported

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Shanghai Telephone Company reports that damage has again occurred in the main telephone cable serving a part of the Hungjao Area, due to a theft of cable which took place during the early hours of yesterday morning. The thieves cut the cable between Macleod Road and Rubicon Road on Hungjao Road and the service of all subscribers beyond that point has been interrupted. It is understood that the police in the area arrested a suspect but the other thieves were able to take away approximately 90 feet of the cable containing 101 pairs of wires and this will have to be replaced. This is the second theft in the same location during the last five days.

An official of the Telephone Company stated yesterday that repairs are being proceeded with as quickly as possible and it is hoped that service will be restored by tonight.

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Chinese Populace Face Hard Winter

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

A substantial increase has been seen in living costs of the Chinese population here, who are faced with a gloomy prospect this winter with rice prices riding the crest, coal prices increasing steadily and pork, their principal meat, being almost a luxury, being higher in price today than chicken.

According to an investigation made by the Shanghai Municipal Council for November on the cost of living of the Chinese, heavy increases in prices of commodities generally are shown. The food index which was 586.74 in October has now exceeded the 600 mark. Increases of the November group indices over the previous month are 25.64 points for clothing, 25.63 for fuel, 18.23 for food and 12.71 for miscellaneous items, and that of general index 540.62 against 524.43 in October, showing an increase of 16.19 points. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar was reduced from 19.07 cents in October to 18.50 cents of its 1936 value for November.

Effects of Exchange

Among other factors, drops in foreign exchange rates affect the livelihood of Chinese workers more at present than previously. Workers continue to live chiefly on imported rice rather than native crops and use coal briquettes to replace bean stalks, raw straw, useless timber, etc. Rice and fuel are of relatively heavier weights in the index, hence the bearing of foreign exchange on workers' livelihood, which is becoming increasingly significant. Excluding these two, a number of items in the different groups are similarly affected, although to a smaller extent.

Early in October the price of rice was at its peak, but registered a drop until the beginning of November, since when it has again gone up. There was a considerable drop in foreign exchange rates on November 11, the effect of which must be reckoned with, according to the Council report. Although rice averages are only slightly above those of October, the increases are seen from an already elevated basis and place the commodity beyond the reach of the workers so far as the price of second grade non-glutinous rice and Saigon rice are concerned, which have increased 3.17 and 1.03 in November over the previous month.

Prices of coal briquettes rose from $7.20 to $7.60 per 100 chin on November 8, and again to approximately $8 on November 23. The increase in November was 7.05 per cent. over October.

Substantial increases are also noticed in the prices of charcoal and useless timber of the fuel group, while cigarettes have shown an increase of 4.05 per cent. in prices.

Rice Being Held Up In Indo-China

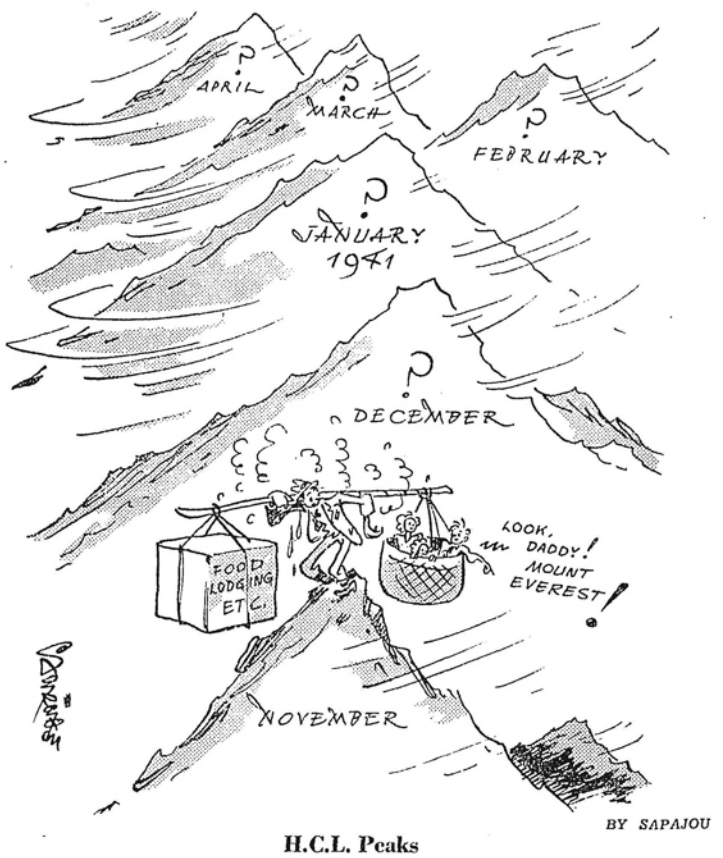
Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Three rice public bodies in the Settlement, including the Shanghai Rice and Bean Merchants' Association, have written a letter to the French Consul-General in Shanghai requesting him to ask the governor of Indo-China to allow the 8,500 tons of first grade Saigon rice bought by the merchants here to be transported to this city from Saigon, states the "Shing Sheng News Agency." Orders were placed by the Shanghai merchants for the rice in October and last month, and it is said that Saigon dealers agreed to ship the grain to Shanghai this month.

According to the letter, however, Indo-China has laid an embargo on the first grade rice, although allowing the second grade rice to be exported. The rice bought during the past two months is stranded in the French colony and it affects the rice situation in Shanghai, it is stated. If the embargo cannot be lifted, the Shanghai merchants would not object receiving the "new rice" to be ready for the market next month. The other alternative, they suggest, is to replace the stranded cargo with the second grade grain.

Rumours that Hongkong has laid an embargo on rice are denied by the Chinese press. It is admitted that the price of rice in the Colony has been suddenly increased by several dollars and that in view of this increase Hongkong merchants have suspended dealings with Shanghai merchants temporarily. There is no official embargo.

IN view of the prevalence of smal pox in Nanchang and Kiukiang, and consequent fears that the epidemic will spread to Shanghai, the Japanese Anti-Epidemic Commission will again enforce vaccination in Hongkew from December 2 to 19, it was stated in the "Tairiku Shimpo."



H.C.L. Peaks

Public Rice Granary Plan

Council to Consider Scheme Whereby Saigon Rice To Be Stored and Sold Under S.M.C. Supervision

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

THE public rice granary plan whereby the public in Shanghai will obtain their rice at cheaper prices through sales, held under official supervision, of about 200,000 bags of Saigon rice to be bought collectively by public bodies, has been officially submitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council for approval and, if possible, immediate action. This was revealed to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday in an interview granted by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Council who made the proposal in writing.

Mr. Yu said that the Council should lose no time in carrying out the plan and he thought that it would be discussed at a Council meeting to be held early next week. Explaining his plan in detail Mr. Yu said that briefly the Council will supervise the collective purchase of rice by public bodies with money subscribed by the bodies themselves and also the sale of the grain without using a cent of public money. Formerly, Mr. Yu said, merchants could manipulate in the market because they did not receive official guidance and he saw no reason why the Council would not carry out his plan since it would not affect the municipal budget.

Ready Stock

As reported by this journal before, Mr. Yu wants public bodies, such as Shanghai Bankers Association, Shanghai Rice and Bean Merchants' Association, and other trade associations to subscribe $15,000,000 for buying about 200,000 bags of rice as a constant ready stock for the public here. There is no need for building a granary in the real sense of the word because as Mr. Yu said, the rice thus bought could be placed in godowns here under official supervision. Its sale is to be conducted also under official supervision at the cost price. If, say 5,000 bags of the ready stock have been sold, an equal number of bags of rice will be bought at once so as to keep the same amount of ready stock always.

Already bankers and rice merchants had promised to buy 110,000 bags of rice in support of his idea, Mr. Yu said. He himself would be interested in providing 500,000 bags of rice while other bodies or factories and firms would easily arrange to buy the rest. When Mr. Yu was told by the interviewer of the fact that on the previous day rice merchants met and agreed to buy the rice for the public granary but that they decided to sell the grain "freely," he said that he was opposed to the idea. There should be no free sale which had caused so much trouble in the past, he said.

If his plan is adopted, the Council will hold a meeting of representatives of public bodies interested in the scheme, Mr. Yu said, indicating that he does not wish to have a public body nominally supporting him, buy the grain independently. In Mr. Yu's plan, the buyer will have to pay $32 a bag in advance amounting in all to $6,400,000. The rest of the money will be paid when the cargo has arrived. Payments may be made by arranging with bankers especially when the mortgage plan is favoured. The rice must be sold within a period of six months.

Rumour Mongers

Mr. Yu has also written to the Council asking that his activities in buying relief Saigon rice for refugees in Shanghai and other places be investigated as there have been slanderous statements made about the business. According to Mr. Yu's letters he had done the business at a great loss chiefly due to the fact that the blockade prevented him from sending relief rice to Ningpo and Shaoshing where people have been suffering from high prices of rice.

In one of the letters, Mr. Yu strongly criticizes rumour mongers trying to create confusion in the rice market to the advantage of manipulators. These rumours have caused prices to go up but as a matter of fact Saigon has never laid an embargo on rice at all. Rice can be transported to areas south of the Creek here from Hongkew contrary to another rumour. Saigon has only forbidden the first grade rice to be exported. From December 25 onward the "new rice" can be shipped here. The restrictions could not affect the rice situation in Shanghai.

Mr. Yu admits, however, that there are difficulties in transportation since British and Norwegian ships no longer sail to Indo-China. The freight charge has been increased from U.S.$6 to U.S.$10 a ton. The military insurance fee has also been increased from $25 to $50 for $1,000 worth of cargo. It is interesting to note also that in Mr. Yu's letter it is indicated that he cannot match with unscrupulous merchants in increasing prices since when the rice ordered by him reached Shanghai an increase was registered in the market. It is also revealed that he can arrange for a reduction of freight charge since he does shipping business also.

$15,000,000 Granary Of Rice Proposed

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

According to the wish of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chinese doyen of the Shanghai Municipal Council whose $15,000,000- public- granary proposal has just been submitted to the Council for action to readjust the serious rice situation in this city, representatives of municipal authorities of both foreign areas here will meet tomorrow in the Administration Building, more than 20 leading rice merchants will also be present.

Mr. T. K. Ho, Deputy Secretary of the Council told the "North China Daily News" that he would represent the Council in presiding over the meeting. He said that representatives of a special foodstuff control organization in the French Concession would also attend the meeting. Methods to increase the volume of rice stock in Shanghai will be discussed. Asked if bankers would be invited to attend the meeting Mr. Ho answered in the negative, explaining that tomorrow's meeting will be an initiative step towards official control. He hinted however, that bankers would receive his attention.

Proposal to Purchase Rice

It will be recalled that Mr. Yu wanted public bodies to buy 200,000 bags of Saigon rice collectively and to dispose of the cargo under official supervision. Merchants decided at a recent joint meeting to carry out Mr. Yu's plan, promising to provide 100,000 bags for the public granary but insisting that they should trade "freely." Their decision to deal in grain freely has caused sceptical opinions in some Chinese quarters but Mr. Ho said yesterday that the question would be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

Mayor Chen Kung-po does not wish to be left behind in saving the rice situation from going from bad to worse as market prices during the past few days tend to show. The "Sin Shun Pao" reports that Mr. Chen has assumed negotiations with "related quarters" for attaining his goal, admitting that the Japanese have effected a control of movements of goods in war areas bordering Shanghai. Mayor Chen is quoted as saying that he will "seek a fundamental solution" to the rice problem.

Agreement Reached on Joint Police Force

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Agreement has been reached as a result of the talks between the Commissioner of the S.M. Police and Col. Lu Ying, head of the police of the Special Municipality. This agreement is subject to the approval of the Council and the Shanghai Special Municipal Government. It is hoped that the agreement reached between the two Police heads may be forwarded officially to the Council by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government in the near future.

Economic Situation In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

There was little change in November as compared with October in industrial enterprises in Shanghai, according to the November report of the S. M. C. Industrial and Social Section, although there was greater activity in some trades. Stocks of cotton goods decreased, with consequent better prices, and a stimulation of productions despite this, however, two large groups of cotton mills are still only operating partially although Chinese owned enterprises continue full time work.

The dyeing industry has been in some difficulties because of the shortage of dyes; this is said to have been relieved largely by the arrival of materials from Europe via Siberia. The cigarette industry, which has ample markets in the occupied areas, has worked full time throughout the month. The approach of Christmas has kept the toy and lamp bulb trade manufacturing to capacity, although glass factories are only working half time, cosmetic containers being made in quantity.

The complete closure of the last of the silk filatures is now only a question of time, it is believed, since cocoons are no longer reaching the city. Manufacture for speculative buying is still reported in some industries.

Industrial Accidents

A total of 119 industrial and occupational accidents was reported in the month, of which nine had fatal results. Investigations were made in 33 of these accidents by the Industrial Section of the department with a view to instruction in prevention. Ten fires occurred in industrial premises, resulting in two deaths and two persons severely injured.

There were fewer disputes during the month than in several previous months, twenty being know to have occurred. In four of these disputes the Industrial Relations Section mediated. Compensation is reported to have been paid in four of the industrial accident cases, this including funeral fees. Other adjustments made by this section included dealing with cases of dismissal and other matters of individual arrangement between workers and their management.

The increasing cost of living is resulting in an increase in the numbers of abandoned children, 71 being handled in November. Nearly 60 of these cases were new, 16 being under the age of five and 21 under the age of ten. Police Stations referred 58 of these children to the Child Protection Section. Over 20 were placed in the institutions of the National Child Welfare Association, eight in the China Society for the Relief of Women and Children, the remainder being placed in similar institutions. Nine were returned to parents or relatives.

Delinquent Records

Nearly forty young people with delinquent records were interviewed during the month, 20 boys being spoken to soon after their admission to the Reformatory, while the futures of 14 others about to be discharged were discussed. The usual work of continued contact with former delinquents was also carried out. Thieving accounted for charges against 66 children made in the First Special District Court. Of the remaining 14 charged in the month five were accused of fraud, and two of armed robbery. Of these children charged 60 were unemployed, reflecting the difficult economic situation. Thirty-five per cent. of those charged had previous convictions, and it is believed that unless other influences prevail a life of crime will follow for them.

Useful progress was made in the month in work designed to find suitable employment for young people from institutions. The work must give an opportunity for learning a trade which will provide future livelihood. Of 158 placements made in 1940, 78 young people remain in their employment. The high rate of failure in adjustment after placement has induced plans for the better preparation of young people. A gift of $500 is being used to provide, for an experimental period of three months, a teacher of experience who will organize the life of the children due for early employment in one institution. Excellent co-operation is being given by the institution in question.

A difficulty in the placement of young people is the demand for guarantee by enterprises receiving them as employees. Nevertheless the work of interesting others in the problems of these children is continuing.

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SHANGHAI NEWS (con.)

Armed Robbers Attack Old Foreign Lady

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

A 72-year old foreign lady was assaulted by three Chinese robbers in the Hungjao Road area at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, it was learned yesterday, the criminals making their escape after robbing their victim of a handbag containing $21 in cash and a gold wrist watch.

The hold-up took place when Mrs. Darroch, the victim, was riding home in a rickshaw, reading a book. The puller stopped suddenly and Mrs. Darroch saw three young Chinese, armed with pistols. The criminals pushed their firearms into their victim's chest and told her in Chinese that they were going to kill her.

They then took her bag and watch, all the while hitting her with the pistol, until she was almost unconscious. Many Chinese passers-by witnessed the hold-up, but not one of them came to her help. The robbers then attempted to take off her fur coat. Prior to this, they took her glasses away.

Although bruised by the pistol, the victim did not lose her presence of mind and shouted in Chinese: "People are coming." The robbers took to their heels, while Mrs. Darroch jumped out of the rickshaw and sought refuge in a foreign house in the vicinity.

She returned home later after stopping a foreign car and asking to be taken there. The experience was a little bit too much for Mrs. Darroch and she remained at home next day, after having reported the matter to the Police.

Sergt. Mills Feted by Fellow-Policemen

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Yet another police officer will bid Shanghai farewell, this time Sergeant Jack Mills, one of the most popular policemen in the city, who is leaving for America on Friday, after having served on the force for the past ten years. During his stay here, Mr. Mills was attached to several stations, including a secondment to the Mounted Unit of the S.M.P.

A presentation to the departing officer took place at the Bubbling Well police station on Sunday afternoon when his many friends gathered to wish him bon voyage and good luck. Chief-Inspector F. G. West, senior officer of the station, made a short speech in which he eulogized Mr. Mills's work on the force, adding that his many friends will be sorry to see him leave. A silver rose bowl was presented to the departing officer.

Mr. Mills is well known here for his many activities, having participated in theatrical presentations at the Lyceum Theatre, in addition to broadcasting over station XCDN and appearing as a referee in the local boxing ring.

The departing officer will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Cattle Dealer Rescued By Japanese Soldiers

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Tang Wu-sung, rich Chinese cattle dealer, who was kidnapped by five armed men in Avenue Haig on November 28, was rescued yesterday at 5.30 a.m. by a Japanese search party from a small village off Tifeng Road, when all the five men were arrested by the Japanese following a gun battle in which two members of the gang were wounded.

The Japanese were on one of their usual searches, looking for the culprit responsible for the shooting of Private Sazaki when they came across the men, who, in answer to their challenge, opened fire. The Japanese shot back, wounding two men and arresting the whole gang. Tang was found in a little hut, where he had been kept prisoner since last Thursday.

It may be recalled that the vicitim was drinking tea in a Chinese shop at 65 Avenue Haig when a gang of five armed men entered the place and carried him away in a waiting car. The chauffeur was later thrown out of the vehicle, which was found abandoned in Yu Yuen Road the same day. In forcing the driver of the taxi to drive away from Avenue Haig, the kidnappers were reported to have said that they were "representatives" from 76 Jessfield Road.

Yesterday's shooting affray threw the district into panic as residents thought that another terroristic act had been committed in the area. With restrictions somewhat relaxed, those living in Yu Yuen Road, breathed easier hoping for better things within the next few days. Yesterday, however, panic spread among them for a time as garbled versions of the shooting were circulated in the district.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward	$1,404,193
Monthly Contributions	
Lopes, Monica (Miss)	$5
Members of the Staffs of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, China Navigation Co., Ltd., Orient Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd.	2,738
Morris, Mrs. G.H.A.	10
Buckley, Mr/Mrs. T.A.	10
Arnsberg, Miss R.	10
Carraghan, Miss J.I.	10
Spielman, Miss M.	5
Wilson, Miss Nellie	3
Woskoboinik, Miss Ray	2
Seaborn, Mr/Mrs. A.	75
Cook, Mr/Mrs. W.G.	10
Harper, Mr/Mrs. H.J.	10
Foreign Members of the Local Staff of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	42

Morgan, J.E.	100	Simpson, J.K.	25
Barbey, G.C.	10	Spikins, T.	20
Berthet, R.A.	20	Stickels, A.M.	20
C.B.	10	Teller, E.	5
Brown, W.J.	25	Theobald, C.H.	10
Curio, E.C.	3	Turner, W.	10
Davidson, D.H.	10	Waller, E.H.	5
Eatson, J.W.	100	Watson, T.	10
Emamooden, S.	5	Wood, T.H.	10
Graham, A.	10	Sharp, R.H.	300
Henry, W.C.	10	Adam, Mrs. E.R.	5
Keogh, P.G.	10	Streit, P.M.	30
D.K.	10	Robiean	25
Knox, H.C.	5	4 C.R.P.	35
Read G.J.	5	J.E.	10
Sadler, G.	16	R.S.R.	20
J.E.	25		

Annual Contributions	
Sequeira, C.A.	$50
Donations	
Hayter, Mr/Mrs. W.G.	100
Sparke, Mr/Mrs. John	500
Nissim, Mrs. Hannah	50
British Residents' Assn. Waste Paper Sub-Committee	442
Alexander Clark & Co. (Shanghai) Ltd.	250
McFayden, Mrs. H.H.	250
Lindsay, Thomas J.	30
Miskin Malayan	10
Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai—	
50 per cent. of the surplus of Club Evening 23/10/40	50
50 per cent. of the surplus of Production of "Tony Draws a Horse"	100
Hillhouse, Mr/Mrs. J.Y.	25
Davis, Margaret E.	50
Hayes, Rev. W.M.	20
Fortunes—Babs, Dorothy, Eva, Girlie and Grace	5
Proceeds of Exhibition Softball Games 6/10/40 and U.S. $1 at 6⅛	15
A cigarette case Scratcher	10
Mothersill, J.R.	200
Roberts, Mr/Mrs. F.C.	100
Roberts, Gloria	25
Roberts, Frankie	25
A Georgian Friend	20
Proceeds derived for British War Funds from 12th Extra Race Meeting Shanghai Race Club 23/11/40	7,185
Hollingsworth, Lee	70
Hutchison, J.D.A.	20
Proceeds Sweeps in the Cathay Bar	70
Sperry, Jr.—H.M.	100
Garner, Mr/Mrs. H.	15
Raw Cotton Traders Ltd.	5,000
Mrs. L.W.H's Bad Guess	10
November 22, 1919	45
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	250
Mercantile Marine Officers' Club	207
Meathrel, Mrs. A.W.	25
Kota Bahroe Estates (1921), Ltd.	4,000
Fenton, Miss K.	100
Russian Employees of The Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd.	321
Sallis, Mrs. Sophie	25
Young, Mr/Mrs. C.R.M.	200
A.E.F./G.M. Through Chance	38
The Central Club proceeds of Champions' Sweepstakes and Tombola night entertainments	235
Clark, David G.B.	30
Longmire, K.D.C.	50
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	1,000
Dunstan Miss M.C.	50
Revnell, Harold	1,000

Anon	100	Anon	100
Earle, Dr. H.G.	100	Olsen, H.E.	10
Meyer, H.A.	50	H. and D.	500
Anon	200	Garland, E.H.	25
I.R.	30	Bunney, W.S.	250
Otter, Mrs. R.M.	26	Howard, C.A.	500
Gubbay, C.S.	50	Strutt, G.E.	125
Ting, W.K.	20	P.J.H.	50
McIlwain, Mary	100	White Norman	50
Toeg, I.A.	283	Bennett, G.F.	100
Anon	600	Archipoff, P.P.	10
Crosthwaite, T.	500	F.K.A.C.	50
Johnson, C.W.	20	Owen, S.R.	100
Anon	50	Wilson, Mrs. G.	60
Goslin, W.F.	200	Palmer, W.A.	50
E.M.H.	50	Brand, J.K.	250
Anon	100	4 C.R.P.	35
Stevens, W.R.M.	150	Lawford L.H.	500
Tait F.G.	250	Roche, R.W.	20
Booth, Margaret	25	Sheaf	25
A.G.	20	Gaine P.R.	25
Ross, J.J.	50	Alers, K.R.	20
Anon	10	Nevis	20
Hine, E.S.	150	Rohiehn, Mrs. E.	20
Sherwin, C.E.	50	Tite, C.J.	500
Wells, G.J.	100	Gabbott, F.R.	50
Stuart Ltd.	100	W M M.	200
Parkhill, A.	500	R.S.R.	30
Ransom, Edith	100	Anon	20
Anon	10	Anon	50
Parker, A.M.	100	E.M.G.	50
Anon	50	Dowdall, M.N.	25
Henry, J.	20	Anon	200
Goodwin R.H.	20	Marsay, W.	100
Perriam, C.B.	50	Kerr, A.M.	20
Anon	50	N.P.	100
Stewart M.T.	100	F.J.H.	50
Toeg S.E.	500	Anon	100
J.A.B.	25		

In Memory of Mr. Alex. Henderson	
Brown, W.J.	20
In Memory of Mr. S. C. Pemberton	
Slight, R.W. and Celia	15
In Memory of Mr. Arthur J. Waller	
Beatrice and George	100
In Memory of Mr. Miles Broomhall	
Brown, W.J.	20
In Memory of Mr. F. X. Ozorio	
Harper, Mr/Mrs. H.J.	5
In Memory of Mrs. C. L. C. Gutierrez	
Harper, Mr/Mrs. H.J.	5
In Memory of Capt. Bill Allison	
Watson, Capt/Mrs. A.	20
	$1,449,733

Sterling

Balance Brought Forward	£22,465
Donations	
Wolley, Mrs. H.G.	£5

Bonnyman, J.A.	10	Blinkers	5
Rhinog	50	Carter, A.J.	1
Arnold, E. Lester	3	Preedy, Arthur	1
Foster, F.W.	10	O'Dwyer, Mrs. B.	2
Anon	15	Schaap, C.J.	25
Veict M.	5	G.H.S.F.	1
Jones J.G.	1	Miller, W.D.B.	1
Anon	5	Anon	10
M.S.	50		
F.K.A.C.	1		
			£22,666

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtained on Dec. 6, 1940. H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

	H.	W.	F.C.
Beef			
Rib	1.80	2.00	1.75
Rump	2.20	2.20	1.80
Soup	1.10	1.20	1.15
Suet	1.20	2.00	0.80
Mutton			
Chop	1.30	1.40	1.30
Gigot	1.40	1.40	1.30
Pork			
Lard	1.50	1.50	1.45
Leg	1.80	2.00	0.80
Cutlet	1.80	1.80	1.60
Should.	1.70	1.80	1.67
Veal			
Cutlets	2.80	2.00	3.00
Buffalo			
Rump	1.40	1.40	1.40
Soup	0.90	0.90	0.90
Goat	—	1.80	1.30
Prepared Meat			
Bacon	2.40	2.40	1.80
Ham E.	2.40	2.20	2.20
Ham C.	2.20	2.12	1.80
S. Pork	1.30	1.28	1.40
Fish			
Carp	1.10	0.80	1.20
,, live	1.30	1.40	1.20
Cod	0.80	0.80	0.75
Eel live	1.00	1.30	0.90
Manda.	1.60	1.20	1.60
Prawns	0.35	0.25	0.25
Salmon	1.20	1.40	—
Soles N.	0.80	0.75	0.70
W'bait	0.70	0.80	—
Yellow	0.50	0.60	0.60
Salted Fish			
Herring	0.60	0.50	0.75
Ribbon	0.60	0.60	0.65
Salmon	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry and Eggs			
Chick.	1.50	1.50	1.40
Duck	4.50	5.00	3.00
Eggs	2.00	2.20	1.80
Fruit			
Apples	0.50	0.50	0.40
Bananas	0.35	0.30	0.35
Lemons	0.60	0.50	0.60
Oranges	0.60	0.60	0.50
,, Imp.	6.00	6.00	4.80
Pears	0.50	0.50	0.50

	H.	W.	F.C.
Vegetables			
B'boo	1.20	1.20	1.00
Beans F.	—	1.40	—
B'troot	0.20	0.20	0.25
O'bagC.	0.10	0.25	0.08
,, F.	0.15	0.06	0.10
,, S.	0.15	0.20	0.18
Carrots	0.20	0.30	0.20
Onions	0.30	0.30	0.25
Potatoes	0.25	0.30	0.25
,, S.	0.10	0.15	0.10
Spinach	0.10	0.25	0.15
To'toes.	1.00	1.40	1.25
Turnips	0.08	0.20	0.08
Grocery			
Coffee	2.40	2.00	2.60
Flour A.	0.48	0.45	0.50
Flour C.	0.44	0.37	0.44
M'roni	0.80	0.75	0.85
Noodles	0.34	0.33	0.35
Salt T.	0.40	0.28	0.28
Salt C.	0.26	0.22	0.18
Sugar T.	0.85	0.82	0.85
Sugar H.	0.60	0.60	0.58
Tea	3.50	3.15	3.40
Oil and Bean Curd			
Bean	0.20	0.20	0.14
Salad	1.40	0.76	0.80
Soya	0.80	0.76	0.79
Milk, Butter and Bread			
Milk, A	1.05	0.98	—
Milk, A	0.95	0.95	0.95
Milk, B	0.65	0.68	0.50
Milk	2.20	3.00	1.80
Butter	6.80	6.60	6.70
M'arine	1.75	1.70	1.80
Bread F	0.45	0.45	0.45
Soaps			
Toilet	0.40	0.45	0.40
Wash.	0.30	0.50	0.35
Rice			
K'mee	0.54	0.55	0.59
Foreign	0.48	0.47	0.47
Coal and Fuel			
Anthrac.	250	255	255
Kitchen	200	—	220
Brique.	8.00	8.20	7.80
Charcoal	40	—	40
Wood	0.50	—	0.60
K'sene	0.86	0.90	0.88

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Agnes Dollar

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

The death occurred on December 4 of Mrs. Agnes Dollar, wife of Mr. J. H. Dollar of the Dollar Steamship Company. Mr. Dollar died in 1936, ten years after his retirement from Shanghai. Mrs. Dollar, who was prominent in American circles here for nearly twenty years, came out to Shanghai with her husband in 1907. In 1925 they retired, returning to California to make their home. It was there that Mrs. Dollar died two days ago.

While in Shanghai she was very popular, taking an active part in the city's social life with her husband. Her death will be regretted by many old friends here. Mrs. Dollar is survived by four children, Mr. Robert Dollar II, Mr. Ellis Dollar, Mr. J. Dollar and Miss Virginia Dollar.

Mr. James McPartland

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

The funeral took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery on Monday of the late Mr. James McPartland who passed away suddenly on North Kiangse Road early on Thursday morning last. Deceased, who was 69 years of age, was a native of Ayr, Scotland and at one time served in the Army. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. Wilfred Allan of the Union Church. Mr. Albert Pullen, Secretary of the British United Services Association, attended the funeral and laid a wreath on the grave on behalf of the Committee and members of the Association, while among other wreaths was one from the Navy Y.M.C.A. where deceased resided while in Shanghai. The funeral arrangements were in the care of Messrs. Thomas Macdonald and Co.

PERSONAL NOTES

The American Consulate General will appreciate the receipt of information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Isabelo P. Sevilla.

The American Consulate General will appreciate the receipt of information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Thomas Francis Zee.

Mr. F. S. Hsu has accepted the invitation of the Municipal Council to serve as a member of the Health Committee during the remainder of the Municipal year.

Mr. H. Berents, who has been the appointee of the Municipal Council on the Land Commission for the past eleven years, has been re-appointed for the Municipal year 1941/1942.

Mr. K. C. Li, a prominent Chinese merchant in New York, contributed another US$10,000 to the Chinese Government aviation fund on Dec. 2 to show his strong disapproval of the Nanking-Tokyo Treaty, Chungking informs the "Chinese American Daily News." Mr. Li previously contributed US$10,000 to the Chinese Government following the achievement of a signal victory by Chinese over Japanese invaders at the "Battle of Changsha."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¾d.		$ 64.00
U.S. $100 @ 5⅞		$1,702.13
Yen	25	$100
Guilders	11	100
Rupees	20¾	100
Pesos	11¾	100
Hongkong	$24⅞	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 27/32	$ 62.43
U.S. $100 @ 6 1/16	$1,649.00
London—demand, $1=	3 27/32d.
4 months' sight credits	3 29/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3 15/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 15/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 31/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $6 1/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $6 1/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $6⅛

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.48d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3 27/32d. U.S. $5 13/16

Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 11

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,649.484	£1=$61.935
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,684.210	£1=$63.471

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling	Selling Rate	@ 6d	per	H.H.$ 1
,,	Buying ,,	@ 6 1/16	,,	H.H.$ 1
U.S.$	Selling ,,	@ 9 11/16	,,	H.H.$100
,,	Buying ,,	@ 9 13/16	,,	H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi)	selling	@ 159	per	H.H.$100
	buying	@ 164	,,	H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.792
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$4.579

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 3 27/32	Lowest 3 27/32
U.S $	5 25/32	5 25/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	Selling		Buying	
	Cash		Dec./Jan.	
£	T.T.	3¾	4 m/s. l.c.	3⅞
U.S.$	T.T.	5 13/16	4 m/s. l.c.	6 1/16
Rs.	T.T.	20⅝	15 d/s.	21⅜

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	22⅞	22 13/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	60.14	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing rate for Dec. 9	4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.78½
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.79½

The local market was quiet and steady all day with small merchant demand and little on no speculative interest in the market. At the close there were sellers at:—

3 27/32 sterling 5 13/16 U.S.$ Cash/Dec.

3¾ ,, 5 13/16 ,, Jan.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn.. 20's D.H. per bale	$1,273
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	238
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$18.00
Raw Silk Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$4,700

Railway to Take Freight

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Freight from the general public will be accepted from December 15, by the Hwainan Railway in Anhwei at every station between Hofei and Tienkiaan, the "Shanghai Mainichi reports. The Hwainan Railway was reopened to traffic December 1, said the daily.—Domei.

Rumania Grants Nazis Huge Oil Quota

London, Dec. 9.

Rumania will send Germany 3,000,000 tons of oil next year. This surpasses all quotas granted Germany so far and is the result of the recent ten-year economic pact between the two countries," says the official newspaper "Currentul."

New pipelines will be built to relieve transport pressure on Rumanian railways.

Rumania will also export large quantities of cereals and cattle to Germany, it is added.—Reuter.

The port of Chunghai, in East Chekiang, is suffering from famine, as a result of an acute shortage of foodstuff, according to telegraphic messages received in Shanghai on Monday, says the "Ta Wan Pao". Appeals, addressed to Mr. Yu Ya-ching and Mr. Yu Tso-ding, well-known local Chinese residents, requested them to initiate relief measures.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Dec. 6	9
U.K. Loans		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£102 11/16	102½
3% Defence Loan	102	101 1/16
Chinese Loans		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	38½	33½
4½% Anglo-French Loan	43	43
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	20	20
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	31	31
6% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	16	16
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5½ ,, ,, ,, (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	14	14
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	15	15
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	15	15
5% ,, ,, G.	15	15
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan B.	15	15
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) G.	15	15
5% Canton Kowloon Rly.	12	12
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	47	47
Japanese Bonds		
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	31	30
Banks and Insurance		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	7½	7¾
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	75	76
,, ,, ,, (Col. Reg.)	78 N	79 N
Mercantile Bank of India	10⅝	10⅝
National Bank of India	30½	30½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
Commercial and Industrials		
Bristol Aeroplane	9/10½	9/10½
B'tish American Tobacco	83/9	83/1½
Dunlop Rubber	31/4½	31/3
Imp. Chem. Industries	28/3	28/-
United Steel	21/-	21/3
Woolworths	53/9	51/10½
Mines		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/3	18/3
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	7/6	7/6
Pekin Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Sub-Nigel	162/6	160/-
Western Holdings	9/6	9/6
Miscellaneous		
Great Western Rly.	33¼	33½
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/7½	14/4½
London, Midland & Scot.	14⅝	14⅛
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13½	13½
Shell Transport & Trad.	33/9	33/9

†—Ex dividend.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Dec. 7	9		Dec. 7	9
Adams Ex	5¼	6	L O F G	*43¼	44⅞
Aig Lud	23¾	24	Lockheed	30½	30½
Allis Chal	34	34¼	Loew's	30¼	30½
Alum Ltd	*72	71	Loft Inc	19⅞	19⅞
Amer Can	88¼	88	Mack Trks	28¼	28⅞
Am Cyan B	34½	35	Martin	*32¼	32½
Am For P	1¼	1	McK & Rb	*26	26¼
,, $7 pfd	14¼	14¼	Mont Ward	37⅞	37⅞
Am Loco	15⅝	16	Mountain	3⅝	3½
Am Metal	*19	19½	Nat Avia	10⅞	10⅞
Am Radtr	7	6⅞	Nat Dairy	13½	13¼
Am R Mill	15½	15⅝	Nat Dist	23¼	23¼
Am Smlt	43½	45	Nat Lead	17⅝	17⅞
Am Sug R	13⅞	13½	Nat P & L	7	7
Am T & T	169	170¼	Nat Sup	6⅞	6⅝
Am Tob B	69¼	69¼	N.C.Bank	*27	*27½
Am Wtwrk	6⅞	7	N Y Cent	13⅞	14
Anaconda	28	†27¼	N A Avia	17½	17½
Atchison	17	16⅞	N Am Co	16½	16½
Aviation	4½	4½	N Paci	6½	6⅝
Bald Loco	16⅞	16¼	Niag Hud	3½	3½
Balt & O	3⅝	3⅝	O I Glass	45⅞	45½
Bar Asph	10⅝	10⅝	Pac G & E	27⅞	27½
Barns Oil	9	9	P Motor	3½	3½
Bendix	32¾	33¼	P Am Air	16¼	16
Beth	87½	87⅞	Paramount	10	10⅛
Beth St	87½	87⅞	Penn R R	22¼	22¼
Bliss	*14¼	15½	Phil Rdg	*½	½
Boeing	18¼	18⅞	Phil Pet	40⅞	40⅞
Borg War	20⅝	20½	P S N J	28⅞	28½
Briggs	25	25⅞	Pullman	26	26½
Budd Mrg	5	5½	Pure Oil	8½	8
Can Pac	3⅞	3½	Radio	5	5⅛
Case J I	63	*62½	Reading	*13½	*13⅞
Celanese	28½	28½	Rem Arms	*6½	*6
Ches & O	43½	43⅞	Rep Avia	4⅞	4⅝
Chrysler	77	76⅞	Rep Steel	22⅞	†22½
C N Bank	*32½	*32¼	Re C & B	11⅝	*11½
Col G & E	4⅝	4½	Rey Tob B	33	33
Col Credit	31	30⅞	Safeway	42½	42¼
Com & S	0 13/16	0⅞	Schenley	10	10
Cons Edis	21⅞	21⅝	Sears Roeb	77½	77
Cons Oil	5¼	5⅞	Shell U Oil	10⅞	10⅝
Cont Can	36½	36⅞	Soc Vac	8½	8½
Cont Oil	19⅞	19⅞	Sthrn Pac	8¼	8
Copld St	19	18¾	Sthrn Rly	21½	21⅝
Curtis Wr	9¼	9	Spicer	35	35
,, "A"	28¼	28½	Std Brands	6⅝	6½
Deere	20⅝	20⅝	Std G & E	1	1
Dist Cor S	*17½	18	Std Oil	17⅞	17⅝
Douglas	78	79	Std Oil N J	33⅞	33⅝
Du Pont	163	163	Stone & W	7⅝	7½
D P Lead	*10	10⅛	Studebaker	8	7⅞
Eaton Mfg	34	33⅞	S Inter	17½	17⅝
Elec A L	35¼	†35⅝	Technicor	9⅝	9⅝
Elec B & S	4	4	Tex Corp	38½	38⅞
,, $5 pfd	*57½	58½	Tex G S	35½	35⅞
,, $6 pfd	*64½	65½	Timken	29⅞	28½
Elec P & L	31¼	31½	Transamer	*4⅞	4⅞
Flintkote	16⅞	16¼	Tw C F	5⅞	5⅝
Gen A T	55½	55⅞	Un B & P	13½	13
Gen Elec	33⅝	33⅞	Un C & C	71	71½
Gen Motor	49⅝	49⅞	Un Pacific	78⅝	78½
Gen Rly	15⅞	†15¼	Un Aircraft	42⅝	43
Gen T & R	12⅞	12⅝	Un Air	15¼	16½
Glidden	13⅞	14	Un Corp	1⅝	1⅝
Goodrich	13½	13⅞	,, $3,pfd	28½	27⅞
,, $5 pfd	62½	62½	Un Gas	0 13/16	0⅞
Goodyear	17½	18½	U S Ind	21⅝	22
Gt N.I.O	16	15⅝	Un G Imp	10	9⅞
Gt N Rly	26¼	26⅞	U S Rub	24	23⅞
Gt W Sugar	20⅝	20⅞	,, pfd	88½	88½
Greyhound	11¼	11⅛	U S Smelt	66⅞	66⅞
Her Pow	*70	71	U S Steel	69½	69½
Homestake	51½	51⅝	Vanadium	33⅞	34
Int Nickel	23⅞	24½	Vultee	*8	8⅝
Int P & P	16¼	16¼	Walworth	5¼	5⅞
Int T & T	*1⅞	*1⅞	War Br Pic	3½	3
Kennecott	34⅝	35	West Elec	103¼	103½
Lak F & M	*3⅝	*3⅝	Woodward	32⅞	32⅝

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	50¼	50¾
Balt. & Ohio "A"	33⅞	33⅞
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	16	16¼
,, ,, ,, 6½% 1957	13⅝	13⅞
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	95½	95¼
Erie 5s 1967	18¼	18
Int. Tel. & Tel.	29¾	31½
New England Gas & Elec.	65	64½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	37	37⅜
Stand. Gas & Elec.	71	71

*—Bid. †—Ex. Div.

Train services along a new 700 kilometre branch line of the Lunghai Railway between Hsienyang and Tungkwan started on Sunday, according to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The line passes through an area rich in coal from which the railway will obtain its supply of fuel.

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American Loan to China May Help

Washington, Dec. 4.

Financial experts here yesterday said they believed Mr. T. V. Soong's success in obtaining United States Treasury co-operation will counteract the bearish and unconfident attitude regarding Chinese currency which has prevailed Shanghai and other ports recently.

Mr. Soong, who is head of the Central Bank of China and former Chinese Minister of Finance, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington were instrumental in obtaining a US$50,000,000 loan to China plus official go head signals for ultimate granting of a US$50,000,000 credit for stabilizing China's currency.

Experts said lack of confidence was among the chief depressing factors influencing the yuan this year, notwithstanding the fact the military situation actually has improved for China.

Shanghai Speculation

Shanghai exchange speculation virtually has been unlimited because the Chiang Kai-shek government lacked even normal means, which most Governments have, to restrict currency sales and contról its movements.

Thus, the bearish sentiment was an unusually large element in the yuan depression, experts pointed out.

Japanese Purchases

Japanese purchases of Chinese currency elsewhere which was dumped in ports such as Shanghai in order to obtain foreign exchange was said to be another factor depressing the yuan.

The Sino-Japanese war, as well as Japanese regulation of Chinsee exports, limited export of goods sale of which would help support currency, experts pointed out.

The decline of factory production accounted for some shortage of exports, experts also said, while the Japanese also took materials which formerly were sold abroad. Higher prices also affected the trade exchange situation, it was said.

Authorities were of the opinion a new Export-Import bank loan would enable China to purchase more materials from the United States without drawing up on the dollar exchange China would acquire in the normal course of trade and it also would help stabilize the yuan.

Mr. Soong did not have an appointment at the Treasury yesterday. Following his conference with a joint Senate and House committee Monday regarding the contemplated credit grant for currency stabilization, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said machinery would be set in operation for the grant "as fast the lawyers will let me."—United Press.

Shanghai Silk Trade Being Killed

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Complete suspension of silk filatures in Shanghai and exorbitant taxation by the Japanese and new Chinese authorities in this part of the country may soon cause another increase of the price of silk which has already jumped to a high level, states the "Shun Pao" and other Chinese newspapers. The last six silk filatures, purely Chinese-owned, have closed their doors in Shanghai because it is difficult to obtain cocoons from occupied areas.

The Silk Reconstruction Special Tax Bureau is said to have started collecting another new tax on raw silk called the "reconstruction tax." Formerly, it is said, $110 was levied on a picul of raw silk but the new tax amounts to $370. In other words, it is explained, merchants will have to pay $480 in tax money alone for a picul of raw silk.

The Consolidated Tax Bureau in Kiukiang Road, which is under the new régime, is stated to have sent out about 300 tax collectors to patrol Shanghai streets for the purpose of stopping those in possession of raw silk and of collecting the tax money Silk merchants here are reported to be preparing to hold a meeting to discuss the advisability of increasing their prices.

Fur Traders to Apply For Export Permits

Tientsin, Dec. 3

Anxiety among fur exporters was relieved today by advice from Japanese authorities to file applications for permits for the exportation of merchandise purchased locally before October 1 and held in the interior. This suggestion follows the inspection by Japanese officials of all cargoes. The sum of about U.S.$500,000 is involved.—Reuter.

Loans Better China Finances

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Reviewing China's financial position, said to have been much strengthened by loans granted by various friendly Powers, a Chinese news agency report appearing in leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai yesterday hails the impending £10,000,000 British credit for China being negotiated at London, asserting that China has already won the economic war in her struggle with Japan. The outlook of the war situation is very much in favour of China, it is stated.

Quoting financial circles, the report states that the British credit to be obtained by China this time will benefit China in an all-round manner. It is pointed out that in the past British loans were used for stabilizing the Chinese dollar and that the Japanese have derived some advantage from the arrangement through purchasing foreign exchange. The new loan, it is said, is to be used for purchasing British material and furthermore China will be enabled to obtain the needed material from British possessions.

Sterling Bloc Open

The latter arrangement is said to be all the more important because China has not yet used up all the British loans granted to her formerly, in view of difficulties in transportation caused by submarine warfare. China has experienced difficulties in transporting British material to the Far East but this time she can obtain material from places bound by the sterling bloc," it is stated. Hereafter, she can obtain goods from Burma, India and Australia not only to the advantage of the Chinese government but also to its people, without the enemy's intervention.

Since the hostilities, the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain are said to have extended credits to China amounting to U.S. $400,000,000, excluding domestic loans in foreign currencies. Formerly, each American loan amounted to only U.S.$25,000,000 while each British credit totalled £2,500,000 as compared with the new U.S.$100,000,000 American loan already granted and the new £10,000,000 British loan being negotiated at London, the report points out.

Germany, Rumania Sign Economic Pact

Berlin, Dec. 5.

A ten-year agreement between Germany and Rumania, providing for "economic reconstruction," has been signed here.

The text of the agreement states that in order to bring about economic reconstruction in a comprehensive 10-year plan the Rumanian Government has applied to the German Government for its support and co-operation. The German Government declares itself willing to grant technical and financial aid in all forms of economic life for the restoration of Rumania. During the period of the ten-year plan Germany will grant comprehensive long-term credits under special conditions.

Germany further undertakes to provide, within the framework of the treaty, equipment and machinery for the development of Rumanian agriculture, and under the plan Rumania will develop and extend her means of communication—railways, roads as well as oil reserves—to Rumania's economic markets. Both Governments will pay due regard in their political and trade relations with each other to assisting the disposal of Rumanian products on the German market at fixed prices independent of an economic crisis.—Reuter.

Economic Penetration in Yugoslavia by Germany

New York, Dec. 4.

Clear indications of Germany's economic penetration in Yugoslavia were seen by observers here today when the influential "New York Times" reported from Belgrade that Germany has succeeded in buying up more than half of the shares of the Yugoslavia General Bank Association, which is the largest in the country and which is capitalized at 100,000,000 dinars.

It was reported by the paper that formerly the bank's capital was in the hands of Belgian financiers, but that now German capitalists have control and that the Belgian directors have resigned.—Domei.

Mentoukou Nov. Report

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mines that for November production of coal was 42,400 tons, and sales amounted to 33,793 tons.

Burma Railways Make Profits

Rangoon, Dec. 3.

After nine successive years of deficits, the Burma Railways have at last shown a profit, thanks solely to the heavy Chinese traffic on the Burma Road.

The net result of the working for the year ending March 31, 1940, according to a report of the Railways, is a profit of 2½ lakhs rupees.

The import traffic which the Government of China diverted at the end of last year through Burma to Yunnan, says the report, has continued, and reached a considerable volume during the current year. It has in fact accounted for gross earnings of no less than Rs. 23 lakhs (£172,500) as compared with Rs. 2 lakhs only the previous year.

Leaving out of consideration the China traffic in the last two years, the gross earnings from normal traffic during the year under review would have been less than those of 1938-39, and instead of the small surplus recorded a deficit would have resulted.

The effect of the European war on the Burma Railways, the report declares, is already being felt. Besides essential stores having risen considerably in price, there has been a big increase in freight and insurance rates. Coal alone has cost the Railways an additional Rs. 3¼ lakhs approximately.

The closing of all European markets has had further ill effects, receipts from the carriage of metallic ores being down by Rs. 4½ lakhs during the last six months of the year.

Burma's total trade turnover during August 1940 amounted to R. 5,26.5 lakhs against last year's corresponding figure of Rs. 6,26.5 lakhs.—Reuter.

S'hai Worsted Mill Issue Overscribed

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Messrs Benjamin & Potts, underwriters of the Shanghai Worsted Mill Ltd., issue of 424,000 shares at $5.50 per share=$2,332,000, offered to the public yesterday between 10 and 10.30 a.m., state that the issue was enormously overscribed, as predicted in this journal on November 28.

Although the lists were only open for half an hour a sum of no less than $82,000,000 was offered by the public for subscription to the issue.

General A. F. and L. Dividend

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

The General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corpn. Ltd., state they are in receipt of advices from their head office that the directors have declared an interim dividend (on account of the year ending December 31, of 2½ per cent. on the preference shares, and 30 per cent., being 1/6d per share, on the ordinary shares, both subject to income tax and payable on November 1, 1940. The transfer books of the Corporation were closed from October 18 to 31, both days inclusive.

Canada to Curtail Imports

Ottawa, Dec. 3.

Drastic curtailment of luxury imports, mainly from the United States, higher excise taxes, and lower Customs duties on United Kingdom commodities were announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. J. L. Ilsley, in the Canadian House of Commons last night.—Reuter.

October Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Alma Estates, Ltd.	54,250
Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	43,200
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	51,639
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	35,964
Kamuning Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,350
Kenah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd.	48,385
Rubber Trust Ltd.	269,313
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	34,167
Sumagara Rubber Co., Ltd.	33,559
Senawang Rubber Estates Co., (1921) Ltd.	51,000
Sungei Kelantan Rub. Estates Ltd.	30,426
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.	46,393
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	20,750
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	20,069
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd.	115,000
Ayer Tawah Rubber Pltn. Ltd.	56,000
Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd.	41,060

Japan's Economic Structure

Tokyo, Dec. 7.

Full respect for individual initiative forms the keynote of the new economic structure whose outline is published today following this morning's cabinet meeting, after some five weeks of prolonged discussion in political and economic circles.

The new economic structure will comprise Japan, Manchoukuo and China as one with a chain of common prosperity: self-supply and self-sufficiency being extended to Greater East Asia, according to the published outline.

The autonomy of national defence and economy will be safe-guarded by falling back on natural resources available within the proposed chain of common prosperity.

Co-ordinated and planned economy will be executed with key industries as the centre and under co-operation between the government and the people for the quadruple purpose of creating a national defence state structure, replenishing armaments, stabilizing the national living standard and securing lasting prosperity and national economy.

The new enterprises of the structure will be established and operated under the autonomous management of part of those in charge of all the enterprises at their own initiative and on their own responsibility, under the state co-ordinated plan with a view to attaining the highest standard of efficiency in increasing production.

Guiding Principle

The guiding principle of the new economic structure, as announced by its outline, also lays stress on the priority of public interests as well as occupational service to the state.

All enterprises will be managed by private ones, even under the new economic structure, with state management or monoply limited to special cases of enterprises.

Medium and small enterprises will be maintained and fostered through amalgamation which will be encouraged in the case of those enterprises which meet difficulty in maintenance.

Economic organizations will be set up for the various important industries with those engaged in the same enterprise or dealing in the same kind of goods included in the membership. Those economic organizations will be called upon to co-operate with the government in the formulation and execution of important economic policies.

In fixing the prices of important commodities, it is announced, a reasonable profit will be considered on the basis of a moderate production cost.

The announcement added that details of the application of a new scheme in agricultural and marine industries will be published later.—Reuter.

Oil Production in Rumania Drops

Belgrade, Dec. 5.

Rumania's daily oil production has fallen from 1,700 to 1,400 waggons, according to a despatch from Bucharest.

It is also reported that a Soviet delegation has arrived in Bucharest for the purpose of buying paper for Bessarabia and Bukovina, where there is a scarcity.

The despatch continues that the synod of the Rumanian Orthodox Church has issued a communique stressing loyalty to the new King, and hoping for the restoration of Rumanian territory. The communique declares unlimited support for the Iron Guard and advises the people to renounce dissensions and to concentrate upon self-discipline for the reconstruction of the state.—Reuter.

Britain and Turkey Reach Accord

London, Dec. 5.

Britain and Turkey have virtually now concluded arrangements which they hope will bring about a considerable increase in trade between the two countries through commercial exchanges between Terkey and the British Empire.

During validity, the arrangement provides that payments between Britain and Turkey shall be effected at the existing rate of exchange between sterling and the Turkish pound and that special accounts shall be created in order to facilitate commercial and other payments between the two countries.

The present arrangement is complementary to the trade and payments agreement completed on February 2.

Also Political

The new agreement is not only commercial but also political, and is in fact a challenge by the British Government to German economic domination in the Balkans, says Reuters' diplomatic correspondent.

It is believed possible that Germany may put forward tempting commercial proposals to the Turkish Government, but this agreement should prevent Germany ever regaining her old predominance in the economic life of the nation.

The Agreement

The agreement is the result of long discussions between the British and Turkish Governmets, and covers the whole field of Turkish financial and commercial relations with the United Kingdom and the British Empire. It will facilitate the purchase of Turkish and other agricultural products, the disposal of which is necessary for Turkish national economy. Such purchases run into millions of sterling.

It will enable the Turkish Government and local autherities to import from the United Kingdom and the British Empire not only goods required for Government institutions, but also other commodities, such as woollens, required by producers.

Full use will be made of the United Kingdom Commercial corporation, which was privately founded to facilitate trade between the United Kingdom and the Near East, and which has considerably extended its sphere since founded in April.—Reuter.

Alma Estates Ltd. to Pay Final Dividend

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

At a board meeting of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held yesterday the directors decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting the payment of a final dividend of Five dollars per share.

The profit for the year was Ch. $835,710.06 which when added to the sum brought forward from last year makes the amount available for appropriation Ch. $864,177.53, out of which an interim dividend of Three dollars per share has been paid, and there now remains the sum of Ch. $654,177.53 which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

To pay final dividend of $5 per share making a total of $8 per share for the year	Ch.$350,000.00
Pay a commission to the general managers of 2 per cent. on the total dividends	11,200.00
Place to equalization of dividends account	140,000.00
Write off replanting	91,472.18
Write off investments	1,440.64
Contribute to Central British War Fund	7,000.00
Contribute to British Residents Association	1,000.00
Carry forward to new account	52,064.71
	Ch.$654,177.53

Nov. Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Langkat	116,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	57,843

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

INCORPORATED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED TO THE EXTENT AND IN MANNER PRESCRIBED BY ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF 1929 OF THE COLONY.

Authorised Capital .. HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up .. HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds { Sterling .. £6,500,000; Hongkong Currency .. HK$10,000,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .. HK$20,000,000

Board of Directors:

H. V. Wilkinson, *Chairman*; Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, *Deputy Chairman*; J. K. Bousfield, A. H. Compton, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, G. Miskin, K. S. Morrison, T. E. Pearce, C. C. Roberts, Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields.
Chief Manager: Sir Vandeleur M. Grayburn.

Head Office: HONGKONG

Branches in London, New York, San Francisco and the Principal Cities of the Far East

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A. S. Henchman, *Manager*.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, Dec. 6, 1940

REPORT No. 49/1940 for week ending December 6 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * H'kong $

STOCKS	This Friday Morning December 6, 1940 — Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Last Friday Morning November 29, 1940 — Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing Thursday — Highest	Lowest
Banks, Finance Companies										
Central Properties, Ltd.	....	....	17.70	....	....	....	18.00	....	17.70	17.70
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1.00	....	1.60	....	1.00	....	1.02	....	1.04	1.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	....	....	1,300	....	....	....	1,300	....	....	....
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	23½	23¾	23¼	....	24½	25.00	24½	....	25.00	22¾
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	29¾	....	30.00	30½	30½	....	30.00	28¾
Union Mobiliere	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	12.60	13.00	12.80	....	13.50	13.70	13.60	....	13.50	12.50
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	5.15	5.20	5.10	....	5.15	5.25	5.20	....	5.20	4.90
Insurances										
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	18.00	19.00	24.00	....	....	....	24	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	200	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	90	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	....	19.00	18.00	....	18	19	18	....	17.90	17.70
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	....	....	394½	....	....	....	394½	....	....	....
Lands										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	178	....	....	....	178	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	....	....	1.80	....	....	....	1.90	....	1.80	1.80
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	7.70	....	....	....	7.85	....	7.80	7.60
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	....	....	....	239	....	....	254	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	....	10	....	....	11	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	....	10	....	....	11	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	11.60	11.90	11.80	....	11.40	11.50	11.40	....	11.90	11.20
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	170	....	....	....	99½	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport										
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	30½	30¾	30¾	....	31½	31¾	31¼	....	31¼	29½
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	....	....	400	....	....	410.00	400.00	....	400.00	400.00
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	85	85½	85½	....	89	89½	89	....	89½	82½
Utilities										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	19.20	19.50	19.60	....	18.20	....	18.70	....	19.60	18.40
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "Old"	17.00	17.20	16.90	....	17.00	17.40	17.20	....	17.20	16.50
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	46	46½	46½	....	47½	48	47½	....	48.00	45½
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	39½	....	....	....	39½	....	39½	39½
do. "Bear"	45½	....	46.00	....	45	....	45½	....	46.00	44½
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	900.00	....	....	....	900.00	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	40.00	....	....	37½	40.00	....	....	....
do. "C"	....	....	37½	....	....	....	37½	....	....	....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "New"	16.00	....	16.00	....	16.20	16.70	16.00	....	16.60	15.90
Miscellaneous										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	....	....	21	....	....	....	21.00	....	....	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	....	....	16	....	....	....	16.00	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	....	....	30	....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	45½	46.00	45½	....	46	....	46½	....	46½	45½
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	....	....	48½	....	47	....	47½	....	49½	46¾
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	4	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	37.00	....	....	....	37.00	....	....
Champ Course Francais French	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
(French Race Course) non-French	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	6.75	6.80	6.80	....	7.00	7.05	7.00	....	7.00	6.70
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	....	....	34.00	....	....	....	34	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	....	5.00	....	....	....	5	....	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	....	....	....	11.00	....	....	....	11	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	....	20.00	....	....	....	20	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	32	32½	32½	....	35½	35½	35½	....	35½	31½
Millington, Ltd.	....	....	....	4.80	5	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	....	....	25.00	....	25	25½	25½	....	25½	24½
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	4.75	....	....	....	4.75	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	....	6.00	....	....	....	6.00	....	....	....
Bonds and Preferences										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	120	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	....	....	100	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	160	....	....	....	160	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	134	....	134½	....	133	....	134½	....	135¼	133¾
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	73	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7 % cum. pref.	....	....	14.20	....	....	....	14.20	....	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	....	....	13½	....	....	....	13½	....	13.50	13.50
Cottons										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	39	39½	39½	....	39½	40.00	39½	....	40.00	37½
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	8.20	....	8.25	....	8.15	8.20	8.15	....	8.25	7.95
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	170	....	....	....	165	....	....	....	....	....
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	....	....	80.00	....	....	....	80	....	....	....
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	65	69	68	....	....	....	68	....	68.00	68.00
Ewo Rights	13.20	13.50	13.30	....	13.90	14.00	13.40	....	14.10	12.50
Plantations										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	51½	56½	51½	....	....	56½	50	....	52.00	47½
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	21½	22	22	....	22½	23	22½	....	23.00	21.00
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	43½	44	43½	....	....	44½	44	....	44½	42½
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	7.00	10.00	7.10	....	....	7	7	....	7.10	6.75
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.32	....	1.40	....	1.34	1.40	1.38	....	1.40	1.36
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	....	....	6.75	....	....	....	7.50	....	6.75	6.75
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.37½	....	2.40	....	....	2.70	2.35	....	2.40	2.35
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	....	0.80	....	0.50	....	0.83	....	0.82	0.78
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	....	....	7.00	....	....	....	7.00	....	7.00	8.00
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	10½	....	....	11.00	10½	....	....	....
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....

STOCKS	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due
Banks, Finance Companies						
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Special Int. $2.00 a/c 1940	9-5-40
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. Div. 6% (Mkg 10% a/c 1939)	12-3-40
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. $0.05¼ on record 31/12/1939	11-3-40
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Int. Div. £2.10.0 a/c 1940 Less I/T	10-8-40
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.75 a/c 1940-1)	Pending
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	2nd Int. $1.00 (Mkg. $2.00 a/c 1940)	8-11-40
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	1½ % a/c 1939	8-5-40
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.00 a/c 1940-1)	Pending
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	1,000,000	875,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.20 a/c 1939	29-3-40
Insurances						
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, a/c 1939	3-6-40
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% = G $0.50, 1938	11-9-39
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1938	10-5-39
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1939)	18-5-31
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Int. 12/6 a/c 1940	15-11-40
Lands						
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. $2.00 a/c 1940-41	22-10-40
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	503,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	1,236,327	$10	Dec.	....	....
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Int. $15.00 (Mkg. $30,00 a/c 1940)	28-11-40
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	Pending
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	Pending
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.60 a/c 1939 (Final Nil) (Nil 1939-40)	23-12-38
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1939)	25-4-35
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Int. 10% a/c 1940	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport						
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939-40)	Pending
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $17.00 a/c 1940	29-8-40
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	Int. $5 a/c 1940-41	5-12-40
Utilities						
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.26 a/c 1938) (Nil 1939)	20-4-39
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "Old"	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 1939	30-4-40
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940	27-12-39
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." / do. "Bear"	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% a/c 1939 Coupon 57	30-4-40
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. 1/- a/c 1940	27-9-40
do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. 2/4 a/c 1940	27-9-40
do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 2/4 a/c 1940	27-9-40
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "New"	....	....	....	Dec.	....	....
Miscellaneous						
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	2nd Int. $2.00 (Mkg. $4.00 a/c 1940)	15-11-40
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $1.50 on record 31/12/39	6-3-40
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940	12-11-40
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $6.50 a/c 1939-40)	21-5-40
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 7½% a/c 1938/39 Free of I/T Coupon 46	15-3-40
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d, 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1939	12-1-40
Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1931 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35
(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	4,000,000	1,400,000	$5	Dec.	....	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1938-39 Nil)	30-5-35
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. Hk. $0.50 a/c 1939	17-4-40
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. Div. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1939-40)	10-7-40
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $1.50 (Mkg. $5.50 a/c 1939)	12-3-40
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	250,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $2.00 a/c 1940	Pending
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Int. 5% = $0.20 a/c 1940	2-12-40
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/c 1939	26-6-40
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	716,699	T2.50	Dec.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940	27-9-40
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% 1939	12-6-40
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/c 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34
Bonds and Preferences						
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for ½ year ended 30 June 1940	29-6-40
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $1.89 for ½ year ended 30-9-40	30-9-40
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1939	30-4-40
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-38
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1939	2-5-40
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	3rd qr. Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979 (Mkg. $4.1958 a/c 1940)	1-10-40
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Int. Tls. 1.75 = 3½% a/c 1940	4-12-40
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7 % cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.19 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.15 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40
Cottons						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,350,000	T5	Dec.	Int. $1.50 a/c 1940	Pending
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,440,600	$5	Dec.	....	....
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	210,000	$50	Apr.	Int. $7.50 a/c 1940-41	29-11-40
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $5 & Bonus $5 a/c 1939	3-4-40
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/c 1940	25-11-40
Ewo Rights	....	....	....			....
Plantations						
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9) £1	Sept.	Int. Div. $3.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939-40)	22-5-40
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	6-8-40
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-7-40
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.20 1939-40	2-4-40
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	31-10-40
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.60 a/c 1940)	4-12-40
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	14-11-40
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.35 (Mkg. $0.70 a/c 1940)	4-12-40
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.00 a/c 1940)	4-12-40
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39

STOCKS	Business Done Year 1939 — Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1940 — Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for — Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported — 1939	5-12-40
Banks, Finance Companies								
Central Properties, Ltd.	18 Jan	14 Feb	25¼ May	12 May	1,000	2,100	53,000	134,050
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	10 Jan	10 Jan	12 Mar	12 Mar	....	....	21,000	500
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	0.50 Dec	0.20 July	3.60 Jan	65 May	5,000	4,100	26,000	1,468,910
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	1,145 Mar	1,310 Oct	1,520 Apr	975 June	....	....	788	551
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	11.10 Dec	2.37½ Feb	39½ May	8.60 May	133,500	72,350	1,828,855	5,460,548
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	15 Dec	5 Sept	41½ May	10.40 May	27,000	20,720	1,301,258	2,903,352
Union Mobiliere	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	10.10 Dec	4.72½ Sept	24½ Apr	7.05 June	92,200	25,200	928,365	4,550,374
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	....	....	8.50 May	3.00 May	116,750	126,350	....	3,613,663
Insurances								
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	3.25 Nov	3 Jan	26 Sept	5 Jan	....	....	7,400	6,031
Asia Life Insurance Co.	70 Jan	70 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	11.20 Oct	7.50 Apr	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	200	93	85,873	1,017,325
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	480 Mar	365 Oct	520 Apr	345 July	50	....	1,020	1,279
Lands								
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	200 Dec	120 Sept	200 Jan	200 Jan	....	....	366	100
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	2 Dec	1 May	5.10 Feb	1.70 Nov	1,000	1,000	72,500	38,150
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1 Jan	0.23 Aug	10.90 Jan	6.30 Oct	27,569	6,000	461,581	3,413,960
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	180 Mar	180 Mar	275 Feb	275 Feb	....	....	48	605
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" / do. "B"	8 Dec	4.20 Feb	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	....	....	12,380	118,666
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	....	....	10.00 Nov	7.50 Oct	....	....	....	45,500
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	13 Dec	7.50 Aug	20½ Feb	8.80 May	46,800	58,800	1,218,107	3,739,718
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport								
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	....	....	75 May	19.10 June	111,700	78,780	....	3,888,912
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	270 Dec	170 Jan	560 May	267 Jan	104	50	11,914	8,573
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	76.50 Dec	28 Sept	272 Apr	38 July	28,710	66,993	721,907	2,734,432
Utilities								
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	32.25 June	18.50 Aug	37 May	15 June	11,529	16,279	119,712	763,614
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "Old"	12.40 Dec	8 Feb	37 May	12.30 Jan	4,370	4,126	25,667	610,418
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	23.75 Dec	10.60 July	55 May	23 Jan	98,885	60,700	410,280	1,520,737
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	10.50 July	36 Sept	51 Apr	41½ Oct	285	1,000	8,271	12,159
do. "Bear"	11.75 June	36 Sept	69½ May	40 June	550	2,550	275,900	318,870
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	830 Oct	620 Jan	1,230 May	797 Aug	....	....	3,600	1,050
do. "B"	33.50 Aug	26 Apr	46 Feb	32¼ Jan	....	....	9,705	1,440
do. "C"	33.50 Oct	26.25 Mar	50 Mar	32¼ Jan	100	....	7,771	8,315
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. "New"	....	....	22 Sept	15.70 Oct	200	550	....	10,455
Miscellaneous								
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	15 Dec	8.50 May	23¼ Feb	16 Jan	....	....	21,920	11,155
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	17.20 Dec	11 Aug	24 May	15.50 Oct	....	....	15,607	5,245
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	15 Dec	11 Mar	38 Apr	18 Jan	100	....	7,715	13,928
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	39.50 Dec	19 June	81 May	30 May	14,600	5,600	22,753	653,834
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	48 Dec	22.25 Jan	84 May	35½ Oct	7,900	9,700	175,625	145,846
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	30 Oct	19 Jan	44 May	35 Aug	....	....	450	5,432
Champ Course Francais French	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(French Race Course) non-French	80 Mar	80 Mar	15 Sept	15 Sept	....	....	100	30
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	....	....	8.00 Oct	6.50 Nov	89,430	56,075	....	1,095,455
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	15 Dec	8 Feb	34 Aug	25 Feb	....	....	1,328	1,532
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	5 Apr	5 Apr	....	....	....	....	500	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	12 May	12 May	....	....	....	....	200	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	18.90 Nov	4.50 Sept	55 May	17.10 June	82,300	64,100	1,251,680	3,569,235
Millington, Ltd.	2 Mar	1.40 Oct	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	....	....	14,310	2,095
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	9.50 Nov	4.50 Aug	31 May	8.60 Jan	224,850	134,224	1,742,925	9,461,172
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	2 Dec	1 Apr	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	....	....	38,600	19,275
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	....	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	....	....	....	32,325
Bonds and Preferences								
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	10 Apr	10 Apr	120 Sept	85 Apr	....	....	2	262
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	50 Feb	10 Apr	115 Aug	75 Feb	....	....	290	320
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	14 Mar	13 Nov	15 July	15 July	....	....	2,795	950
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	155 Mar	140 July	160 May	160 May	10	....	708	221
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	134 June	112 Aug	138¼ Sept	120 May	324	203	41,167	36,529
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	62.50 Dec	50 Aug	....	....	....	....	590	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7 % cum. pref.	15 May	13.50 June	15 May	13¼ Apr	....	....	2,210	2,100
do. 6½% cum. pref.	14 Apr	12 Aug	14.20 Sept	13.50 Oct	100	200	7,075	6,970
Cottons								
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	28 Dec	15.60 Jan	82 May	27 July	72,254	65,600	2,814,561	5,963,219
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	....	....	9.80 Oct	6.10 Oct	95,510	87,450	....	2,051,995
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	173 Oct	101 Feb	214 May	154 Oct	....	....	7,675	7,259
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	43 July	40 July	80 Aug	80 Aug	....	....	200	100
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	46 Nov	42 Mar	75 Aug	47 Jan	3,500	100	1,000	4,959
Ewo Rights	....	....	....	....	26,617	36,012	....	62,629
Plantations								
Alma Estates, Ltd.	39.75 Dec	18 Feb	61 May	35 June	300	430	20,300	23,844
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	19.60 Dec	8.60 May	31 Feb	8.80 July	13,900	14,672	178,529	591,217
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	41 Dec	13.80 Feb	61 May	18.20 June	62,300	47,841	418,837	1,419,838
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	6.75 Dec	3.65 June	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	2,018	3,354	27,761	42,464
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.86 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	81 May	10,000	11,000	663,775	1,178,946
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan	15 Feb	6.00 May	....	500	177,195	176,480
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.90 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	7,000	5,000	716,946	1,318,097
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.92 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	20,000	17,000	1,108,938	2,656,210
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	8.40 Dec	4.10 May	14.50 Feb	1.95 May	2,500	1,500	282,332	475,485
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	11.60 Dec	5.90 Apr	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	1,500	....	127,410	155,314
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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....	....	80.0?	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	[illegible]														
65	69	68	....	....	....	68	....	68.00	68.00	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/c 1940	25-11-40	16 Nov	42 Mar	75 Aug	47 Jan	3,500	100	1,000	4,959
13.20	13.50	13.30	....	13.90	14.00	13.40	....	14.10	12.50	Ewo Rights ..	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	26,617	36,012	....	62,629
										Plantations														
51¼	56½	51¼	....	....	56½	50	....	52.00	47½	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9)£1	Sept.	Int. Div. $3.00 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1939-40)	22-5-40	39.75 Dec	18 Feb	61 May	35 June	300	430	20,300	23,844
21½	22	22	....	22½	23	22½	....	23.00	21.00	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	6-8-40	19.60 Dec	8.60 May	31 Feb	8.80 July	13,900	14,672	178,529	591,217
43½	44	43½	....	....	44½	44	....	44½	42½	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-7-40	41 Dec	13.80 Feb	61 May	18.20 June	62,300	47,841	418,837	1,419,838
7.00	10.00	7.10	....	....	7	7	....	7.10	6.75	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.20 1939-40	2-4-40	6.75 Dec	3.65 June	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	2,018	3,554	27,761	42,464
1.32	....	1.40	....	1.34	1.40	1.38	....	1.40	1.36	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	31-10-40	1.86 Dec	0.87 Nov	2.90 Feb	81 May	10,000	11,000	665,775	1,178,946
....	....	6.75	....	....	....	7.50	....	6.75	6.75	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.60 a/c 1940)	4-12-40	9.50 Dec	3.10 Jan	15 Feb	6.00 May	....	500	177,195	176,480
2.37½	....	2.40	....	....	2.70	2.35	....	2.40	2.35	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	14-11-40	2.90 Dec	1.13 May	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	7,000	5,000	716,946	1,318,097
....	....	0.80	....	0.80	....	0.83	....	0.82	0.78	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40	0.92 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	20,000	17,000	1,108,938	2,656,210
....	....	7.00	....	....	....	7.00	....	7.00	8.00	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.35 (Mkg. $0.70 a/c 1940)	4-12-40	8.40 Dec	4.10 May	14.50 Feb	1.95 May	2,500	1,500	282,352	475,485
....	....	10½	....	....	11.00	10½	....	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	2nd Int. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.00 a/c 1940)	4-12-40	11.60 Dec	5.90 Apr	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	1,500	....	127,410	155,314
....	....	....	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.70	3.85	3.60	....	....	....	3.60	....	3.60	3.70	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1940	30-7-40	5.55 Dec	2.07½ Apr	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	9,000	12,000	1,025,155	887,771
....	....	....	18.00	....	....	....	18	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	11,800	T10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1937) (Nil 1939)	21-3-38	24.50 Dec	16.90 Nov	40 May	18.00 July	....	....	3,383	3,300
....	....	5.10	....	....	....	5.35	....	5.10	5.10	Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Fin. $0.55 (Mkg. $1.00 a/c 1939-40)	26-11-40	5.90 Dec	2.50 Apr	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	8,000	1,001	529,960	555,795
2.90	....	2.95	....	2.90	2.92½	2.90	....	2.95	2.87½	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	26-7-40	3.37½ Dec	1.13 Jan	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	41,500	45,000	1,971,250	4,127,040
29.00	29½	29.00	....	29	....	29½	....	29½	28.00	Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Int. Guilders 0.14. Fin. Guilders 0.18 a/c 1939	14-5-40	28.75 Dec	8 Feb	47½ May	12.50 July	37,520	40,462	318,387	1,718,358
....	....	2.65	....	....	....	2.65	....	2.65	2.62½	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.44 a/c 1939-40)	20-8-40	3 Dec	0.91 Apr	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	9,500	12,500	438,250	731,526
....	....	1.26	....	....	....	1.26	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Int. Div. $0.08 a/c 1939-40	27-6-40	1.90 Dec	0.73 Mar	3 Feb	0.90 May	1,000	....	92,550	322,850
1.20	....	1.24	....	....	....	1.28	....	1.40	1.24	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	21-11-40	1.56 Dec	0.73 Mar	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	11,000	10,000	370,858	1,983,062
11.40	11.80	11.70	....	11½	11.80	11.70	....	11.90	11.30	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.00 (Mkg. $1.60 a/c 1939-40)	Pending	8.60 Dec	3.20 Feb	16.30 May	6.20 July	45,212	89,500	756,025	1,988,724
1.86	1.90	1.86	....	....	....	1.86	....	1.98	1.82	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.15 (a/c 1939-40)	21-5-40	2.30 Dec	0.75 Feb	3.55 May	1.28 June	12,000	27,000	271,575	905,135
....	....	1.34	....	....	....	1.26	....	1.34	1.31	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.10 a/c 1940	21-11-40	1.82 Dec	0.71 May	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	7,500	1,000	155,180	94,695
1.60	1.64	1.62	....	....	1.64	1.60	....	1.64	1.58	Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. $0.08 a/c 1939-40)	11-6-40	2.10 Dec	0.85 May	3.60 May	0.99 July	31,000	25,000	1,276,586	1,813,963
....	....	10.80	....	....	....	10½	....	10.80	10.60	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.45	19-4-40	11.70 Dec	5.20 Mar	18½ Feb	6.55 June	5,300	1,500	98,161	143,130
0.92	0.95	0.93	....	0.92	0.98	0.94	....	0.94	0.92	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. $0.03 a/c 1940)	30-11-40	0.97 Dec	0.31 Apr	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	17,000	13,000	2,251,394	3,534,587
....	....	49½	....	....	50	50	....	49½	49½	S'hai Malay Rub. } ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Int. $1.00 a/c 1940	29-10-40	30 Dec	12 May	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	....	100	2,895	6,173
....	....	70	....	....	....	70	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd. } 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,350	T10	Dec.		29-10-40	42 Sept	30 Dec	70 Aug	30 Jan	....	....	110	1,012
....	....	4.90	....	....	....	4.60	....	4.90	4.65	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Fin. $0.60 (Mkg. $1.00 a/c 1939-40)	19-11-40	6.45 Dec	2.10 Jan	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	....	7,000	123,590	406,580
....	....	2.70	....	2.50	2.75	2.70	....	2.70	2.70	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1939	17-5-40	3.15 Dec	1.60 Mar	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	1,000	1,000	113,825	290,657
....	....	35.00	....	....	....	35.00	....	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Div. $2.25 (Mkg. $3, a/c 1938-39)	15-3-40	31 Dec	11.75 Mar	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	....	....	31,798	40,569
....	....	2.00	....	....	....	2.05	....	2.00	1.94	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1939	3-4-40	2.15 Dec	1.59 Oct	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	....	5,000	76,720	109,010
7.40	....	7.45	....	7.00	....	7.50	....	7.45	7.30	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	6-11-40	8 Dec	5.05 Feb	11.10 Feb	5.40 May	4,050	4,000	17,111	176,124
....	....	56.00	....	56	62	60	....	56.00	56.00	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T$.50)£1	June	Fin. $4.00 (Mkg. $8.50 a/c 1939-40)	19-11-40	62 Dec	32 Feb	89 Mar	49 June	900	100	9,867	15,665
....	....	3.70	....	....	....	3.80	....	3.80	3.62½	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1939-40)	11-8-40	7.80 Dec	1.63 Apr	6.05 May	2.25 May	32,000	18,540	928,618	1,809,323
1.68	1.72	1.70	....	1.72	1.76	1.72	....	1.72	1.66	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.12 a/c 1939-40)	11-6-40	1.80 Dec	0.80 Feb	3.05 May	0.98 July	51,500	79,000	1,715,869	6,905,315
25¼	26½	26.00	....	26½	27	26½	....	26½	24½	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Int. Div. $1.50 a/c 1940	8-8-40	29.50 Dec	13 Feb	43½ Feb	12.00 July	10,500	12,900	163,966	574,503

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1940	Output for month of October 1940 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including Oct. 1940) (lbs.)*
Alma	W	$81,119	30-9-40	627,759	695,800	54,250	54,250 (1)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,202,797	31-12-39	1,265,118	—	116,844	1,444,893 (10)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-39	3,200,556	4,103,208	274,032	3,304,675 (10)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	30-9-40	600,000	—	56,000	56,000 (1)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-39	360,700	528,400	43,200	299,300 (10)
Bute	B	491,682	31-12-39	473,613	795,500	60,110	512,875 (10)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-39	526,283	778,000	51,689	511,716 (10)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-40	260,551	—	35,964	122,104 (4)
Consolidated (1914)	B	562,844	31-12-39	760,879	1,405,500	94,800	895,784 (10)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-39	471,812	770,700	53,986	506,585 (10)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£,665,000	31-12-39	—	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-39	587,306	—	80,960	728,831 (10)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-39	16,000	188,900	15,350	136,804 (10)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	481,410	30-6-40	594,484	517,900	68,135	266,431 (4)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-39	1,076,719	1,562,942	103,616	1,004,636 (10)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-39	857,000	1,689,211	122,000	1,247,500 (12)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-40	291,700	448,800	12,600	218,900 (6)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-39	76,260	130,700	10,710	100,283 (12)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-39	386,820	629,000	48,385	426,798 (10)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-40	1,609,656	1,332,785	209,313	209,313 (1)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-40	467,080	555,700	38,550	38,550 (1)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-39	259,531	510,100	34,167	304,261 (10)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	W	206,913	31-1-40	403,400	677,000	51,000	416,100 (9)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-40	726,547	978,097	77,123	77,123 (1)
S'hai Kelantan (1935)	T	195,804	31-12-39	218,358	360,675	30,426	254,908 (10)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-39	420,234	737,100	46,328	467,971 (10)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-40	414,573	626,300	40,296	169,715 (4)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-39	182,892	309,000	20,752	191,603 (10)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-39	470,000	910,019	55,758	676,525 (12)
Sua Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-39	119,399	259,100	20,000	153,810 (10)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-40	301,640	—	41,000	226,600 (7)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-40	477,000	695,400	49,000	203,000 (4)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-40	827,000	1,327,680	160,000	607,000 (7)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-40	1,006,881	1,459,100	115,000	874,810 (9)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-39	1,172,654	—	109,348	1,257,141 (10)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuen Road

Rubber Prices

November	30th	Dec. 2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
London Spot (Buyers)	11¾d	—	11¾d	11 13/16d	11⅞d	11⅞d
December	11¾d	—	11 15/16d	—	—	—
January	11 15/16d	—	12d	12d	12d	12 1/16d
February	12 1/16d	—	12d	12⅛d	12⅛d	12 3/16d
Apr.-June	12d	—	11⅞d	12⅛d	12⅛d	12¼d
July-Sept.	—	—	—	12d	12d	12⅛d
Market	Quiet	—	Very quiet	Steady	Steady	Steady
Singapore Spot	38½	38½	38½	38¾	38½	38¼
Jan.-Mar.	37	37½	37½	37½	37½	38
Apr.-June	35½	35½	35½	36¼	36½	36½
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Steady	Steady	Steady	Quiet, easier
New York						
December	20.45	20.45	20.53	20.65	20.65	20.70
January	20.33	20.33	20.40	20.55	20.56	20.61
March	20.12	20.13	20.22	20.35	20.40	20.45
May	19.92	19.90	20.00	20.15	20.20	20.25
July	19.70	19.70	19.70	19.95	19.92	20.03

Debentures

OPENING PRICES December 6th, 1940			Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Business Done 1940: High	Business Done 1940: Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—Dec. 5 1940
S'hai Mun. Council	6% 1926 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	91	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	91	2-12-40	92	88	421,200
" " "	5% 1934 (10/30)	$	..	..	76½	..	$10,101,700	do.	76	29-11-40	81½	71	1,496,100
" " "	5½% 1936 (10)	"	..	..	..	85	$5,060,000	do.	81	8-4-40	85	81	232,500
" " "	5% 1937 (10/30)	"	..	..	76	..	$9,000,000	do.	76	29-11-40	77	71½	810,200
" " "	6% 1940 (1/10)	"	90½	91½	91	..	$16,000,000	do.	91	4-12-40	95	80	6,097,000
French Mun. Council	5½% 1914 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	..	77	151,500	do.	91	28-2-39	—	—	—
" " "	5½% 1916 (")	"	..	..	..	77	125,300	do.	91½	9-2-39	—	—	—
" " "	8% 1921 (")	"	..	..	..	94	1,366,700	do.	96	21-6-40	101½	91	17,300
" " "	6% 1923 (")	"	..	..	..	89	618,900	May-Nov.	90	12-1-40	99	88	12,200
" " "	7% 1924 (")	"	..	..	..	92	631,100	Mar.-Sept.	90	15-8-40	97	90	2,400
" " "	6½% 1925 (20/30)	"	..	..	..	90	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	89½	5-12-40	93½	91½	39,800
" " "	6½% 1926 (")	"	..	..	89½	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	89½	5-12-40	96	84½	109,900
" " "	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	..	89	1,760,000	Apr.-Oct.	89	21-10-40	92	89	10,000
" " "	6% 1931 (")	"	..	..	..	89	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	23-7-40	90	90	7,500
" " "	6% 1933 (10/30)	"	..	..	..	89	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	91	5-5-40	91	91	500
" " "	5% 1934 (")	$	..	..	..	77	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	73	21-3-40	75	73	114,100
" " "	6% 1936 (10/15)	"	..	..	..	89	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	91	5-4-40	91	88	407,000
American Club	4% 1939 (13)p	"	..	..	50	..	$1,010,230	June-Dec.	50	7-10-40	} 50	50	8,000
	4% 1939 (14)p	"	..	..	50	..	—	do.	—	—			
Anglo-French Land	6% 1931 (10/20)	Tls.	..	..	92	..	1,000,000	do.	92	11-6-40	96	92	15,700
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)e	"	..	..	..	82½	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	80	8-3-40	} 80	80	6,000
	6% 1930 (10/30)r	"	..	..	..	80	3,000,000	1/1-1/10	80	8-3-40			
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20)	"	..	..	..	80	3,000,000	June-Dec.	60	28-11-40	80	60	141,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20)	"	..	..	..	55	1,000,000	do.	54	7-11-40	80	50	14,500
" " "	6% 1933 (")	$	..	..	55	..	$1,500,000	do.	55	30-9-40	55	50	11,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10)	"	..	..	90½	..	$18,000,000	do.	90½	5-12-40	94	80	982,000
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20)	Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-31	—	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20)	$	..	..	..	70	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	56	29-3-40	56	56	9,000
" "	7% 1934 (12)	"	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20)	Tls.	..	..	..	80	350,000	June-Dec.	93	5-7-37	—	—	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl)	"	..	..	..	70	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Foncière et Immob.	{6% 1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	95	..	1,984,000	do.	94	29-10-40	} 94	94	10,000
	{6% 1933 (10/15)	"	..	..	94	..	1,750,000	do.	94	29-10-40			
Foncière et Immob.	6% 1934 (")	$	..	..	94	..	$1,925,000	do.	94	29-10-40	95	94	395,000
French Club	7%	Tls.	..	..	..	60	500,000	do.	87	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust	6% 1930 (10/25)	"	88	..	88	..	1,951,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40	} 90	75	236,700
	6% 1931 (")	"	88	..	88	..	963,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40			
G. F. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15)	$	..	..	95	..	415,000	June-Dec.	95	7-5-40	95	95	1,000
Metropolitan Land	6% 1933 (10/20)	$	..	..	80	..	$1,873,700	do.	80	26-11-40	80	79½	51,100
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25)	$	..	..	90	..	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	18-11-40	90	85	12,000
Shanghai Land Invest.	6% 1926 (20/30)	Tls.	92	..	92	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	91	12-4-40	91	92	20,000
" " "	5% 1930 (15)	"	76	..	76	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	76	15-4-40	76	76	12,500
" " "	6% 1931 (10/20)	"	92	..	92	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	92	11-11-40	94	91½	78,500
" " "	6% 1933 (5/20)	"	92	..	94	..	1,000,000	do.	94	23-5-39	94	94	2,000
" " "	5% 1934 (5/40)	$	76	..	74	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	74	3-10-40	76	72	10,100
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40)	Tls.	..	91	91	..	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	91	5-12-40	91½	82½	9,785,800
Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/25)r	Tls.	93½	94	93	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	93	27-11-40	} 96½	91½	623,000
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)e	$	93½	94	93	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	93	2-12-40	} 96½	92½	1,342,500
" " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)r	"	93½	94	93	..		1/2-1/8	93	2-12-40			
" " "C"	6% 1937 (20)	"	93½	94	93	..	$1,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest.	7% 1929 (12/22)	Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,116,600	June-Dec.	103	22-12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks	6% 1932 (10/30)	$	..	..	92	..	2,400,000	do.	92	11-11-40	96	91	25,500
"	5½% 1937 (")	$	..	..	85	..	$2,000,000	do.	85	6-9-40	85	85	2,000
"	5% 1937 (")	"	..	..	77	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-9-40	77	77	28,000
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10)	"	..	..	..	95	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	95	9-5-39	—	—	—

TO-DAY EXCHANGES: { London £1 at Exch. 3-51.64 = Sh. $63.21 — Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing Dec. 6th, 1940 (noon) — New York $1.00 (U.S. Currency) at Exch. 6 = Sh. $16.67

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed: From	Transfer Books Closed: To	Dividend
Dock Yards	640 Yangtszepoo Road	16-12-40	2-12-40	16-12-40	Fin. $2.00
Metals	2 French Bund	—	9-12-40	16-12-40	Int. $2.00
Ewo Mills	27 The Bund	—	2-12-40	7-12-40	Int. $1.50
I. I. Trust	9 Av. Ed. VII	—	9-12-40	14-12-40	2nd Int. $1.00
Yangtsze Finance	9 Av. Ed. VII	—	9-12-40	14-12-40	2nd Int. $0.50
Rubber Trust	49 Szechuen Road	17-12-40	11-12-40	17-12-40	Fin. $1.00
Central Prop. 5½% Deb.	Sassoon House	—	17-12-40	31-12-40	—
Metropolitan Land	17 The Bund	10-12-40	3-12-40	10-12-40	Fin. $1.00
Land Debs. 6% 1931	100 Jinkee Road	—	17-12-40	31-12-40	—
Land Debs. 6% 1933	100 Jinkee Road	—	17-12-40	31-12-40	—

Share Report

Share Market Report—(Up to Thursday). Business during the past week has been quiet and featureless, the turnover having decreased from forty millions to less than 32 millions. The industrial section has suffered this decrease, where the turnover has been 25½ millions as against 33½ millions for the previous period. Prices also have been on the weak side in this section, the daily average price having declined 3.08. In the rubber section, however, there has been an increase in turnover, and the daily average price has advanced 5.49., while the following stocks have registered increases in price:—Repah-9.4%, Samagaga-6.4%, Semambu-6.4%.

Wheelock has proved to be the most popular issue, while in the rubber section Anglo-Java, Langkat and Rubber Trust have been prominent. The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular issues:—

	Shares	$
Wheelock	66,993	5,893,800
Explorations	134,224	3,384,800
Telephone	60,700	2,829,800
Ewo Mills	65,600	2,573,300
Dockyards	78,789	2,419,900
Metals	64,100	2,106,000
Anglo-Java	47,841	2,065,400
I. I. Trust	72,350	1,720,500
Langkat	40,462	1,172,900
Rubber Trust	89,500	1,944,300

Debentures.—The debenture market has been quiet, the following having been transacted:—

$174,300	Power 5½% 1933	at 91·91¾
$114,300	S.M.C. 6% 1940	91·91½
$ 88,500	S.M.C. 6% 1926	90·91
$ 42,300	F.M.C. 6½% 1926	89½
$ 38,000	Central Properties 5½% 1934	90½
$ 38,000	S.M.C. 5% 1934	76
$ 10,700	S.M.C. 5% 1937	76
$ 9,300	Telephone 6% 1933	93
$ 9,200	I. I. Trust 6% 1930	88

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*November 22nd*	*November 29th*	*December 6th*
Industrials	$49,790,800	$33,573,400	$25,553,600
Rubbers	5,858,500	5,459,900	5,736,800
Debentures	343,900	1,061,600	524,600
	$55,993,200	$40,094,900	$31,815,000

In the raw rubber market, London has advanced 1/16d. and New York 22 points.

The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Jan.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Jan./Mar.	New York Dec.	New York Jan.	New York Mar.
November 29th	11 13/16d.	11 13/16d.	38¼	37⅛	20.48	20.38	20.10
December 6th	11⅞d.	12 1/16d.	38½	38	20.70	20.61	20.45
Market	Steady		Quiet, Easier				

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

		London Middle Prices November 29th	December 6th
Chin. Govt. 4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	£35 0 0	£35½ 0 0
" " 4½ "	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)	£37½ 0 0	£13 0 0
" " 5 "	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£16 0 0	£29 0 0
" " 5 "	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue	£26½ 0 0	£31 0 0
" " 5 "	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)	£ 8 0 0	£10 0 0
" " 5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£12½ 0 0	£16 0 0
" " 5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)	£13 0 0	£15 0 0
" " 5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£11 0 0	£14 0 0
" " 5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£13 0 0	£15 0 0
" " 5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£10 0 0	£15 0 0
" " 5 "	" " " " 1910	£10 0 0	£15 0 0

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

C. B. Moller Wins 3rd Paper Hunt

Excellent Course Laid by Buffy Maitland; Several Croppers But No Bones Broken

BY PITCH AND TOSS

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

CHRIS Moller on Saucylight proved a popular—and jubilant—winner in yesterday's paper hunt. He was closely followed home by A. V. White on White Night and Duncan Fraser on Off-Chance.

This—the third hunt of the season—gave the Y's a chance to prove their mettle, and they certainly made an excellent showing over a tricky and exacting course laid by Buffy Maitland. There were thrills and spills aplenty—including some acquatics and a mild approach to a "prairie fire"—but there were no fatalities and the day's hunt was another complete success.

The Course

The course was:—Springfield's Bridge, Hyde Park Corner, Potter's Platform, Moleskin Line, Bridge at Moleskin Wade across Monument Road to Monument Line. Over Monument Bridge, White Bridge Line, White Bridge, Potter's Line, North West to shallow wade to Buffy's Bath. New Bamboo Wade to Green Paper at stone bridge top of Beith's Line, Beith's Line, Chipoo Creek Wade to King's Gate, No: 8 Bridge Wade, 6 Tree Line, Rubicon Finish to a field just before the Light Horse Finish.

The Card reads as follows:—

C. B. Moller on "Saucylight" (Y)
A. V. White on "White Night" (Y)
Duncan Fraser on "Off Chance" (Y)
F. Kaufmann on "Chemorlight" (Y)
L. B. Moller on "Mightylight" (Y)
Miss L. Andrews on "Slipe" (Y)

Local Yachtsman Donning Uniform

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

With the departure of W. D. M. Neil, who is joining the Royal Navy for active service this week, The Shanghai Yacht Club is losing one of her most prominent, popular and enthusiastic members.

Billy Neil has been messing around in boats since his early boyhood and has been a member of the local Yacht Club since 1924 when he started as a Byrne Boat Skipper in the Yacht Gnome. With his father he has sailed in the Scotch team in the International Series which they have won no less than 8 times. He then took to "A" Class racing and sailed the Viking with success for many years and was equally at home in the new "C" Class yachts. After the death of his father he took over the cruising yacht Kert in which he has made many trips to the Saddles and has also sailed over to Japan twice in the Nidaros. Billy has a sound knowledge of navigation and is a very able seaman and will, we are all sure, give a good account of himself when the Senior Service takes him under her wing. His fellow yachtsmen wish him all the best, good luck, and a safe return.

Headquarters Score Smashing Win

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

The Headquarters Battalion team ran riot over the First Battalion six man football squad yesterday at the Shanghai American School when they defeated their opponents, 39-0. The winners went out to intercept passes, and pulled off several of their own to make the victory a complete one.

Middleton, halfback for the victors, spanked his team to victory, proving to be one of the decisive factors for the Headquarters boys. His uncanny intercepions and bullet-like passes cleared the way for the defeat of the Ferry Road leatherneckes.

Miller	REL	Cook
Putnam	C	Simmons
Raymond	LEft	Sparks
Middleton	RHL	Busher
Hammond	QB	Flowers
Jamerson	LHR	Corrossi

Godoy Wins; Fails To K.O. Musto

Cleveland, Dec. 3.

Arturo Godoy, Chilean heavyweight champion, campaigning for a third shot at Joe Louis, world champion, easily gained a decision over Tony Musto of Chicago here last night.

The Chilean had the roly-poly Mid-Western on the verge of a knockout a dozen times, but lacked the necessary finishing touch to rock the American to sleep.

Meanwhile, Lou Salica, world bantamweight champion, hammered out a technical knockout against Small Montana, Filipino fighter, in the third round of a fifteen round bout at Toronto.

The clash was for the world title but Salica was never in danger and outclassed his little foe.—United Press.

Shanghai Football

Tung Wen Beat French Forces

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

In a clean, hard game that produced some sparkling play from the Japanese, Tung Wen University effectively disposed of the French Forces by 10 points (two goals) to nil. Although never at any time thrilling, the match was played at a fast clip throughout and was evenly contested, both sides going all out until the final whistle.

The Japanese were masters of the situation even when their territory was being invaded, and never looked losing. Their game, however, was not quite up to the high standard that they set in their first appearance on the rugger field when they played against the Rugby Club. This may be partly explained by the fact that the students were not fielding their strongest team, some of the best players being kept in reserve for today's match against the combined Club/Police XV.

The line-ups were as follows:

Tung Wen University:—Taguichi, Uchiyama, Kajeyama, Suzuki, Kanai, Akabori, Inoue, Matsura, Maki, Simizu, Yamaoura, Kaite, Yoshimoto, Kondo, Isida.

French Forces:—Delort, Marcot, Pelegry, Demail, Oslame, Vallve, Founs, Degere, Comventu, Verdier, Giamarchi, Mimiou, Francois, Comes, Gartner.

Rees Stage Surprise 2-1 Win

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Quite a sensation was created at the Race Course yesterday afternoon when a fairly large crowd saw S.R.C. meet and defeat the highly-touted S.F.X. by the odd goal in three. The Saints dominated during the first thirty minutes of the match, but two quick goals scored by the Rees within one minute, and the sending of Karolitch off the field took all the fight out of them.

The match was marred by robust tactics on the part of some players and resulted in Meyer Greenberg's name being taken by the referee, while Karolitch received marching orders in the 33rd minute after he had tripped Jack and then argued with the referee.

S.R.C.:—Mousasticoff, Madar, Greenberg, Jack, Symons, Homiball, Kapustin, Wailey, A. England, Ryan, Aldeguer.

S.F.X.:—Ussankoff, Laskovsky, Garwood, Halford, M. Greenberg, H. Pettersson, Foyn, W. Pettersson, Karolitch, F. Edwards, C. Edwards.

Lusitano Defeat P.T.H.

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Maintaining the 3-2 lead which the Portuguese gained three minutes before interval, the Clube Lusitano vanquished the representatives of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School in a first division match at the Canidrome yesterday by five to three. Had not Archie Logan scored the fifth goal for Lusitano against his own side, the final count would have been only one goal difference.

The teams are as follow:—

Clube Lusitano:—M. Souza; Aquino, Costa; Collaco, Oliveira, Remedios; Favacho, Rozario, Caan, V. Souza and Barradas.

P.T.H. School:—Schneierson; Logan, Katemopoulos; Tivoniak, Lerion, Caro; Novgorodoff, Watson, Cochran, Kiddy and Dobrenky.

Referee: N. Fadeyeff. Linesmen: K. F. Teng and K. Y. Chang.

Police Defeat Jewish Rees

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

Breaking the deadlock in the 30th minute of the second session through a penalty goal well taken by Chooklantzeff, the S.M. Police defeated the Jewish Rees in the only first division match yesterday at the Race Course by the odd point in three. While the Jews threw away a golden opportunity in missing a penalty kick through a feeble, inaccurate shot by Wind, the guardians of law made full use of their 12 yard spot kick to gain the deciding goal.

S.M. Police:—Ward; Vietal, Woodley; Stangaard, Duffy, Roliz; Bader, Greenberg, Douglas, Fonseca and Chooklantzeff.

Jewish R.C.:—Cohn; Kramer, Sommer; S. Levy, Wind, Lambert; Friendlander, Meyer, Rosenzweig, Jacob and R. Levy.

Referee: Carnell. Linesmen: Back and Neumann.

Cathedral School Beat P.T.H.

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

The Cathedral School for Boys defeated the P.T.H. after an interesting soccer match between the junior teams of the two schools. The Cathedral School eventually triumphed by the score of four goals to one. This victory marks their first success over their age-old rivals, the P.T.H., in several years.

The P.T.H. were unfortunate in not being able to field a full team and were only represented by nine players, while the Cathedral were out in full force. The losers were dogged by further misfortune during the game when Prihoda, the captain of the P.T.H. and the best player on the side, was forced to drop out of the game on sustaining a painful injury after being kicked in the ankle.

The teams were:—

Cathderal School:—Popple, Gander, Alexander, Hall, Morris, Gauntlett, Huggett, Scott, Evans, Crow and Frost (Capt.).

P.T.H. team:—Klyhn, Bredin, H. Lee, Masters, Kirueshkin, Prehoda (Capt.), Gobobeff, Calsen.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Master Shows the Way to Do It

A fine action study of Mr. J. H. Liddell taking the last jump in excellent style, while the lady behind him pecks badly at the obstacle.

Hungjao Golf Club November Results

Results of the November Through the Month Hungjao Golf Club follow:

18 HOLES v. PAR

	H'cap	Score
S. C. Riggs	20	1 up
W. D. Ward-Smith	8	all square
C. F. King	13	all square
J. F. Maclennan	4	2 down
A. V. Pettitt	7	5 down
H. G. Banham	15	7 down
G. A. Johnston	15	9 down

Entries 81

18 HOLES RUNNING POOL v. PAR

	H'cap	Score
C. F. King	18	1 up
L. G. Murray Kidd	16	all square
W. D. Ward-Smith	8	1 down
H. J. M. Cook	9	3 down
A. V. Pettitt	7	4 down
W. C. Bond	15	5 down
Rector Smith	16	5 down
C. Maclean	12	11 down

Entries 91

Shanghai Golf Club

The November Monthly Bogey results of the Shanghai Golf Club are appended:—

"A" CLASS

R. T. Dwyer	all square
W. W. Jourdin	3 down
A. Pratt	4 down
T. S. Parry	6 down

"B" CLASS

F. De Jong	2 down
A. L. Piper	2 down
J. M. Pearson	2 down
D. A. MacFarlane	3 down
A. D. Denton	5 down

LADIES SECTION

Mrs. S. F. Jensen	5 down

American Football

Chicago, Dec. 8.

Scores of yesterday's games:—

Notre Dame 10, U.S.C. 6
Arkansas State 13, Fresno State 0
Texas Tech 23, U. of San Francisco 21
Auburn 13, Villanova 10
S.M.U. 7, Rice 6
Texas 26, Florida 0.—United Press.

Shanghai Rugby

Club XV Beat Police

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

In the second match played on the Race Course yesterday the Shanghai Rugby Club 1st XV trounced a combined Police Club side by the lopsided score of 15-5. New players were being tried out on both teams and the game was more in the nature of a trial than a serious encounter. The Club side, however, demonstrated that they have several players among them who are capable of developing into good footballers. With coaching and practice these men should eventually prove useful assets to the Club.

The teams were:

Club "A" XV:—Richards, Lumsdaine, Martin, Chadwick, Goldenburg, Aiers, Davies, Hodgman, Wilson, de Franck, Quayle, Boyd, Harling, Beeman.

Police/Club XV:—Killingbeck, Cockburn, Ellis, Thomas, St. Louis, Knight, Webb, Holmees, Whaley, Aris, Ennifer, Harrison, Pow, Hartley, Skrietul.

Club XV Trounces Tung Wen

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

In the fastest, cleanest and most entertaining rugby match seen in Shanghai this year a senior Club XV had not the slightest difficulty in defeating Tung Wen University at the Race Course yesterday afternoon by the overwhelming margin of 21 points (seven tries) to nil after being on top throughout the encounter. This splendid victory, which was not unexpected in certain knowing circles, was the result of the excellent display of the Club pack which completely outplayed the Japanese pack in every phase of forward play.

This magnificent win has undoubtedly established the parent Club of Shanghai as being in the place it deserves to occupy and rather confounds a number of smart Alecs who, during the past few days, have been free with their predictions that the Club, with the losses it has suffered during the past few months, was a completely spent force.

Club XV:—J. D. Killinbeck; L. R. Hocking, A. Thomas, S. M. Thornley, E. A. Weidman; L. R. St. Louis, W. B. Sim; G. H. Reynolds, G. Yanus, A. Gammie, D. M. Wheeler, W. H. Richardson, R. U. Reynolds, R. J. N. MacKay, J. March.

Tung Wen University:—Taniguchi; Daba, Suzuki, Kageyama, Uchiyama; Akabori, Inoue; Yoshimoto, Kondo, Ishida, Yamaura, Kaite, Matsuura, Maki and Shimizu. Referee: Mr. E. R. West.

English Rugby Results

London, Dec. 8.

Following are the results of Rugby games played yesterday:—

RUGBY LEAGUE

Bradford 30, York 10
Dewsbury 17, Castleford 13
Featherstone 3, Wakefield 8
Huddersfield 13, Batley 12
Hull 37, Bramley 5
Keighley 6, Hunslet 3
Leeds 29, Halifax 7
Oldham 18, Liverpool 13
Warrington 5, Wigan 10
Leigh 0, Salford 38

RUGBY UNION

Guy's Hospital 13, Rosslyn Park 16
Rosslyn Park 15, Army XV 5
Aldershot Command 11, St. Bart's H. 9
Bedford 21, Metropolitan Police 5
Gloucester 22, Army XV 6
Oxford 9, Cambridge 11
Cardiff 12, New Zealand Army 3
Wasps 16, Old Blues 5.—Reuter.

R. E. Foster Dies

London, Dec. 5.

R. E. Foster, one of the famous band of cricketing brothers who used to play for Worcestershire, died today, it is announced.

Foster captained the English team against the Australians in Australia during the 1903-4 season.—Reuter.

Khaki and Scarlet Adorn a Hunt in the Shires

The ruins of a bombed inn attract the attention of the hounds, as the Aldenham Harriers move out early in the morning. The Master of the Hunt is in uniform though off duty for the moment, the pursuit of Hitler being temporarily abandoned for that of a friendlier fox.

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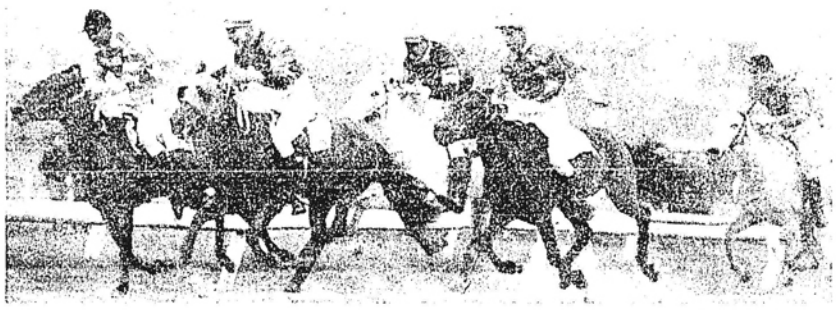

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Closest Finish of the Day

Fighting out a desperate finish in the "B" Class Second Winter Handicap, the fourth race of the day. The picture shows Little Joe, Chen Poo up, winning from Purple Ray (G. R. Cheape), Fiery Christmas (C. Encarnacao), and White Lane (E. B. Cumine).

Democratic Prince Wins

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

The First Winter Handicap ("A" class), the feature event of the day, which was billed as an eight and a half furlong race might have just been a half mile race, as this was what it actually turned out to be. The field was tightly held until the last half mile where the bunch of seven ponies made a sprint race of it. The race was eventually won by Democratic Prince who out-spurted the field to win by a neck from Cordon Rouge, while Busted Straight, who made all the running, was beaten by the first two in the last fifty yards and took third place three quarters of a length away.

Bobby Wade's Last Meeting

"Bobby" Wade, who has enlisted and is leaving the city some time next week, had his last day of racing yesterday and although he was not too successful in the earlier part of the day, he wound up with a splendid parting gesture by winning the last race on Pamlico. Riding a driving finish, the finish for which he is justly well-known, Wade came like a streak of lightning to tear along the rails and beat National Policy to win by a length and a half. The same distance away was Esmeralda third.

It is with sincere regret that "Bobby" Wade should be leaving us, as he has always been a popular member among the riding fraternity and was as successful over the sticks as on the flat. He was one of the ranking jockeys during the Autumn Meeting this season with five wins to his credit.

Two Leading Jockeys

H. J. Holden and Gabor Renner were the leading riders of the afternoon with the credit of two wins apiece. The former had a slight edge over Renner, however, as he placed once. A former Shanghai jockey, H. C. Pih, who returned to this city for a short visit, rode in several races but only managed to place in one of them.

1.—THE GLADIATOR PLATE. 8½ furlongs.
Silver Fox (C. S. Franklin) 155 Gabor Renner 1
Don Federico (Whyteleafe) 158 A. Noodt 2
Twylight (Cire) 161 F. Noodt 3
Won by 1 length; ½ length.
Time, 2.16 sec.
Win, $11.80. Places, $5.60, $7.20, $8.60.

2.—THE COOKTOWN STAKES. ½ mile.
Blue Star (Star) 151 Y. S. Chang 1
Maryland (Allan) 157 L. H. Wade 2
Midnight Star (E. G. & F. M.) 157 F. Noodt 3
Won by 1 length; a neck.
Time, 52⅘ sec.
Win, $35.20. Places, $8.80, $8.20, $8.80.

3.—THE SECOND WINTER HANDICAP ("C" Class). 8½ furlongs.
Charming Swift (Charming) 155 H. J. Holden 1
Goldie (K. H.) 152 P. L. Chiu 2
Ideal King (Manx) 150 E. B. Cumine 3
Won by 2 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 2.17⅘ sec.
Win, $27.80. Places, $10.20, $22.40, $20.40.

4.—THE SECOND WINTER HANDICAP ("B" Class). 8½ furlongs.
Little Joe (Lawson) 151 Chen Poo 1
Purpleray (Ray) 149 G. R. Cheape 2
White Lancer (A. V. White) 151 E. B. Cumine 3
Won by a head; a head.
Time, 2.16 sec.
Win, $114.20. Places, $31, $57, $20.80.

5.—THE SECOND WINTER HANDICAP ("A" Class). 8½ furlongs.
The Blackpoll (Winsome & Hasty) 161 H. J. Holden 1
Mr. Bubbins (II.) 152 L. H. Wade 2
Don Blanco (Whyteleafe) 157 A. Noodt 3
Won by 1½ length; 1 length.
Time, 2.15⅘ sec.
Win, $31.40. Places, $11, $22.80, $3.80.

6.—THE FIRST WINTER HANDICAP ("B" Class). 8½ furlongs.
Night Express (R. H. McNair & Gabor Renner) 152 Gabor Renner 1
Columbus (The Three Star) 156 C. Encarnacao 2
Merrylight (Cire) 146 F. Noodt 3
Won by 3 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.13⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race BF. Winning Combination 1/5. Div. $45.40.
Win, $12.80. Places, $6.60, $7.

Regional Football Results

London, Dec. 1.

Following are results of regional football matches played yesterday:—

NORTH

Barnsley 1, Sheffield United 4
Bradford City 1, Rotherham United 2
Burnley 4, Bury 3
Everton 2, New Brighton 1
Grimsbp Town 4, Chesterfield 5
Huddersfield Town 1, Doncaster R. 2
Hull City 1, Lincoln City 2
Leeds United 3, Newcastle United 2
Manchester United 2, Liverpool 0
Oldham Athletic 0, Chester 0
Preston North End 4, Manchester C. 4
Rochdale 10, Southport 0
Sheffield Wednesday 4, Bradford 3
Wrexham 2, Stockport County 2
York City 2, Halifax Town 2
Blackburn 4, Crewe 1

SOUTH

Arsenal 2, Crystal Palace 2
Bournemouth 1, Southampton 1
Brighton & Hove Albion 1, Aldershot 1
Cardiff City 5, Bristol City 1
Charlton Athletic 1, W. Ham United 2
Portsmouth 5, Chelsea 0
Leicester City 1, Walsall 1
Mansfield Town 3, West Bromwich Albion 3
Notts County 3, Birmingham 3
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Millwall 1
Reading 3, Luton Town 2
Southend United 3, Tottenham Hots. 2

SCOTTISH

Airdrieonians 5, Queen's Park 2
Celtic 2, Morton 0
Falkirk 3, Hearts 3
Hibernian 1, Rangers 0
Motherwell 4, Dumbarton 1
Partick Thistle 0, Hamilton Acads 0
St. Mirren 2, Clyde 2
Third Lanark 0, Albion Rovers 3
—Reuter.

London, Dec. 8.

NORTH

Blackburn Rovers 5, Manchester U. 5
Bradford 2, Rochdale 4
Bury 0, Preston North End 0
Chester 6, New Brighton 2
Chesterfield 0, Grimsby Town 3
Crewe Alexandra 3, Wrexham 2
Everton 2, Southport 1
Leeds United 1, Barnsley 1
Oldham 1, Manchester City 0
Middlesbrough 2, Doncaster Rovers 2
Newcastle United 3, Hull City 1
Rotherham United 1, Sheffield Wed. 0
Sheffield United 1, Huddersfield Town 3
Stockport County 1, Burnley 0
Tranmere Rovers 3, Liverpool 1
York City 5, Bradford City 2

SOUTH

Aldershot 5, Norwich City 4
Brentford 0, Reading 3
Bristol City 0, Southampton 2
Charlton Athletic 5, Arsenal 0
Coventry City 6, Walsall 0
Crystal Palace 3, Bournemouth 5
Fulham 6, Millwall 0
Leicester City 4, Notts County 0
Luton Town 2, Clapton Orient 1
W. Bromwich Albion 5, Nottingham F. 0
Stoke City 5, Cardiff City 1
Tottenham Hotspur 2, Queen's P. R. 3
Watford 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 0
West Ham United 6, Chelsea 2

SCOTTISH

Airdrieonians 1, Hibernian 1
Clyde 3, Queen's Park 2
Hamilton Acads. 3, Dumbarton 3
Hearts 1, Albion Rovers 1
Falkirk 2, Motherwell 1
Rangers 3, Morton 1
St. Mirren 2, Partick Thistle 0
Third Lanark 2, Celtic 3

OTHER MATCHES

Halifax 1, R.A.F. XI 3
Lincoln 6, Army 5
Army XI 2, R.A.F. XI 1 (at Nottingham)
Army XI 2, R.A.F. XI 4 (at Manchester).—Reuter.

7.—THE FIRST WINTER HANDICAP ("A" Class). 8½ furlongs.
Democratic Prince (Jim) 152
Cordon Rouge (G. M. L.) 155 G. P. Gram 2
Busted Straight (Busted) 152 C. B. Moller 3
Won by a neck; ¾ length.
Time, 2.18⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race BG. Winning Combination 2/7. Div. $53.40.
Win, $19.60. Places, $7, $6, $6.20.

8.—THE FITZROY STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Pamlico (Sing Lee) 157 L. H. Wade 1
National Policy (C. Y. Chiu) 157 H. C. Pih 2
Esmeralda (A. J. W. & P. E. S.) 157 H. J. Holden 3
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 1.34⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race O9. Winning Combination 3/7. Div. $52.20.
Win, $23.40. Places, $6.80, $6.60, $11.80.

Chicago Bears Create Record in Grid Title

Washington, Dec. 9.

The Chicago Bears yesterday exhibited a relentless attack to crush the Washington Redskins with eleven touchdowns and win the world's professional gridiron title by the almost unbelievable score of 73 to 0.

From the first minute of play to the final gun, the Bears rampaged over and through the Redskins in astounding plays, leaving the home-town crowd of 36,034 spectators popeyed.

The Bears rode the crest of an emotional wave that converted them into a super-football machine.

The all-time record for scoring was broken as the Bears rolled up the highest total ever scored either in a play-off game or during the regular national professional league season.

The Bears scored four touchdowns on runs, three on plunges, three on intercepted passes, one on a straight pass. They rolled up the total of 492 yards from scrimmage, plus a huge chunk of yardage on intercepted passes and fumbled passes.

The Bears won their third championship, having taken the title in 1932 and 1933. The Redskins won the crown in 1937.—United Press.

Local Badminton League Play Yesterday

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

Competition in the local Badmin-League swung into action yesterday at the Columbia Country Club courts, when the American ladies defeated the Union Church representation by 5 games to 1. The combination of Mrs. Edwards—Mrs. Beeching, and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Maclagan pair emerged victorious at the expense of their respective opponents.

In the first game of the evening, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Beeching won with ease from Miss Dallingall and Mrs. Winter of the Union Church by 15-1; 15-2 and 15-3. The winners had an easy time over their opponents, receiving but little resistance throughout the whole course of the game.

Miss Roff and Miss Kent playing for the Union Church, went down under the devasting attacks of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Maclagan of the Columbia Country Club. The final score of the sets read:—15-9; 15-10; 12-15.

An exciting game, the only one of the entire competition last night, was witnessed when Miss Roff and Miss Kent fought hard with their backs to the wall, only to lose to their opponents by 15-12.

Shanghai Golf Club

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

The December Monthly Cup "A" and "B" Class, 18 holes medal play was played for over Seekingjao Course on Saturday and Sunday.

The weather was distinctly cold, and this no doubt had a lot to do with the large number of cards not returned.

The winners are as follows:—

"A" CLASS

K. E. Graham	85	10	75

"B" CLASS

L. A. McCants	91	18	73
B. W. Smith	92	14	78
D. C. Berger	100	22	78
F. De Jong	94	14	80

*Tie to be replayed for qualifying in Club Cup Competition.

A WIRE, expressing deep appreciation for the US$100,000,000 American credit loan to China, was sent on Sunday to President Roosevelt by the China branch of the World Anti-Aggression League, Chungking reports to the "Sin Wan Pao."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Loan to China:

A Display of Confidence

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am surprised at the fuss made about the so-called American loan to the legal Government of China. The amount involved is trifling considering the enormous size and potential wealth of China. But what after all is a loan? It is not a present.

When importers in foreign countries want to buy hides and skins or feathers or whatever it may be, they establish a credit through a Bank and the local exporter gets a packing credit which might as well be called a loan, there is no fuss about it. The American loan to China is of this kind. Private banks, being the trustees for their depositors cannot run the risk of establishing such, for a bank, comparatively large credit under present circumstances.

The significance of the present American loan consists in a justified display of confidence in the stability of the Chunking government.

The Japanese being industrially and commercially active and alive and not hampered by lack of space in their business activities as their propagandists pretend to be, could probably get such or much bigger loans if their army politicians would make up their minds to negotiate for buying from China what they need instead of wanting to take it without paying. That of course would mean desisting from the new order of using force or war as it is usually called.

Narrow-minded persons might say the Japanese would be losing face by doing that, while the broad-minded would see in it a return to sanity and common sense, provided that the danger of getting into more serious trouble elsewhere would be avoided.

H. SCHLOTEN.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Stabilization Question

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I submit you a few lines in connection with the new loan accorded by U.S.A. To stabilize a currency is not so easy and Mr. Morgenthau, the American Secretary of the Treasury, doesn't mean it earnestly saying; we shall simply buy Chinese dollars against U.S. dollars. He knows better than any other how difficult it is to hold a currency at a certain level with a limited fund the size of which is noted by the speculators. In this case here the stabilization is even much more difficult in view of political friction.

The greatest danger for a stabilization is the idle money trying to avoid deterioration, without counting the speculative moment. It is notorious that a lot of idle money is here in the market. One may be sure for instance that many subscribers of the Worsted Mill shares would be horrified at a full allotment.

So I think a durable stabilization cannot be made by simple exchange transactions, the tendency has to be to stow away safely the idle money. And this can only be accomplished by a loan.

This loan cannot be an ordinary one, it must calculate with the desires of the capitalists to safeguard the value and with their distrust. For different reasons it would not be right to use this loan for any actual purposes.

The best would be to label this loan in U.S. dollars and I would even suggest to give the subscribers an advantage by converting not at the actual rate but somewhat higher. The titles are blockaded till an armistice or at the highest for one year—under American trustee. Notwithstanding, this loan can be provided with a low rate of interest. Furthermore, it has to be exempted from any exchange restrictions now and in future. After one year it is noted at the Stock Exchange under precautions if the war is then not finished.

The enormous advantage of this loan is that only the interest is really paid in U.S. dollars. The expenditure for Ch. $100,000,000 in fact paralysed, amounts by a rate of interest of 5 per cent. converted at 6½ to U.S.$325,000.

To expatiate on the possibilities and purposes of this loan, when war is finished, is not the design. Only one thing may be added: this loan, put at the disposal of the government immediately after conclusion of peace, can again be converted in Chinese currency for reconstruction purposes at the rate in a free market but at least at the remission rate to avoid any loss for the subscribers.

R.

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

S.M.C. Increases:

A Ratepayer's View

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The official S.M.C. communique issued to break the news to ratepayers regarding proposed pay increases to municipal employees makes clear the fact that the Council must prepare itself for another strike, this time by the ratepayers, as every species of argument, appeal, or plea for a modicum of sanity in municipal spending now can have no more effect on the Council than a drop of water on the tail of a brass monkey!

I am sure the Council is fully aware that Ratepayers can strike back very effectively, but those few who are in control of Council policies now seem prepared to sink the last vestige of discretion and hand out the cash in chunks that make the takings of bad land's gamblers seem like coppers in the cup of a blind beggar.

Let me cite one item: As recently as June last, the Municipal Advocate was presented with a salary of US$7,500 (Sh.$125,000) with a rumpus and an outcry that were not easily stifled. Now the Council proposes to about double that US$7,500 salary making it something like Sh.$250,000 and all perquisites in addition! Are there any words in the English language that are fit to be used in characterizing such a situation? I fear there are not.

It is considerably more than a suspicion that has arisen that the strike of the Chinese police constables was covertly permitted to come to a head so that the class "A" officials at the top could collect an extra 100 per cent. or so. In other words, it was considered very good business to add $40 to the $67 pay of a Chinese constable so that by the old proratagag the higher-ups could about double their own munificent incomes.

In conclusion I would point out that this, I believe, is the first S.M.C. communique that does not give some idea of the Budget increases involved. It is easy to understand the reason. No official would dare to make the wildest guess or even mention an approximate amount until the first pay day is over and all the complicated "errors and omissions" for each individual have been adjusted! Incidentally, no date is announced when all this stupendous generosity with Ratepayers' funds is to take effect. Can we dare to think that the communique may be nothing more than a trial balloon and that the Council may yet take a grip on itself before it is too late?

ROBERT L. STEWART.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

**Mr. Stewart is completely misinformed. The Secretary-General, and the Municipal Advocate receive no benefit whatever from the Council's latest decision. If his suspicions are founded on nothing better than his "information" there will be no need for him to strain his vocabulary.—Ed.

S.M.C. and Employees:

Further Steps Necessary

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was very glad to see the Council's communique as published in your issue of Saturday, and to learn that at long last one, at least, of the grievances of the staff has been met. There can be no doubt that the confidence of the staff as a whole has been very seriously undermined, not only by the inadequate pay, now rectified, but also by the frequent changes in the conditions of service, and the uncertainty of the superannuation fund. If the Council desires to fully restore that confidence it should go a step further and guarantee that the present terms of service will be adhered to and that the present rates of superannuation will not be changed. Only by such a declaration can confidence be restored, and this should be done without delay if the rot that has set in is to be stopped. The Council admits of 170 resignations already, mostly among the Police, an alarming proportion, and many more are likely to follow unless full confidence is speedily restored, for it is not only the present that has to be considered but also the future which the employees have in mind. Now that the Council has satisfactorily dealt with the rates of pay, I would most strongly advise those men who have resigned, but who have not yet left the service, to accept the offer now made, and to withdraw their resignations whilst they have the opportunity. I would point out to them that they can go further and fare much worse and service with the Municipal Council still has an attraction which few outside firms can offer. This letter is written in no spirit of criticism, but only with a sincere desire to be of service.

RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Badlands' Barricade:

A Parent's Opinion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On the strength of favourable press reports my small son resumed attendance at Tifeng Road School this morning. I saw him disappear behind barbed wire barricades, drawn pistols and fixed bayonets, on Yu Yuen Road near St. George's, beyond which I was not allowed to accompany him.

The accidental discharge of a rifle or some similar incident would probably be sufficient to cause the closing of the barricades and the consequent incarceration of the little ones for an indefinite period.

I, for one, do not think either the education or examinations missed are worth the risk involved, and under these conditions am astounded that the authorities keep the school open.

PARENT.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

Questions to be Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Had the present deplorable state of siege in the area of Great Western Road—Yu Yuen Road, Tifeng Road—Edinburgh Road ruled in the Central District do you not think that the majority of firms would have instructed all except the absolutely essential members of their staff to stay at home, and do you not think that all those who possibly could do so would be pleased to stay out of the district?

If you do think that way, perhaps you can tell me why the Education Department has publicly announced that the Western District Public School for Boys on Tifeng Road and the Public School for Girls on Yu Yuen Road will carry on "business as usual," including examinations, and why parents, who are not themselves free to come and go where they please in the area, send their children to school, never knowing but what their "permits" might be cancelled at any moment.

Personally, whilst I would like to know how my children would come out in their exams., I have no intention to sending them from a comparatively "free" area into an "occupied" zone.

A. KENDAL WARD.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

What is the Real Object?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Although I cannot attend the Press Conference, not being a member of the newspaper world, may I ask the Japanese spokesman here what is the real object of the blockade which is being enforced in the Western District at present?

If it is to apprehend the killer of the Japanese gendarme, common sense will tell him that the assassin is probably out of the district by now.

Who are helping him to escape, are the gendarmes and Ta Tao policemen themselves. We all know that the latter are allowing the Chinese to get through the lanes on to Jessfield Road after being searched.

But the gunman can leave the Western District now more openly and leisurely by means of the Japanese buses operating from Jessfield Park to St. George's. All he has to do is to pay 20 cents for a ride and then walk out in front of the gendarmes at the barricade.

It is a pity to see these buses being patronized by both the foreigners and Chinese. Yes, even the foreigners were seen in some of the buses yesterday when they should be leaving these dilapidated vehicles alone. Car owners could help to give us a lift up to the barriers.

A FARCE.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

A Tip to the Japanese

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As Sir John Greig Latham is due to arrive in Shanghai early this week on his way to Japan from Australia, to take up the very important post of Minister to Japan, it would be a very good idea if the Japanese military were to allow the Western district to become normal by removing all barriers and other evidences of disorder in that area, and allow people living in that area to resume their normal life. Sir John is a very able man, and it would be a great pity if he were to arrive at his destination, with a vivid insight into what the Japanese army do when they are temporarily in the box seat. He is going to Japan with a view to helping to promote better relations between the races, in order to try and have a peaceful Pacific and a trip out to the Western Area at the present time would certainly not give him much encouragement. It is now up to the Japanese to step on the gas and allow law and order to prevail again.

AUSSIE

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

A Reader's Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a season-ticket-holder I feel I have a right to protest against the authorities who curtail Bus services to the Park, and the thousands of American, British and other shareholders of C.G.O.C. have the same rights of protest.

To my simple mind, the murder of a gendarme by some bad men in the badlands is no justification for interference with the franchise of a public utility company. And this goes for the Trams, Telephones, etc.

J. C. de B.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

B.R.A. Meeting:

A Bad Omision

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I note from the report of the B.R.A. Meeting yesterday that a vote of thanks to the retiring committee was passed at the end of the meeting. *Personally I heard no such expression* of feeling and can only conclude that the report was made up with "intelligent anticipation" of what should have taken place.

My purpose in writing this is to emphasize that the omission to propose and pass such a vote of thanks reflects badly on all those, myself included, who were present at the meeting.

Such expressions of gratitude may have no intrinsic value but they have a value, without doubt, to those who have done the work, and certainly the warmest thanks of the members of the Association should be tendered to the retiring committee for the good work they have done. I am sure that if such a vote had been proposed it would have been passed with acclamation.

P. W. MASSEY.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Mr. Arnhold's Non-election

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a member of the Committee of the British Residents' Association from its start, I learned with amazement and indignation of the failure of the outgoing Chairman to secure re-election. I feel sure that these sentiments are shared by past and present members of the Committee who are aware of what the Association owes to the energy and activities of Mr. H. E. Arnhold. He was mainly responsible for founding the organization. He has played an active role either on the Committee or as Chairman, ever since. To his untiring energies the Association has been indebted for the raising of adequate funds for the upkeep of the organization here and in London, year after year. It was on his initiative, accompanied by a substantial donation, that the present substantial Endowment Fund was started. The work that he has done both on the B.R.A. Committee and on the British Election Committee, on which he was its representative, should have earned him the gratitude of every Briton in Shanghai. If the only reward of "a thing well done is to have done it." Mr. Arnhold ought to receive that reward in full measure. One would like to feel, however, that mass ingratitude was not really a characteristic of the local British community.

H. G. W. W.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Burlington Court:

What the Agents Proved

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—My contribution towards solving the Burlington Court tenants' problem is not likely to amount to much, but does AB EXTRA know that tenants of the other two blocks got together and met the agents? The outcome was, I think, that the agents produced books and figures to prove they actually lost money on last year's heating and if the tenants in the remaining block by making their own arrangements this year thereby saved the agents running the risk of making a similar loss this season, what can that have to do with the five tenants being given notice?

CURIOUS.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

These Landlords:

How Screws Are Put On

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Maybe there are some of your readers who will be as interested as I was concerning a discussion I listened in to of how the agents and landlords of Burlington Court have engineered the giving of notice to certain tenants of house 134. It would seem they have deluded themselves into thinking their methods are abstruse.

The question of heating arose some time ago for the entire block and the tenants got together as some could not and others would not pay the excessive charge proposed by the landlords. A counter-proposal made by the tenants was flatly rejected and they were asked to signify by a certain date whether they wanted the heating or not. If not wanted, then the tenants were requested to make their own arrangements. Not a few of the tenants found that they themselves could provide excellent means of heating at a greatly reduced cost but having called the landlords' bluff the entire block of tenants was promptly given notice to quit.

This is where the fun comes in. Some of the tenants went to see the agents personally and were told to write in a joint letter, which would be placed before the landlords for consideration. Certain tenants previously numbering amongst the staunchest "would nots" now changed their minds and it is fairly obvious that they so intimated to the agents, when originally giving notice, the agents stated that the landlords required the premises for their own use, that is, 16 flats, but after receipt of the joint letter the notice to all but the five "could nots" was rescinded. Thus the joint letter suggested by the agents was merely a blind for getting rid of the five "could nots" and throws light on the remark of a certain tenant, who no doubt had inside knowledge, to the effect that there was no necessity to move out. What line would the agents and landlords have taken, one is left to conjecture if the joint letter had not been written?

If the landlords were sincere in requiring accommodation in an apartment building for themselves they would take over the penthouses of the second block and if out to be fair they would take over a house or two in front of the block involved as those tenants at least came later than the two original tenants now under notice. The landlords were able to reduce their requirements from 16 to 5 flats and as things are now they require 5 flats, comprising 10 rooms and 5 kitchens. One of them is a one-room flat occupied by an original tenant, although there are four such flats in the block and one in house 136 has been sub-let (? key money) since the heating question came up and at present stands unoccupied.

The five tenants under notice are 3 British, 1 American and 1 Italian (2 are original tenants), it being an easier matter, of course, to take those tenants of house 134 to court for eviction orders because in the corresponding flats of house 136 the tenants, with the exception of one probably, would have to be taken to a Chinese court for they do not "enjoy" extraterritoriality. Four out of the five are British or American and this is how the Chinese repay nationals of those countries which are responsible for keeping China on the map these days.

AB EXTRA.

Shanghai, Dec. 3.

A Way to a Remedy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR, AB EXTRA's letter appearing in your December 4 edition makes very interesting reading at this period when China is turning so much to America and Britain for support. It might be worth the while of the Burlington "Courtiers" under notice to get in touch with the authorities who have some pull, as apart from any legal aspect of the case, there are people in Shanghai who are always willing to give consideration and suggestions of how to get a hearing in the proper diplomatic channels. For instance, they could approach certain well-known organizations in Shanghai to have the matter brought to the attention of Chinese diplomats in Chungking, Washington and London, as well as their own diplomats in China. I have lived in China long enough to know there are worthwhile Chinese, although perhaps not many amongst the landlord type. This would be an opportune moment to bring this state of affairs to the notice of Mr. T.V. Soong when he is so busy in America negotiating enormous loans to China. Does the Chinese landlord take the foreign countries helping China to be a lot of suckers?

FAIR PLAY

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

The Cowards:

Old Lady Beaten and Robbed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I expect in these days of area restrictions and difficult transport it will hardly count news at all that an old woman, over 71, was held up in broad daylight on Monday, at 4.20 p.m. on Columbia Road. I was suddenly attacked by three men, one holding a gun which he immediately held to my breast, while the other two young cowards held me tight by the hands. The rickshaw coolie made away at once. They immediately began to strip me of my watch, handbag with money inside, meanwhile using threatening language of "kill, rob," which I understood far too well, and I found that they had taken my spectacles, and though there were plenty of pedestrians passing right by me they appeared not to see it. They then began to drag open my coat, and told me to get out of it quickly as they wanted that too. Meanwhile, for no purpose at all, they began to beat me severely about the arms and legs with the gun. I said to them in Chinese, "Somebody is coming to my help behind you quickly," and while they turned around to look I jumped out immediately and ran for my life to a foreign house opposite. There I found quite a big audience of watchmen and foreign servants who had seen the whole affair and didn't need me to tell them of what I had suffered.

I am relating this because I want to give a warning to women not to travel on foot or in rickshaws in that dangerous region, and if they must, not to wear jewellery or carry much money. I got away with my life and my coat, but the next victim may not be as fortunate.

I appealed to the English-speaking police officer in Hungjao district, and he told me it was the second complaint he had received and that they had no control of that region, but that it was Chinese-controlled. But what I know from bitter experience and aching limbs, not to speak of my losses, is that nobody is going to help or protect any helpless citizen in that part of Columbia Road. Some kind lady came up afterwards and told me she had seen me being beaten and had picked up my book.

Another lady in a car came along afterwards and took me, battered and sore, to my own home. I wish to thank these two kind helpers, not knowing the name of the latter.

The part of Columbia Road where I met my disaster is by the foreign houses and opposite the waste piece of land where I presume the three young robbers made off with their booty.

UNFORTUNATE.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Where the Assault Took Place

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to offer a correction to the account of "My Adventure" with armed robbers on Monday last.

The assault took place near Tunsin Road, in Columbia Road close by the piece of waste ground with foreign houses opposite. I wish to stress this point for the sake of unprotected women travelling alone in that area, because I have been told of two cases of hold-ups and robbery from women and a young girl, and in the same spot.

Until these ruffians are caught it is unsafe for women or children to go alone through that area, either day or night. And I add by way of warning—nobody can or will help anyone in difficulty in that region. Like Brer Rabbit, when they see the gun they lie low.

J. M. DARROCH

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Bus Route No. 7:

Complaints Waste of Time?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should advise your correspondent DISGUSTED not to waste his time, and paper and ink (which are now so expensive), in complaining about the Bus Company.

We all know that this Company is run at the mercy of the drivers, conductors, etc., and sooner or later we will be compelled to foot the bill for the handsome increase in salaries granted some of their staff shortly after the strike.

It's about time the Traffic Department of the S.M.C. Police took some action as regards overcrowding. We often hear of firms and individuals being charged with traffic offences and poor rickshaw coolies fined for some petty offence, and it would be interesting to know why the Bus Company is allowed to get away with it, especially as regards this overcrowding and the smoke nuisance.

FED UP.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

A Cable Address:

Duplication of a Word

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On the morning of Dec. 3 my firm applied to one of the local cable offices for registration of a certain word as our additional code address. This application was granted and we paid the fee. In the evening they telephoned us that we shall have to use another word because the word we chose has already been registered by another firm with another cable office, whereupon we requested them to cancel our application and refund to us the money paid. This the cable company refused to do, insisting that we register under another word.

I submit that my firm has paid the fee for that certain word as our additional cable address. If said word is subsequently found to be unavailable, the least the company could do is to refund to us the money. Whether we wish to register under another word or not is altogether another matter and subject to our sole discretion and pleasure.

This attitude of never allowing any money paid into the till of a business to get away again is not the practice of the better classes of mercantile establishments. In the present case it is not even smart business, because cable address registration fee is only $10, while our monthly cable fee amounts to over $2,000, and the funny thing is that the cable company in question has been getting the bulk of our business.

It does not take much common sense to see that the arbitrary manner in which they have dealt with the registration matter will help them much in getting the greater share of our future cable business.

As to the legal aspects of the matter I cannot see how the cable company can refuse to refund if their application form does not contain words to the effect that no refund will be made under any circumstances.

I am even of the opinion that the cable company has been culpably negligent in not ascertaining first whether the code word in question is available or not before accepting our application, and that they are liable for any consequences that may result from assigning a word to us which they cannot later maintain. On the strength of their assignment we may have printed letter-heads containing this word as cable address. All these letterheads would be a total loss. We may have advised our correspondents abroad regarding this code address and such advices must be recalled or amended.

It is interesting to see what will happen if we simply refuse to agree to any change but insist on retaining the code word we have registered and for which we hold the receipt of the cable office.

PENNYWISE.

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Waste Paper:

Old Records Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The British War Efforts Sub-Committee for waste paper is anxious to secure material from a wider source. Many banks and mercantile firms who now feel it necessary to burn their records will be glad to know that the "North-China Daily News" has kindly offered the services of their plant to cut up into narrow strips and thoroughly mutilate such account books and other office records which it is imperative should be destroyed under foreign supervision.

This waste will then be baled and used for the manufacture of paper, so that it will go into the pulping vats without being further handled.

Firms who have waste paper to be disposed of in this or any other form are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

JOSEPH J. EVANS.

302 Kiangse Road,
Telephone 12312

B.B.C. Broadcasts:

Changes in Transmission

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to trespass on your valuable space to draw readers' attention to changes in B.B.C. transmissions directed to the Far East. As from Sunday December 8 the broadcasts will be as follows:—

Shanghai Time.		*Call.*	*Wavelength.*
6.55 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	GSD	25.53 metres.
10.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	GSN	25.38 "
10.00 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	GSB	31.55 "

The change to GSD 25.53 metres is necessitated by the fact that neither the 16 nor the 19 metre band proved satisfactory after 8 p.m. Local interference, apparently caused by defective powerful electrical machinery, is spoiling all distant reception in the Western District and parts of the French Concession, so listeners should take this into account if London is still unsatisfactory.

F. A. INGLIS.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

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B.W.A. Bazaar:

Where the Money Will Go

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter in Wednesday's "North-China Daily News," suggesting that part of the proceeds of the forthcoming B.W.A. Bazaar be allotted to Air Raid Victims, I should like to state that in all probability the whole of the proceeds will be used to alleviate the miseries of these unfortunate people. We have recently had a letter from England asking us to supply the following articles:—pyjamas for men and women, dressing gowns for men and women, warm clothing for women and children. We are already getting ready a large consignment of warm clothing to send by the next boat available.

The reason why we send garments rather than money is because we can make them much more cheaply than they can be obtained in Great Britain and the present rate of exchange makes our dollars of little value in sterling. Owing to the generosity of friends we are able to send our work to England free of charge, with the result that a pair of warm pyjamas for a child of 10 years, for instance, arrives there having cost only one shilling.

By buying locally-made material and cutting and sewing the garments ourselves we feel that we are spending the money to the best advantage. In addition, we in Shanghai have the time to spare for sewing, whereas the harassed people who have to spend so much time taking shelter must be fully occupied.

RUTH ARNOLD-JONES.
Chairman B.W.A.

Shanghai, December 5.

For Free French:

Appeal for Christmas Gifts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have just learnt that the Free Frenchmen in Shanghai the group "FRANCE QUAND MEME" are collecting funds to send money for the Christmas of General de Gaulle's soldiers.

I think it is an excellent idea and I strongly recommend to all the Frenchmen in Shanghai, all sympathizers and friends of France, to send their contribution.

Many Frenchmen far away from their land have given up everything, family, country, etc., in order to pursue the fight against the "Boche." Is it not our duty to make them feel that they are not alone and that miles away everywhere in the world other Frenchmen are watching them, anxious about them, proud of them?

I am not going to write a long article about it because I feel sure that every Frenchman with a real heart will respond immediately and will do his bit in order to make a little brighter the Christmas of the Free French soldiers still fighting on the side of England.

All contributions are received at Messrs. Egal & Cie., 709 Avenue Joffre or at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 13 The Bund "France Quand Même" account.

A FREE FRENCHMAN

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Christmas:

The Case of the Children

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There has recently been some correspondence in your columns suggesting that donations be made to the War Funds in lieu of sending Christmas Cards and the giving of presents. I am all in favour of these suggestions, although doubtless shopkeepers and merchants will to some extent suffer as a result.

There is just one thing that I would plead for and that is not to allow the children to suffer or go without their presents, Christmas stockings, Christmas trees, crackers and all the other things which go towards making their Christmas Festival one of joy and happiness.

Many children have, unfortunately, had and will have to suffer as a result of the war, but let us make the number as small as possible and allow them wherever possible to enjoy a carefree childhood.

It is to be hoped, as we hoped in 1918, that when this war is over it will be followed by a great many years of peace and that the rising generation will not have to endure what we are now enduring. They will at least have to contend with the business of post war difficulties. Therefore let them have their pleasures now, whilst we grown-ups forfeit our Christmas cards and presents and give instead to the War Funds. The grand spirit shown by all at home should encourage us to give generously.

B.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

London's "Subway Society" Entertained

Driven into the underground railways by Nazi bombings, these Londoners are forgetting the horrors of war for the moment as they listen to a concert organized for their benefit. This picture was taken in Aldwych station.

Interned Refugees:

A Correction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Allow me to put right a mistake which has slipped into your leader of December 5 which is likely to spread misconception about the German refugees, and unfortunately has already gained a foothold among a few fair-minded Englishmen. You write in this leader that "14 per cent. of the refugees were enemy in sympathy". Of course, you mean to say, 14 per cent. of the internees, as is clearly expressed in the preceding sentence "of the 27,000 internees, 4,000 were found to be definitely unfriendly to Britain". When the war broke out there was a large number of Nazis in England, as everywhere; they were put into an internment camp and it is they who represent the vast majority of the 14 per cent. of the "enemy-in-sympathy" type. They are naturally by no means refugees, but plain and simple Nazis.

When all refugees were examined by tribunals in autumn 1939 as to their loyalty, there were about 60,000 of them in England, including 7,000 Czechs and 8,000 Poles, who can be omitted for our purpose. Of the remaining 45,000 exactly 841 were placed in the category of the "worst cases", the so-called "A" category—but even this class did not embrace the "definitely unfriendly", but the "suspect" persons. This means less than 2 per cent. of suspect refugees, instead of 14 per cent. enemy-in-sympathy internees!

The trouble is that the difference between refugees, internees and Nazis is deplorably often mixed up, even among the well-meaning public.

I do not suggest that caution is out of place. The utmost caution is in the obvious interest of the genuine refugee himself. But the facts should be quite clear and mixing up should not increase the burden of those who have to carry it.

AN EXILE.

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

The Paper Hunt:

A Notice Overlooked

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Was it an oversight on the part of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club that no notice of Sunday's hunt appeared in the N.C.D.N. or was it indeed there and I could not find it?

I carefully looked through the paper early Sunday morning for some notice regarding a hunt but did not find anything and concluded there was none.

Late in the afternoon I picked up a "China Press" and found a prominent notice that a hunt would take place, starting at three o'clock. It was then too late to capitalize on the information. The "Shanghai Times" also carried a similar prominent insert, also found too late to be of benefit.

TRAILER.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

*See column 2 of the back page of the N.C.D.N. on December 1. It is quite a pity you missed the hunt.—ED.

Santa Claus:

A Novel Offer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Christmas is drawing near and a number of Shanghai residents, rightly believing that the war should not be stressed too severely on the minds of the younger generation, will be holding parties for the kiddies.

One difficulty that often presents itself in connection with these functions is in the dolling up of a Santa Claus capable of withstanding the close scrutiny of sharp eyes looking for Daddy's broken finger nail, or keen ears listening for the lisp in Uncle's voice.

To overcome this difficulty and at the same time assist the British War Effort is a very simple matter this year.

A well-dressed and recommended British Santa Claus is most willing to visit homes or clubs on the understanding that the host personally forwards a small donation to the British War Fund. Amount of donation to be purely at the discretion of the host.

Please address replies to "Santa Claus" Care of the N.C.D.N., as soon as possible in order to facilitate the making of appointments.

It should be understood that no remuneration is expected or desired, but as Santa Claus does not possess a car, offers of transportation to and from addresses situated any distance from the Central District will be appreciated.

SANTA CLAUS

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

1937 Conflagration:

The Question of Claims

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—This morning I have noticed in your paper in the Personal Column that a sufferer of the 1937 Conflagration wishes to get in touch with individuals in regard to the settlement of claims.

So far, I have not heard of any settlement with any individual, but perhaps some big firms have received something.

In this case, I suggest that we, the sufferers of 1937 should unite together in an association and present our requests to the authorities concerned for an early settlement of our claims. I think an united appeal is more effective than any individual ones.

I have been forced to leave my home in 1937 and I am compelled to live in a pigeon-hole-like house in the Settlement during these years, because my houses were totally destroyed and my personal effects were wholesale looted.

With the present H.C.L., I am not a house to mention that in case the settlement of our claims is not forthcoming, we, or rather I should say, I will be forced to live on charity.

Hoping that some one will lead us to reach our goal and our hope will not be built on sand.

ONCE VERY HAPPY.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

The Bahai Cause:

An Article Recommended

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have just been reading an article "The Bahai Cause today," by William M. Miller, from Teheran, in "The Moslem World," Oct. 1940. (Published by Hartford Seminary Foundation, New York, 156, 5th Avenue.) I can recommend this article to all who are interested in religious problems. I think this journal is obtainable at all missionary libraries or directly from the publishers.

Although the article contains many profound ideas, the author has intermingled them with some rumours and with ideas conceived through the restrictions of his position. I therefore ask the reader to pay proper attention to his statements and to compare them with the Holy Books and the history of all prophets. By this way he will certainly find the truth between the lines. (Jesus said: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruits".)

As Bahaullah said: "This is not from myself but from the mighty God." Bahais believe that his message is divine and leads the way to the Saviour, and that his teaching about prayer, law and worship are the cause of salvation from sin and evil, or in other words, the Bahai Law is the safe regulation for the establishment of a lasting peace among all peoples by free consent. A means to this end are the local, national and international spiritual assemblies. The author is right to say:

> The reason for the success of Bahai missionary work is that no one is asked to abandon his own religion in order to become a Bahai. The Bahai missionary does not have to attack other religions, draw comparisons, hurt people's feelings. All religions are in essence one: love to God, love to men. Hence the movement is the great Keystone to the arch of human progress, the fulfilment of the dream of all the prophets, the Utopia, which philosophers have visioned, the Golden Age, the Millennium, the Kingdom of God upon earth.

Imagine a world bound together by one language, one religion, one code of morals, into a great common culture. Such is the Bahai World State. Universal education, a universal curriculum, international exchange of commodities without tariff barriers, peaceful and friendly national rivalry. A world parliament to form international laws and a world court to enforce them, and the maintenance of Universal peace by means of an international police force.

In another chapter the author lashes at the Bahai peace plan and says this plan if realized would make the Assembly and its President kings of kings. He has forgotten that this idea is the same as the one set forth by the ancient prophets.

Should someone be doubtful as to the correctness of an idea of the Bahai teachings, it is advisable for him to inquire at a Bahai organization, and not only to believe the writings of the opponents.

I only want to say here a word with regard to myself: The author takes offence at the alleged discrepancy between the amount spent for the Bahai Temple in Wilmette (U.S.) $40,000 and the meagre amount (only $231) given by American Bahai for relief, charity, etc. While it is very easy to state the value of the Temple by inquiry from the administration or by making an estimate, the exact limit of the amount of donations of thousands of people is often beyond the knowledge of the public. Let me give you an example. I had an account with Mrs. Svezey, an American Bahai. She wrote me a letter and asked me to donate the surplus of an account in her favour to a Chinese relief society. I complied with her request and on April 21, 1939 the "North-China Daily News" acknowledged receipt of $32. on behalf of the Chinese Refugee Committee in Shanghai.

Besides me and Mrs. Svezey nobody can know anything about this donation from an American Bahai. I am sure there are donations for different relief works from thousands of Bahais which do not appear on a donation list.

OUSKOFFI.

Shanghai, Dec. 7

Coming Bazaar:

Proceeds and Bombing Victims

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We have been hearing lately of intensified bombings of London. We hear of "casualties", but of the sufferings of these air raid victims we hear nothing, nor can we ever here imagine what their plight must be. There is only one thing we can do, and Shanghai is doing it wholeheartedly, sending money and more money.

On December 11 a monster Bazaar is to be held at the Race Course the proceeds of which will go to providing bandages and wool for Shanghai British Women to sew and knit. They feel they must "help the troops" as they did in last war. But this is no war like the last war, there are no troops at the front in trenches, freezing and wallowing in mud. It's a civilians' war.

The conditions of twenty years ago are not the conditions of to-day. Comforts for the troops are still necessary or women all over the Empire would not be asked to send their cargoes across the seas, but that is no reason why we should overlook the distress of the civilians and add to the Air Raid Victim's Fund (Lord Mayor's Fund) to which we subscribed a while ago.

May I, therefore, suggest that a part of the money be diverted for the air raid victims? We should then feel we were really doing something for those sufferers whose plight we have not had the ill fortune to share.

N. T.

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

A Welcome Decision

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was delighted to read Mrs. ARNOLD JONE'S letter in today's "North-China" and to know that from now on our knitting of khaki scarves, helmets, and size 10 socks and other "war comforts" will give place, to some extent, to warm babies' and children's woolies and warm clothing for women as well. This will open a different and entirely new department for the workers (of whom I am one) of the B.W.A.

I am sure the response for such articles will come most readily and in overwhelming numbers, as Shanghai excels in work of this description and is only awaiting the order to begin, and with winter upon us already we hope it will be "at once."

It is good to know that our efforts at the forthcoming Bazaar will be devoted to those innocent sufferers of war in England today.

N. T.

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Depression:

Triumph by Thought

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For days I have had a sinking feeling on reading of the devastation caused at Liverpool and Southampton, because these two cities have become so familiar to me, in name, due to almost daily clearance of invoices from factories located there. But I triumphed over these feelings with these thoughts:—

> In spite of Hunn
> And Molotov bun:
> No one can change his creed,
> He stands and fights
> For his well-earned right:
> The man of the Bull-dog breed.

J. C. DE B.

Shanghai, Dec. 3

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. Supreme Court

Action Against China Theatres

CHU HWA-NAN v. CHINA THEATRES LTD.

COUNSEL: Mr. H. D. Rodger, for plaintiff and Mr. Ranald McDonald for defendants.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Dismissed).

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

The English law that all conveyances of land unless made by deed are void was upheld by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday in dismissing with costs against plaintiff an action brought by Mr. Chi Hwa-nan, theatre promoter, against China Theatres Limited. The action was one for specific performance of an agreement alleged to relate to the lease of two theatres, the Empire and Kwangming in Tientsin, and damages from April 1, last, of $5,000 per month Tientsin currency. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for plaintiff while Mr. Ranald McDonald represented the defendants.

Plaintiff's statement of claim, which was read by Mr. Rodger, described the defendant as a British public China company with registered offices at 620 Szechuen Road and the owner of the land and building in Tientsin known as the Empire Theatre and lessee under long lease of the Kwangming Theatre.

On January 8, 1940, the statement continued, defendants entered into a written agreement of lease for the two theatres for five years from April 1, last, at a total monthly rental of T$4,083.30 and undertook to give possession of the premises to plaintiff on April 1. Mr. Rodger suggested that the agreement had all the elements of a lease and would be binding if one was not drawn up later, as the parties originally intended.

Mr. Rodger told the court that a draft agreement made between the parties provided for a penalty of $5,000 as liquidated damages for failure on either side to carry out the terms of the agreement. Counsel submitted that payment of the damages would in no way hinder specific performance of the original agreement.

The reply to the statement of claim which Mr. Rodger also read claimed that the agreement was a preliminary contract which contemplated the subsequent execution of a lease and stated that in the event the lessor should sell the Empire Theatre during the tenure of the lease, that the lessee would agree to vacate the premises when notified and the lessor would refund to him the proportionate amount paid by them for rebuilding or repairs which have been approved by the lessor.

Defendants did not admit the allegation that they had refused to give plaintiff possession of the Kwangming Theatre on April 1, last, or that they are still refusing to do so. The Empire Theatre, it was stated, was sold on or about March 16, last, by defendants to the Peninsular Trading Company of Liza Building.

The reply also stated that defendants were at all times willing to lease the Kwangming Theatre to plaintiff in accordance with the agreement of January 8. In conclusion the reply submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to any relief claimed in the action.

After reading the reply, counsel said he would show that defendants promised to submit the draft of a lease, and although requested to do so on several subsequent occasions by his client, did not do so until June 28, three months after the theatres should have been handed over. In March, he said, plaintiff advised defendants that if the lease was not received the original agreement would be binding.

Explaining how the figure of T$4,083.30 as total rental for the two theatres was arrived at, counsel said that his client conducted certain negotiations with defendants for the purchase of the Empire Theatre, but could not agree on the price, plaintiff not wanting to pay more than $230,000 while defendants claimed its value was $250,000. On the last figure, he said, it was suggested that the rental should be ten per cent. of the last figure, namely $25,000 a year and $24,000 for the Kwangming Theatre, totalling $49,000 per annum payable monthly. Counsel went on to say that defendants subsequently asked $2,216 a month for the Kwangming Theatre instead of $2,000.

Mr. Rodger went on to say that plaintiff deposited $10,000 down and was required to put up an additional $30,000 when he secured possession of the premises of the two theatres. The money was paid on January 8, he added, but plaintiff had not got possession of either one of the two theatres. Mr. Rodger denied that the Empire Theatre had been sold in March last.

Two piles of correspondence exchanged between the parties and their lawyers in Tientsin, Mr. Orin de Motte Walker for defendants and Mr. Barry C. Eastham for plaintiff including letters from lawyers in Shanghai.

In one of the letters Mr. McDonald, writing to another law firm here, referred to the remodelling of the Kwangming Theatre pointing out that his clients had spent $30,000 and anticipated that the total remodelling costs would be around $35,000, claiming that this should be paid by plaintiff, adding that his clients would be satisfied with even $30,000 and suggesting that Mr. Chi should pay $20,000 as an immediate course, upon execution of the lease leaving the balance to be settled by arbitration.

Alleging that defendants had failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Rodger and Weiner wrote to Mr. McDonald on August 2, last, suggesting that the changes and alterations in the Kwangming Theatre were made without the consent of Mr. Chi.

In another letter dated March 14, last, written by Mr. Walker to Mr. Chi, counsel drew the recipient's attention to an advertisement in the Tientsin "Yung Pao" on March 10, alleged to have been inserted by Mr. Chi for applications for staff positions which counsel declared had caused a great deal of trouble and nearly resulted in a strike among defendants' employees. "Should the trouble become serious," it was pointed out, "The China Theatres Ltd., will be compelled to hold you liable for any loss occasioned thereby."

In dismissing the case His Lordship referred to section 52 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, in which it is laid down that all conveyances of land or of any interest therein are void for the purpose of conveying or creating a legal estate unless made by deed, and cited page 164 of *Woodfall on the Law of Lardlord and Tenant* to the effect that a written contract not under seal might operate as an agreement for a lease and so be enforced in equity by a decree for *specific performance*. An action might be maintained upon it for not granting a lease pursuant to the agreement, but not an action for not giving possession at the time appointed for the commencement of such lease, because the possession bargained for was not a possession as a tenant at will or from year to year, but a possession for a term of years to be created by the lease.

Judgment Debtor

A. L. MAVROMATI v. J. A. THOMPSON

COUNSEL: Mr. K. E. Newman.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Dismissed)

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

A judgment summons brought by Mr. K. E. Newman on behalf of Mr. A. L. Mavromati against Mr. J. A. Thompson, judgment debtor who did not attend the proceedings, was dismissed by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday to allow the filing of new summons. His Lordship was in disagreement with the costs of action mentioned in the original summons.

Mr. Newman applied for a month's adjournment in opening, explaining that defendant had paid a further sum towards liquidating his indebtedness and the balance unpaid was trivial. Counsel stated that the accounts relative to the case were complicated, adding that judgment was given against Mr. Thompson for $4,000. The balance represented his share of the costs.

Counsel went on to explain that the parties came to terms, setting out the exact amount due from one party to another. This was done, but was not entered in the judgment. The latter was a consent judgment.

His Lordship pointed out that in the judgment of January 17, $4,000 was mentioned with costs to be shared equally between the parties and he could see no possible reason for any change or deviation from that decision.

The court did not grant counsel's application which followed for leave to amend his summons. His Lordship pointing out that this was subject to the discretion of the court.

Divorce Action

MRS. V. B. O. GOFFE v. P. T. GOFFE

COUNSEL: Mr. E. L. Hartopp for petitioner.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Judgment reserved)

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Judgment was reserved by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday after hearing evidence in a divorce action brought by Mrs. Valerie Beatrice Otelli Goffe, who is seeking a dissolution of her marriage to Mr. Percival Thomas Goffe, an absent respondent.

Mr. E. L. Hartopp appeared for petitioner, while respondent was not represented by counsel. The action was uncontested.

H.M. Police Court

Selling Adulterated Milk

S.M.C. v. SARWAN SINGH

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar

(Fined)

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Sarwan Singh was found guilty of selling adulterated and unlicenced milk in H. M. Police Court yesterday, being fined $46 by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Registrar. The milk was being sold to a bakery at 37 Wayside Road. Mr. G. V. Volchkoff, an S. M. C. Health Inspector, testified that on November 7 he caught the accused when he was about to enter the bakery, and seized a quantity of milk for analysis. The analysis showed that the milk contained 9.29 per cent. water.

U.S. Court for China

Gambling Charges

U.S. v. E. T. "JACK" RILEY

COUNSEL: Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jr. Special Asst. District Attorney, prosecuted and Mr. Myron Wiener for defendant.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

(Fails to appear, bail forfeited)

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

In the face of evidence that he had escaped from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, where he was serving a 25-year sentence for robbery, E. T. "Jack" Riley failed to appear before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U.S. Court for China yesterday afternoon, after an adjourned hearing in the morning, thereby forfeiting the unprecedented bail of U.S.$25,000.

"His action speaks for itself," Mr. Charles Richardson, Jr., Special Assistant District Attorney, told the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon, "and I had anticipated it once this evidence came out. Although this is the biggest bail we have ever had in the U.S. Court here, I thought it should have been larger. Riley has lots of money, and if he is now in Hongkew we will be unable to touch him, since one could remain in hiding there for years. He could easily buy a passport, and escape in that way."

In the course of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Richardson produced radiograms from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, showing that Riley, who had many aliases, had been convicted in 1923 of robbery, and sent to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary to serve a 25-year sentence. In 1925, however, Riley, succeeded in escaping from the prison, the message continued.

"Riley was facing a life sentence if he went back on this charge alone," declared Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was seeking to prove yesterday that Riley is an American citizen, and therefore liable to sentence on 16 charges of operating gambling devices, contrary to American law. In a previous hearing the defendant had pleaded guilty to these charges on condition that the prosecution proved that he was an American subject, and consequently under the jurisdiction of the American Court.

The District Attorney opened the hearing with a resumé of the case as it proceed so far, pointing out that Riley was charged with engaging in commercial gambling, contrary to the statutes of the District of Columbia, and that when arraigned on September 21 the defendant had pleaded not guilty. Later he posted bail of U.S.$25,000, and was finger printed and photographed. These identification marks were sent to Washington to the Federal Bureau of Invesitgation. On October 25, continued Mr. Richardson, Riley pleaded guilty if it could be proved that the U.S. Court had jurisdiction over him.

"The case is unique," he said, "in that the defendant has not indicated whether he is an American citizen or not. He has stood mute, thereby giving the government the burden of proving his citizenship."

Mr. Richardson then gave some of the aliases which Riley is alleged to have used, among them being "Jack" Riley, Fahnley Albert Becker, Johnny Becker, and John Fahnley Becker.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Mr. H. C. Barnum, who testified that he was formerly in the U.S. Navy, serving in China on the U.S.S. Monacacy from 1915 to 1919. In this time, declared witness, he was acquainted with the defendant, who played on a Navy baseball team. He was using the name of Becker at that time.

The District Attorney then read a letter from the Chilean Consul-General in Shanghai stating that E. T. Riley has never been registered as a Chilean citizen, although he was at one time in possession of a Chilean passport issued at Kobe. This passport had since been declared invalid.

Mr. Z. P. Koo, office manager of the Crown Life Insurance Company in Shanghai, stated that he knew defendant, who had applied for life insurance at his company. A copy of this application was produced in court, giving the date of birth of the defendant as 1898, and the place of birth San Francisco. The witness identified Riley's signature.

Certified copies of applications by Riley for registration and passports at the American Consulate were then read out to the Court. The first was an affidavit signed by Riley to the effect that he had lost his birth certificate in San Francisco during the earthquake there in 1906. Another such affidavit signed by Riley said "I solemnly swear that I am an American citizen, and was born in San Francisco." This statement was made in 1930. On January 16, 1935, Riley again applied for registration at the American Consulate.

A number of radiograms from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington were then produced by Mr. Richardson. These radiograms were received, it was explained, in answer to enquiries made from Shanghai about Riley's record in America. Mr. Weiner, the defendant's counsel, objected to the reading of these telegrams on the grounds that they were not proper evidence, the District Attorney replying that the telegrams only referred to documentary evidence, which is being sent here from America.

The first telegram acknowleged receipt of Riley's fingerprints and photograph. The second stated that they had been checked, and that Riley was sentenced to 25 years in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on charges of conjoint robbery on May 23, 1923. On May 10, 1925, he succeeded in escaping from the prison. In 1921 he received an honourable discharge from the U.S. Navy. He was tatooed on the left arm in red, blue and green. On the right arm he had a woman tatooed, and there were numerous other tatooes all over his body.

The third radiogram stated that it was understood that he won the Manhattan Bar in Shanghai in 1924 by gambling. Another report from Washington stated that "G-Men" had inteviewed Riley's mother, who had testified under oath that he was born on September 22, 1896, near Colorado, his father's name being Becker. At the age of seven he was adopted by a family named Riley. The hearing was then adjourned by Judge Helmick until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock there was no sign of Riley in the court, and after half an hour's wait Judge Helmick entered. "Where is the defendant?" he asked Mr. Weiner. On being told that all efforts to find him during the tiffin recess had failed the Judge instructed the Clerk of the Court to call the defendant. This was done three times, and the bail of $25,000 was thereupon forfeited.

City Wide Search

Dec. 6.

The city-wide search for "Jack" E. T. Riley, soldier of fortune and alleged fugitive from the Oklahoma State Prison who jumped his bail of U.S.$25,000 which was forfeited on Wednesday by the U.S. Court for China, continued all yesterday with responsible quarters discounting the probability that he has left town. Riley, who recently pleaded guilty to seventeen counts brought under the District of Columbia Code, of operating gambling devices and of engaging in commercialized gambling in Shanghai, is believed to be in hiding and his apprehension is only a matter of time. A fugitive warrant was issued for his arrest by the American judicial authorities here yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Peterson, Assistant Marshal of the Court who has been in his present position for more than ten years, does not recollect a case in his time where a fugitive has not fallen into the drag-net of the law in the end. He has made incursions into Chinese territory on more than one occasion to "get" his men.

In jumping bail Riley is not only poorer by almost half a million local dollars in bail, but has abandoned business interests here believed to be worth $2,000,000, including his ownership of the D.D. enterprises which operate a small chain of cafes and restaurants both in the Settlement and French Concession, and not forgetting his alleged part in the property housing the elite night resort in the western district known as Farrens. The slot machine business, however, is believed to be responsible for catapulting him into the millionaire class.

Enquiries made yesterday disclosed that the local American authorities have instructed the issuance of a circular to coast ports in China and Japan to be on the look-out for the fugitive.

Shortly after his arrest two months ago, a number of slot machines in the French Concession disappeared mysteriously, but a fortnight before the trial their re-appearance, especially in the resorts owned by Riley, strengthened the rumours that Riley had made a transfer of some of his establishments to another party. The fact that he had jumped bail at the eleventh hour after waiting more than a month for his trial, and other disclosures led to the belief that he had not liquidated his business affairs in Shanghai, being entirely confident that the American authorities here would not easily prove his American citizenship.

The sensational disclosures made by Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jr., deputizing for the District Attorney, when the case was called on Wednesday, tending to link Riley with a fugitive from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary were too much even for Riley. Mr. Richardson told the court that cablegrams received from the Federal Board of Investigation had coupled Riley's finger-prints taken here with those of a fugitive from the state prison who had staged a jail-break after serving two of a 25-year sentence for con-joint robbery. Mr. Richardson also mentioned an affidavit made by Riley's mother, giving his name as Becker and stating that he was adopted into a family by the surname of Riley at the age of seven.

First Special Court

Extortioners Sentenced

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

Five extortioners, all natives of Kiangsi, were sentenced to prison terms ranging between two years and five years and six months yesterday by the First Special District Court for writing extortion letters to a number of shops opened by natives of Kiangsi. After being thrown out of jobs, accused organized themselves as an extortion gang in the guise of a "peace army." They wrote many letters to shop managers and obtained large sums of money from them. They were arrested only when they recently murderously attacked Hsieh Fu-sen, manager of a bed hong at 336 Avenue Edward VII, after Hsieh had refused to pay. Hsieh was chopped with an axe but did not die.

Kidnappers' Receive Long Terms

Shanghai, Dec. 8.

Liu Cheng-hwa, a commander of the "Self-defence Corps" in the western district ,an organization under the new regime and two accomplices were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court charged with kidnapping the son of a Vice Minister of Railways of the new Nanking regime for whose release they once asked for $2,000,000.

They were responsible for the kidnapping of Chao Dien-yeo on November 8 in Nanyang Road while the young man was proceeding to school. He was forced into a waiting car, which sped away to an unknown destination. It was only recently that the Settlement police obtained valuable clues leading to the arrest of the trio in a Chefoo Road hotel.

Through their confession, a raid was carried out in cooperation with Japanese gendarmes in a hut in the extra-Settlement road area near Singapore Road. There the police rescued the victim but only after a heavy exchange of shots during which one Japanese gendarme was wounded.

Apprentice Sent to Prison

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

A four months sentence was imposed by the First Special District Court yesterday on Yang Ching-yuen, aged 19, for attacking his master, Dr. Hou Kwang-diih, with a heavy medical book. It was revealed in court that the accused, who was an apprentice of Dr. Hou, threw the book at his master's head at 10.30 p.m. on December 5, afterwards striking him with his fists. Several wounds were inflicted on the doctor's face. Mr. Wellington F. S. Fang, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, said that the reasons for the assault were financial, the accused owing the doctor $300, and being unable to pay the debt.

Matricide Case

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

Convicted of murdering her son, Tse Sze, aged 67, was given a five year sentence by the First Special District Court yesterday. The elder brother of the victim, as well as his brother-in-law, were also found guilty on the same charge, each receiving a five-year gaol term. The accused were charged with the murder of their relative on November 23, when they strangled him to death with a heavy rope while he was asleep in bed.

After killing him, it was stated, the trio went to the Yangtszepoo Police Station and reported that their victim had been murdered by strangers. The police became suspicious, however, when each of the three told a different story, and after further questioning they finally admitted that they were the killers themselves. In two previous hearings of the case all three pleaded guilty.

They said that the deceased was a wastrel, being a heroin addict and a gambler. He had become a burden on the family, besides causing them grief by his actions. Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting for the S.M.P., said that he thought the sentence lenient, but that in view of the circumstances the S.M.P. may not appeal to a higher court.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

AMERICA AND THE AXIS

By SMITHSONIAN

It is ironical that the greatest contribution to making American public opinion aware of the threat to its own safety from the Axis powers should have been made by those powers themselves. The agreement signed in Berlin by Germany, Italy and Japan was immediately interpreted by the American press as aimed primarily at the United States. For several years, in fact ever since 1937, Administration officials had pointed out the danger to the United States of the understanding between Japan and the two European dictatorships, but had been regarded as unnecessarily alarmist. Now confirmation for this official view was provided by the three partners themselves. Leaving aside the possibility that the main purpose of the pact was the mutual encouragement of the signatories, its intention must have been the scaring of the United States into reversing its policy of aiding Britain and China by threatening war if it were carried out. The actual effect was just the opposite. Even the isolationists disliked the assumption that they could be treated like a small Balkan neutral, while the Administration, confident of public support, instead of retreating from their pro-Allied policy, carried it forward with renewed vigour.

While the pact did not mark any change in German intentions, it marked a definite change in German methods. During the early months of the war, Germany had done everything possible to soothe American public opinion. American newspaper men and visitors to Germany were well-treated and every effort was made by Dr. Goebbel's propaganda organization to instil the notion that America had nothing to fear from Germany, that she had no designs whatsoever on the western hemisphere, and that any talk of the contrary was probably inspired by Great Britain. Germany had always posed as a much wronged nation, seeking to rectify abuses imposed by the Versailles Treaty so wisely rejected by the United States Senate and driven to invade peaceful neutral countries solely because of information received that the British were about to move into those countries in order to attack her.

Similarly, Japan had protested that it had no designs whatsoever upon the United States or its Far Eastern interests. In an exchange of statements which followed the German threats to the Low Countries, Japan, like the United States, declared its belief in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Pacific.

* * *

One possible reason for the change of tone towards America was that all the Axis powers had realized that American opinion was no longer neutral. Soft words had failed to prevent a strong anti-dictator tide from sweeping over the United States. Perhaps threatening words would be more successful. In the past the Axis powers had always been able to rely upon the isolationists acting as a brake if the Administration seemed to be heading towards war. By raising the spectre of war, therefore, they hoped to rouse the isolationists from their apparent quiescence. They did not realize that one of the reasons the isolationists were making less noise than usual was because there were fewer of them.

A series of blustering statements by Japanese spokesmen which followed the signing of the Pact was countered in Washington by a series of calm but significant acts. The Naval Reserves were mobilized, American residents in the Far East were urged to return home and a series of naval staff talks took place in Washington. Admiral Richardson had flown from Hawaii specially for these consultations.

The Administration watched with grim satisfaction the change in the official Japanese attitude when it became clear that they intended to call the Axis bluff. Even the reopening of the Burma Road was treated by Japan as a matter of little consequence. Although the British Government was alone responsible for the reopening, it had discussed the matter fully with the United States and only made its decision when confident that American policy would remain the same and would not attempt any compromise with the Japanese. The reopening was, in fact, treated in the United States as a joint undertaking which formed but a small part of a wide and comprehensive understanding of Far Eastern policy which had been discussed frequently during the preceding weeks by Lord Lothian, H. M. Ambassador; Mr. Richard Casey, the Australian Minister; President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

* * *

A comprehensive review of the three power pact and its implications was given by Mr. William Bullitt, former American Ambassador to France. He regarded it as something new in international affairs. Nations had previously either remained at peace with other countries or declared war upon them. The agreement signed in Berlin was not a declaration of war against the United States, but "a contingent declaration of enmity." It was something like a time bomb which did not explode immediately and might never explode at all. But the only wise course to follow was to assume that it might explode and adjust the nation's policy accordingly. Mr. Bullitt cited in confirmation of his opinion the declaration made by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister. After saying that he would like the United States to understand that the Axis powers were proceeding with "the construction of a new world order" to which the United States could adjust its policy, Prince Konoye resorted to a veiled threat: "Should the United States refuse to understand the real intentions of Japan, Germany and Italy, and persist in challenging them in the belief that the pact among them represents a hostile action, there will be no other course open to them than to go to war."

Ambassador Bullitt interpreted this statement as follows: "We were told that we must act in such a way as to permit Germany and Italy to gain absolute control of Europe and Africa and to install a Nazi Government in Great Britain, and we must act in such a way as to permit Japan to gain absolute control of the Far East, or else the three totalitarian powers will make war on us."

* * *

The commonly raised objection to a declaration of war by the United States against Japan at this time is that it would prevent supplies being sent to England to check the Germans. Ambassador Bullitt reversed this argument and suggested that the only reason the Axis powers meeting in Berlin did not themselves declare war against the United States was that they were afraid an immediate declaration of war would cause the United States to accelerate its armaments industry, while the Germans and Italians were checked by the British at the Channel and in the Mediterranean and the Japanese were still bogged down in China. They would prefer each of them to dispose first of her immediate enemy and then together turn upon a still ill-prepared United States.

American policy, Mr. Bullitt argued, should therefore be to increase its peacetime armaments production with wartime fervour in order to keep the outer bastions of America's defences strong. "The vital problem of our security has been reduced to simple terms: our task is to prepare with such speed and to give supplies with such amplitude to those nations which are resisting the aggressors that the aggressors will not be able to destroy them and attack us before we ourselves are prepared to repel aggression." Mr. Bullitt suggested that Benjamin Franklin's dictum, "We must indeed all hang together or most assuredly we shall all hang separately," was never so apposite as it was today.

* * *

Mr. Bullitt quickly reviewed the changes which American policy had been forced to assume by the course of world events. President Roosevelt and Chancellor Hitler had taken over the reins of government at about the same time. President Roosevelt had applied the doctrine of the Good Neighbour, while Germany began to follow the contrary policy outlined in "Mein Kampf." America had attempted to maintain friendly relations with Germany on the grounds that the internal government of a country was no business of the United States however contrary its principles might be to those advocated in the Bill of Rights. Even when Germany began to terrorize all the smaller nations of Europe, the United States still maintained a correct attitude in its international relations with the Nazi Chancellor. There were times when American emotions were violently stirred, as during the persecution of the Jews, but at no period, Mr. Bullitt insisted, did the United States give any indication that the democratic countries could rely on American aid if they went to war to check aggression. Public opinion criticized the appeasement policy of France and Britain violently, but at the same time "We were unwilling to agree to allow them to obtain from us if war should break out the weapons without which they knew they could scarcely hold off to say nothing of defeating the aggressors."

* * *

Mr. Bullitt was not only criticizing the little group of American writers who created an erroneous impression of American foreign policy in the days following Munich, but was also defending himself against charges made by the isolationists that he had egged on France and England with false promises of American assistance if they should take a firm stand.

Finally, Mr. Bullitt pointed out, America's instinct of self-preservation "compelled us to realize that isolation was all very well so long as we had powerful friends fighting to preserve a world order in which we could live safely, but that for any nation surrounded by a world of hostile powers, isolation was a prelude to destruction. We began to wonder whether France and England might not be destroyed by the Nazi military machine and whether it might not be our turn next."

The Axis agreement signed in Berlin removed any doubt that it would be America's turn next.

Safety

"AREN'T you afraid your creditors might see you at this expensive restaurant?"

"It's the safest place. They can't afford to come here."

STRAY NOTES

Nov. 21—A pair of small birds descending almost vertically with rapidly fluttering wings . . . a flurry of pure white feathers . . . a miniature snowstorm passing before the eyes and melting on the grass into a pair of grey, black and white birds, gently wagging their tails up and down as they zig-zag and leap in search of insects. That is a very inadequate picture of a pair of pied or streak-eyed Wagtails (two different birds) such as may be seen from day to day from now onwards through the winter. I will not write here of the varied stages of Wagtail plumage: I will ignore the Grey and Grey-headed varieties (with lemon-yellow and mustard underparts respectively)—I write only of the commoner birds which boast no fancy colours but which yet have a beauty of their own. Wagtails have a world-wide popularity because of their graceful forms and pretty ways, though they are no use as cage-birds and have gained no fame by their rather pleasing little song: they are known in England for a virtue far more deserving: it is said that if a Wagtail is hurt or in trouble, other Wagtails will fly down to render aid; but alas, a Wagtail has dainty flesh when roasted on the spit, so the French trappers tie them down to the clap-nets by their feet . . . the birds struggle . . . their friends fly down to help them . . . "clap" goes the net, and supper is nearly ready. In Japan the Wagtail is, or should be, almost a sacred bird, for ancient mythology tells us that the first creatures to emerge from the mist of creation were a pair of Wagtails from whose nostrils the gods were born: the Japanese Wagtail (*Motacilla grandis*) is much like our Pied Wagtail wearing a black woollen comforter; and it is interesting to note how two widely different nations have named the bird from its habit of moving the tail up and down vertically: we call it "wag-tail"—but the Japanese, seeing it by the stony riversides, call it "*Ishitataki*" meaning "stone-tapper"—which is really the same thing with a difference.

* * *

Dec. 1.—I was interested to see new notices on wooden boards in the country this morning bearing the words "Prohibited area for hunting ....By order of the Japanese Military Authorities." These are presumably a further development of the Regulations recently published in the press which caused such a flutter among paper-hunters, and it is unfortunate that the authorities have chosen the word "hunting" instead of "shooting"—if they are referring to those out to kill birds. It is true that the notices I saw are right on the edge of the Siccawei Creek, and as no paper-hunting "fox" is likely to lay that creek confusion need not arise....though it is a fact that certain sportsmen did threaten to lay the Siccawei Creek some years ago with a view to drowning a certain unpopular rider. But all this is beside the point: the question is, should the verb be "hunting" or "shooting" when we are referring to the killing of birds? I must say, as an Englishman, that if I am talking of hunting, and not referring to big game, my mind is picturing hounds in full cry and queer noises such as "Yoicks" and "Tallyho"....but I am assailed with some doubt if I think of hares: if I kill hares for the pot I am shooting, but if I pursue them on foot with a pack of hounds I am hunting. Rabbits, being either small game or vermin (as you prefer it) are shot and not hunted....and I insist upon the correctness of this in spite of the well-known poem in which a lady (presumably Mrs. Bunting) lulls her infant to sleep with the promise that its male parent is out *hunting* rabbits with a view to procuring a skin to wrap the aforesaid infant Bunting in. With such examples before me I do not wonder that authorities, Japanese or otherwise, should choose the wrong word; and I therefore offer them the following easy key to our language for their guidance. We *hunt* big game, foxes, paper and the slipper. We shoot fellow humans, birds, vermin, our cuffs and the moon. The Americans, on the other hand, hunt birds; but they shoot dice, cinema films, the face or mouth and the works. What could be simpler than that?—E.S.W.

* * *

Dec. 3.—Out in the country this morning the sun rose ruby-red, and every little bridge of stone shone with a thousand jewels: the winter wheat lay like a cool green lawn, and the larks sheltering in the furrows, doubtless helping themselves to the tenderest shoots, whirred away at my approach with their soft purring alarm-note. The withered cotton plants looked drab and dull, but they in their old age were at least helping to shelter the sprouting horse-beans from the cutting wind, as well as providing cover for more pheasants than I have seen in this country for years. One or two sportsmen were out with guns, making much noise with little result so far as I could see.... which reminded me of a pheasant story I read the other day every time an old cock, hiding in the cotton, "*cuck-cucked*" in response to a distant gun-shot.

It seems that an ornithologist in England, testing the theory that pheasants crow frequently if they are disturbed by unusual noises such as thunder, gun-fire etc., had been taking notes of the exact times when the birds behaved in an excited manner for comparison with the records of other observers. The important point is that pheasants can hear (or are credited with hearing) noises far beyond the range of human ears, and it is only by the accumulation of data over a very widespread area that the extent of their hearing can be gauged. Finally, results obtained from points as far apart as Cheshire, Norfolk and Cumberland were published in the "Manchester Guardian" to prove that the pheasants in all these places had simultaneously been hearing a battle taking place in the North Sea over four hundred miles away. I can only suggest that to assure a further supply of such stories the "Manchester Guardian" should appoint an ex-Marine officer to the editorial chair.—E.S.W.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Dec. 1.—We notice that the Japanese aralia (*Fatsia japonica*) is now in full flower. This shrub, with its large, glossy green, fig-like leaves, is often erroneously referred to as the "castor oil" shrub. The error is excusable for there is some resemblance between the leaves of the two plants, although one is a hardy evergreen while the other is a tender annual. The fatsia plants we have seen, give a tropical and striking appearance to the positions they occupy: it does seem strange to find plants in full flower at this time of the year. Our species is closely related to the plant from which is obtained "rice-paper." It appears that the source of this paper was not discovered until about 1850. According to Smith, the pith in the stems of fully grown specimens is about one inch in diameter. This is carefully unrolled to form the thin sheets of "rice paper" that are in such great demand for drawing purposes. *Fatsia pappifera* (the source of rice paper) is not so hardy as our local species: it is native to Formosa. We remember seeing quite a lot of the Japanese aralia planted in sheltered gardens in London; as a matter of fact, we are of the opinion that it is more often seen there than here. Perhaps the tendency of local florists to offer the plant as a pot plant, has caused many garden enthusiasts to doubt its hardiness.—W.J.K.

* * *

Dec. 3.—Nature appeared to be smiling today and everyone in the country districts seemed to be happy. Even the people carrying out their never-ending task of replacing telephone wires along Hungjao Road, looked happy and contented. It was warm in the sun; but we are afraid that the changeable weather will result in many more names going on the "cold list." Three pheasants, disturbed by our approach, flew off noisily and woke some men "working" nearby, out of their reverie. Some of the flowers appeared to have come back to life: there were a few golden marigolds blooming on top of a mass of blackened foliage and single chrysanthemums were peeping out from under numerous dead flowers. Pots of laurel were looking gorgeous, this shrub appears to colour its foliage better when the roots are pot-bound. A few maples were looking sorry for themselves, but we saw two that were beautiful still: they were huge shrubs covered with foliage tinted in various shades, some leaves were red, others red and yellowish-green. There was something attractive in the appearance of a pergola covered with a leafless wistaria with hanging seed pods and roses, bearing dozens of scarlet pips, interwoven between. Blue salvia plants had not been affected by the recent cold nights, but the flowers had decided to call it a day: cannas looked ashamed of themselves, while nearby hollyhocks appeared to be rising amongst them to protect them from further damage. We saw a fine lot of the "winged" euonymus, the shrubs were literally covered with bright crimson leaves: this species must be the most handsome of the euonymus family. There was even a colour scheme in the vegetable garden: the "mid-rib" on the stately leaves of Swiss Chard stood out well while a bed of highly-coloured beetroot nearby, blended nicely with the tinted leaves of lettuces.—W.J.K.

IN PARENTHESIS

Guess the Answer

THE scene was a riding-school.

"Have you ever ridden a horse?" said the sergeant.

"No, sergeant," replied the recruit.

"Well, here's the very animal for you. He's never been ridden, so you can start level."

* * *

Admission

AN Aberdonian charged with being drunk and incapable pleaded "Not Guilty." In the course of evidence it came out that the taxi-driver who drove him to the station admitted receiving sixpence over his legal fare.

"That's done it!" exclaimed the prisoner. "I must have been drunk!"

* * *

Absent-minded

THE honeymooners went for a walk down a shady lane. The bridegroom, an absent-minded fellow, had started reading "Gone with the Wind," and took the book with him.

"Whose little wife is this?" asked the bride, playfully; but he went on reading.

They sat down on a seat. "Whose little wife is this? "the girl said again. But the bridegroom still went on reading.

So she snatched the book away and said: "Darling, look who is here."

The bridegroom looked up with a start. "Good heavens!" he said. "Aren't you the woman who doesn't know whose wife she is?"

* * *

With American Papers

Over dispatches telling of the first British bombing attacks on Berlin and northern Italy the "Oklahoma City Times" placed the headline: "This Is geirkztilB." (read with mirror).

One of the Lincoln (Nebraska) "State Journal's" correspondents sent this item to the society desk:

"The bridal couple then passed out and greeted the guests."

The proofreader caught this one on the Parkersburg (W. Va.) "News" recently. In the lead society story, the wedding music included "Sweet Saviour Bless Us Ere We Go." The copy read: "Sweet Saviour Bless Us Here We Go."

Candid classified ad in Rochester (N.Y.) "Democrat and Chronicle":

Young man with knowledge of trimming widows and selling retail men's and women's wearing apparel. State age, reference, salary. KK-26, this office. 512

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The European War, December 3.

Greeks Push Through Snow

Italian Resistance in One Section of Argyrocastron Front Broken; R.A.F. Bomb Bridge

Struga, Yugoslavia, North Shore of Lake Ohrida, Dec. 3.

PUSHING through deep snow Greek forces yesterday appeared to be advancing on all fronts and to have broken Italian resistance on a least one sector of the Argyrocastron front where the bloodiest battle of the war is raging.

North-west of Pogradec Greeks were reported steadily advancing through four feet of snow which blanketed mountains 4,000 to 5,000 feet high.

Italian artillery checked the Greek advance north of the Manulista road, along Lake Ohrida, but the Greeks yesterday afternoon occupied the village of Raica in the Skumba valley.

South of Pogradec Greeks were said to be mopping up Italian remnants on the southern slopes of the Opara mountains, which fan out to the south-west from the Koritza-Moscopole Road.

During a three hour battle near Polena, Greek forces suffered heavy but unspecified casualties. However, they captured two Italian officers, 30 soldiers, a tank, two field guns, two machine guns and much ammunition

In the central sector Greeks are advancing towards the south-west from Heraeka and late yesterday were said to be near the village of Selassi.

Heavy fighting was reported yesterday in the mountains east of Argyrocastron. Both sides used heavy artillery and the casualties were heavy in both Greek and Italian ranks.

Dropuli River Crossed

After three hours of fighting early yesterday Greek troops crossed the Dropuli river at several points, repulsing Italians about eight kilometres south-east of Argyrocastron.

From Athens come reports that Greek capture of Argyrocastron had been officially denied. Greeks claimed to have taken 7,000 Italian prisoners since the war began, according to other reports to this frontier town.

British and Greek war planes were active on various parts of the front, having damaged a bridge in south-western Albania over which Italian reinforcements were moving.

Athens radio reports said the Italian plight beyond Pogradec was "hopeless" and that an Italian Alpine division was "completely demolished."—United Press.

Counter-attacks Fail

Sofia, Dec. 3.

Plowing through heavy, freshly fallen snow, Greek troops repulsed all Italian counter-attacks and yesterday continued advances in all sectors, said the Athens radio broadcast heard here.

Italian counter-attacks were thrown back with "enormous losses" along the northern sector of the road to Elbasan, the radio said, and the road, the only route for Italian retreat, is under heavy and steady Greek artillery fire.

Greek occupation of Pogradec "opened a new horizon for the victorious Greek army," the radio report declared, "as it was one of the strongest Italian positions in Albania."—United Press.

Snow Slows Advance

Moskopolise, Dec. 3.

The speed of the Greek advance has been slowed down by heavy snow which in some places is three feet deep, and by a violent gale.

The Greeks, nevertheless, have retained the initiative and a new line has been established in the extreme north.

The Italians have prepared a new defence line secretly on three consecutive ridges of high mountains which they have christened "Verdun". It is in the neighbourhood of Lake Ochrida and Pogradec. Fresh troops have been taken there by air and modern weapons and equipment have been brought up.

The Greek Commander, trying to forestall Italian defence efforts, ordered an immediate attack along the whole line and encountered a resistance the violence of which had never been equalled, in the current campaign.—Reuter.

To Quit Coast

Athens, Dec. 3.

With Greek forces in occupation of a strategic fortified village, the key to the Albanian coast, the Italians may be forced to make a rapid general withdrawal from the coastal front, a United Press correspondent with the Greek army on the Epirus front reported today.

The large village, forming a bastion in the coast sector, fell to Greek troops this morning after a three-day siege by artillery and aircraft, he reported.

With shells constantly pounding the village and planes swooping over Italian field guns and troop concentration points and releasing tons of bombs, the Italians were forced to give up the important point, the correspondent said.

Since this village formed the main point of the Italian defence system safeguarding the whole coast, its fall may cause a general withdrawal from this sector, he wrote.

Retreat Thought Started

"I have been informed," he said, "that the Italians are withdrawing their heavy artillery and it is believed that a general withdrawal has already begun."

The Greek advance on the Epirus front since the beginning of the fighting has not been spectacular, but has been steady.

During the last 48 hours the Greeks moved more than 10 kilometres forward along the whole front. Greek troops, unceasingly attacking all points, succeeded in splitting up the 11th Italian Army Corps into separate units, thus adopting the same technique used in the battle for Koritza.

Bridge Bombed

R.A.F. bombers damaged an important bridge and scored direct hits on an Italian road in south-western Albania, British headquarters here announced yesterday. Italians were bringing up reinforcements on the road.

Despite heavy ground fire the attack was carried out by low flying planes, the announcement said, adding that "previously military buildings in the Tepeleni area were bombed and a number demolished."—United Press.

Bomb Own Troops

London, Dec. 3.

Italian planes bombed their own troops in a desperate effort to halt the head-long retreat of ground forces before Greek bayonets on the northern front, the correspondent of Exchange Telegraph with the Greek troops reported today.

Italian prisoners, he further said, continued to complain against the Mussolini regime and forecast that there would be a revolution in Italy.

Fighting progressed to the north of Pogradec throughout Monday afternoon and the Italian withdrawals left the roadways littered with abandoned goods, including officers' kit, he reported

About 50 staff maps, stocks of skis, two field guns, machine-guns, mortars and various stores were captured by the Greeks.—United Press.

Italians Claim Gains

Rome, Dec. 3.

Fierce Greek attacks were repulsed at all points yesterday as Italian troops counter-attacked and drove back the Greeks with heavy losses, the Italian Headquarters communique claimed today.

The communique declared that the Italian counter-attacks had involved the heaviest artillery fire in weeks. "Alpine troops surprised and annihilated" Greek cavalry units, it was claimed.—United Press.

French Detain Greek Volunteers

Cairo, Dec. 3.

Exit permits for 3,000 Greeks of military age in Syria are reported as being withheld on the representation of the Italian armistice commission.

This, together with other reports from Beirut, indicates that embarrassment has been caused the French authorities in Syria by the Greek and British successes against the Italians.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops Hold Parade In Rumania

Bucharest, Dec. 3.

German troops paraded through Bucharest yesterday in honour of Rumania's participation in the tripartite alliance.

King Michael, General Jon Antonescu, Premier and War Minister and M. Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and leader of the Legionnaries (Iron Guards), were on the reviewing stand as the troops swung past at noon.

A Rumanian Army battalion led the parade, as a mark of honour. It was followed by German motorized troops, infantry units, signal corps and anti-aircraft units. Overhead thundered Nazi aeroplanes.

Heavy guns and armoured cars were prominently featured in the parade which lasted more than an hour.

Some observers were surprised by the number of German troops. A large number of Nazi soldiers are on duty guarding Rumanian oil fields.—United Press.

More Germans Enter

Berlin, Dec. 2.

As reports of anarchy in Rumania continued to pour in, despatches to the local bureau of the Associated Press this evening disclosed that four more German divisions had entered Rumania by crossing the Hungarian-Rumanian border.—Domei.

Special Police Dissolved

Bucharest, Dec. 3.

M. Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and leader of the Legionaries (Iron Guard), issued a decree today dissolving the special police attached to his organization.

He also ordered an investigation of members of the Iron Guard who joined the organization in the past three months.

The Legionaries last week carried out a terrible purge of outstanding Rumanian political and military leaders who had formerly supported ex-King Carol or who had opposed the Iron Guard group and its former leader, Captain Cornelius Zelea Cordreanu, who was executed two years ago.—United Press.

Transylvania Loss Felt

Bucharest, Dec. 3.

Bitter resentment at the loss of Transylvania (ceded to Hungary at Axis dictation) was expressed by the State leader, General Antonescu, speaking in commemoration of the 22nd anniversary of Rumania's acquisition of Transylvania after the Great War.

He appealed to "Rumanians across the frontier" not to despair.

Criticizing his predecessors for the surrender, he added: "But we are all to blame. Frontiers fell without an attempt to defend them because we had weakened ourselves at home by fratricidal strife." But, he concluded, "immortal Rumania will arise again from her ashes."

The Vice-Premier, M. Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guards, spoke of the "right of our people to decide the fate of territory where they had always lived."

The ceremony took place on Sunday at Alba Julia, where the union of Transylvania and Rumania was proclaimed on December 1, 1918.—Reuter.

Tatarescu Escapes

Bucharest, Dec. 2.

Fearing assassination at the hands of Iron Guard extremists, several prominent Rumanian ex-politicians, including M. George Tatarescu, a former Premier, have succeeded in escaping across the frontier to Yugoslavia.

Many others, who left their residences hastily when news of the large-scale executions carried out by the Iron Guard were received, have not yet returned home. They sought refuge in the Home Ministry building.

Meanwhile, the residence of M. Julius Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, is being heavily guarded by policemen against any attack by members of the Iron Guard.

Calm has returned to the capital and also to the provinces, according to latest reports. No untoward incidents have occurred during the past three days, the reports said, and the rumours spread abroad regarding alleged riots last Sunday were claimed devoid of any foundation.—Havas.

Rumanian Soldiers Flee

Bucharest, Dec. 3.

Rumanian soldiers and officers have fled across the Hungarian border in the vicinity of Flew, south of Cluj, afternoon newspapers said yesterday.

The officers surrendered immediately to Hungarian authorities and said they were fleeing from the Iron Guard, which they declared had complete control of south-east Transylvania.—United Press.

Hungarian Negotiations

Vichy, Dec. 3.

Negotiations between Hungary and Rumania for one thing arising from the cession of northern Transylvania will shortly be resumed, states a report from Budapest.

A joint Italian-German commission has been established at the request of the Rumanian Government in order to settle details regarding the option rights of Transylvanians as to their future nationality under the Vienna Award.—Reuter.

Southampton Again Raided

Further Destruction to Big Southern Port Added to Havoc Wreaked on Saturday

Southampton, Dec. 3.

ON the heels of a heavy German attack on this important southern harbour city on Saturday night, Nazi raiders on Sunday night and yesterday morning staged another raid and inflicted much destruction.

An estimated 200 German bombers raided Southampton last night and were met by a terrific anti-aircraft barrage.

The damage included several churches, a theatre, four cinemas, several banks, many shops and houses and a hospital. Incendiary bombs and flares lit up targets for waves of Nazi bombers to shower with explosives.

The damage done in Saturday night's raid was greatly extended, with many additional persons made homeless. The destruction of commercial premises in the centre of the city temporarily threw hundreds out of work.

Mobile canteens rushed through the streets serving tea and coffee in relays to auxiliary fire fighters and A.R.P. workers. Bodies were still being extricated from public shelters hit on Saturday night. It was thought that other bodies were lost in craters beneath the debris.

The large-scale onslaughts of Nazi raiders on Southampton left the city one of the most spectacular scenes of ruin in all England.

Until this weekend, Southampton almost was passed over by the war. Three days ago, this port had been attacked seriously only once. Then there was damage, but it was mainly superficial.

High Street Hit

One-half mile along High Street nothing is left but blank walls, fire-gutted interiors and tremendous piles of debris. In another section of the town, closer to the water, there is a similar picture of destruction.

Dozens of parts of the town are smashed, with trees uprooted and trolley wires down. Homeless refugees are flocking from the city by any means at their command, some pushing bedding and their remaining belongings in little handcarts and baby-carriages.

Loudspeaker trucks are patrolling the streets, informing the population what to do for safety. Troops have been moved into the city and are helping the local police, firemen and A.R.P. workers to maintain order.

Fires Under Control

All fires are long since under control. Along the main street there is hardly anything worth saving. What explosives did not smash, fires gutted.

One half dozen or more big churches are gone completely, with only their walls standing. The grass in the parks is pock-marked with dirty grey burns. Incendiary bombs must have been showered like rain.

Thousands must be without jobs because of the ruined offices.

There have been two more air raid warnings, but people went calmly to their shelters with no sign of panic.—United Press.

Casualties Not Many

London, Dec. 3.

During the recent air attack on Southampton, it is officially announced, casualties were not large when the scale of the operation is taken in account. The number of killed and seriously injured in the two big raids on Saturday and Sunday night was 370 persons.

People in provincial towns, like Southampton, Liverpool and Bristol, are becoming used to the air raids, like their comrades in the capital, and civilian protection services are now working efficiently and smoothly. Within a few hours of each raid, people are going about their work as usual.

Commenting on the attacks on Southampton, the "New York Times" says: "The Germans cannot destroy the spirit of this sea port: when it is rebuilt new generations of Americans will watch the port with new sympathy as one of the places where ordinary men and women died for freedom."

Mr. Walter Lipmann, the well-known American writer, pays high tribute to Britain in the "New York Herald-Tribune." He declares that mankind in general owes much to the people of Britain for giving back to men their faith in themselves. In the past six months, he adds, modern men have passed through the most terrible experience in the history of the modern world.—Reuter.

London Escapes

London, Dec. 3.

For the second time since the Germans launched their air war on Britain there was no alarm sounded in the London area last night and early today but two southern towns attracted the Nazi craft, one receiving great damage.

Southampton and Bristol were the two towns on which the Germans last night concentrated their attacks. The Air Ministry openly said that German planes attacked Bristol and also indicated that Southampton was the other town by saying that it was the town which was heavily bombed Sunday night.

The Germans halted their aerial activity against Britain shortly after midnight, but prior to that time most of the Nazi planes seemed to have hovered over two southwest towns, on which they directed their attacks for several hours last night, showering one of them with hundreds of incendiary and high explosive bombs.

The Germans apparently were unable to penetrate the fierce and constant barrage thrown up by the anti-aircraft defences in the reported not to have suffered any damage from bombs.

The pilot of a fighting plane lost yesterday was found safe, the Air Ministry said.

Bombs also were dropped on East Anglia, South Wales and a few points elsewhere. Little damage and a few casualties, with a small number killed, were reported, the Air Ministry asserted.

More than 100 incendiary bombs fell in one South Wales district, but all were extinguished before they did much damage, said reports. Two high explosive bombs also were dropped, but resulted in no casualties.

Bombs fell this morning on one East Anglian district, causing a number of casualties in a congested district of small working class homes. Several persons were entombed in the debris.

Activity elsewhere was slight, although raiders were reported over the south coastal area, in East Anglia and South Wales and at Liverpool. The attack at Liverpool was minute, however, compared with that of the two previous nights.

A dense fog and low, unbroken clouds blanketed the straits of Dover last night and probably caused the slackening in Germany's attack.—United Press.

Lilian Moller Said Torpedoed

Rome, Dec. 3.

An Italian communique today asserted that an Italian submarine torpedoed and sank the Lilian Moller, 5,000 tons, on November 28, in the Atlantic. The Lilian Moller, 5,000 tons, was one of the Moller fleet well-known in Far Eastern waters.—United Press.

Italian Mystery Plane

Rome, Dec. 3.

Colonel Mario de Bernardi, Schneider cup winner, reached a speed of 625 miles per hour yesterday while testing Italy's new mystery propellerless compressed gas aeroplane, it was learned reliably today.

The inventor of the aeroplane was perfecting it still further in efforts to attain a speed of 3,000 miles per hour, according to aviation experts.—United Press.

More N.E.I. Contributions

Batavia, Dec. 3.

In addition to the funds already announced as subscribed towards buying Spitfires for Britain, a further 32,500 Guilders has been subscribed towards the Birthday Fund of Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, it was reported here today.—Reuter.

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King Inspects Polish Airmen

The King recently inspected Polish air squadrons in Britain, in company with the Polish leader, General Sikorski. The airmen went through demonstrations of aerial bombing and battle practice before the King, and afterwards marched past., His Majesty is shown inspecting the men.

Italian Concentrations Bombed

Large Numbers of Enemy Aircraft Caught on Ground; Troops and Motor Transport Raided

Cairo, Dec. 3.

ITALIAN air and troop concentration points in Africa were the principal targets when the R.A.F. carried out further bombing raids against enemy objectives, according to the Air Ministry news service.

A large number of Italian aircraft on the ground at Benina, in the Western Desert, was attacked, and two 79 three-engined Italian bombers were destroyed and two others severely damaged. Bombs fell among other aircraft.

Enemy troops and motor transport on the Metemma-Gondar road, in Italian East Africa, were machine-gunned and bombed. Four direct hits were registered on a motor transport, and heavy casualties were observed as a result of machine-gunning.

A similar attack was made on an Italian encampment at Wade Aradeiba, and Metemma was also bombed.

Further south, a successful raid was made on a large camp at Gunesa, where direct hits on barracks started numerous fires.

A camp at Dangila was attacked during the week-end, where there were several battalions of Colonial troops and Black Shirts. Fires were started, adds the Air Ministry, and much damage caused.

Assab Battered

About 50 bombing raids were made on Eritrea and Abyssinia by aircraft from Aden during November. The Red Sea port of Assab had its severest battering so far with over 30 raids.

Aircraft attacks on this port lasted 36 hours and, according to the reports of pilots and subsequent reconnaissance, tremendous damage was done and huge fires caused.

The bombing of the Addis Ababa-Dijibouti railway made the growing scarcity of petrol in Italian East Africa an ever more important problem for the Italians.

Although flying thousands of miles, all planes returned safely to their base.

A British patrol in the Kassala sector of Sudan successfully ambushed an enemy party on the night of November 20, capturing an Italian officer and nine other ranks, according to a communique.

To the east of Gallabat enemy parties were successfully engaged by British artillery.—Reuter.

Italian Claims

Rome, Dec. 3.

Italian bombing planes damaged two steamers and set two British warships on fire in recent raids near Egypt, Stefani, official Italian news agency, claimed today.

Italian raiders killed 200 persons, including soldiers and port workers, the news agency said. Several aerodromes were damaged, it was claimed.

Italian planes "partially destroyed" the heavy British cruiser Lorraine near Alexandria on November 13 and the destroyer "Hasty" on November 17, according to the Italians.—United Press.

Shipping Losses Said Serious Problem

London, Dec. 3.

During the week ending November 15, nine British merchant ships were lost with a total tonnage of 75,500 tons, according to the latest figures released by the Admiralty today. In addition, three allied vessels were lost totalling 12,000 tons.

It is fully recognized by people in Britain that these shipping losses constitute a serious problem, but it is confidently expected that as enemy bases are gradually located and destroyed, the situation will be brought under control.

There will be no question of reducing the imports of war materials but, for the time being, luxuries and unnecessary foodstuffs will be cut out. Imports of cereals for feeding to animals will be reduced, and no new cargoes of fresh or canned fruit will be brought to Britain for the time being, except for a limited quantity of oranges.

When it comes down to the food consumed by each individual, there are few small changes, it is stated. These make little difference to anybody, but in the aggregate will save a good deal of British tonnage.

An official warning was issued today that the amount of bacon might be reduced to 12 ounces a month, instead of 14.—Reuter.

N.E.I. to Aid Greece

Batavia, Dec. 3.

A cable from the Netherlands Minister at Athens has been received, asking whether it would be possible for the Netherlands East Indies to help their Greek allies.

The Netherlands Relief Committee at once cabled the Ambassador, saying that a full explanation would be appreciated as to what was needed.

Woollen goods and bandages would be most welcome, the reply stated.—Reuter.

British Destroyer Grounds is Lost

London, Dec. 3.

An Admiralty communique states that the British destroyer Sturdy (Lieut. - Commander G. T. Cooper) ran ashore on the Scottish coast in thick weather and has since become a total loss. Five ratings were lost.

The Sturdy has a displacement of 905 tons, and was armed with three 4-inch guns.—Reuter.

Tribute Paid to Greek Leadership

London, Dec. 3.

A tribute to the brilliant Greek leadership which, combined with the spirit and skill in the lower ranks, had achieved a most remarkable success against the Italians, was paid by a military expert here today in reviewing the situation on the 48th day of the Italian attack on Greece.

The capture of Koritza, he said, had removed the threat of a direct attack on Salonika, except by forces coming through Yugoslavia or Bulgaria.

He gave three reasons why the Greek advance had slowed down:

1. The Greeks were operating in difficult country, which was new to them.
2. Their lines of communication were long and difficult, and
3. The Italians had brought up fresh troops.

The total of prisoners taken by the Greeks must by now have reached many thousands, declared the expert, who insisted that the Greeks had always had to fight their way, and it was only when the Italians found themselves surrounded and without food that they surrendered with ease. The Alpine regiment which penetrated into the Pindus mountains surrendered only after it was surrounded and without supplies for five days.

The military expert also indicated that British help to the Greeks had not been confined to the air or to the supply of munitions and equipment. British troops, he said, had taken part in some of the recent operations.—Reuter.

German Shipyards and Italian Port Bombed

London, Dec. 3.

The Royal Air Force yesterday attacked Marinewerft—one of Germany's most important shipyards—at Wilhelmshaven, despite adverse weather, an Air Ministry communique said. A large fire followed the showers of incendiary bombs.

Marinewerft contains six drydocks and many warships, including submarines, the Air Ministry reported.

The aircraft coastal command on Sunday attacked the submarine base and naval docks at Lorient, the power station and dry docks at Brest and the military camp at Kristiansand, it was stated. British planes also attacked the gas works at Esbjerg, causing an explosion and flames over the whole area.

Britain lost no planes yesterday, it was added.—United Press.

Objectives Again Visited

London, Dec. 3.

Aircraft of the bomber command last night attacked a German U-boat base on the Bay of Biscay for the second night in succession.

At the same time, machines of the coastal command attacked German shipping off the Norwegian coast. A direct hit was scored on one ship, and bombs were dropped on the stern of an enemy supply ship north of Bergen.

Naples and Augusta, an important port in the Province of Siracusa (south-east Sicily) were bombed by British aircraft, it was admitted by an Italian communique broadcast today. Bombs started fires, it was added.—Reuter.

The European War, December 4.

Greeks Dominate S. Albania

Fall of Santi Quaranta Imminent; Battles Fought In Deep Mud; War Booty, Non-Combatants Bombed

London, Dec. 4.

GREEK troops are now only a mile from Santi Quaranta, the Italian supply port in the south of Albania, said last reports reaching here. The position of the Italians at Argyrocastron has been made desperate, the Greeks having captured two important heights dominating the town. The Greeks, it is stated, now dominate the whole of the southern part of Albania between Argyrocastron and the valley of Santi Quaranta.

Last night, the Athens radio reminded the world that it is on the low-lying ground that the Italian mechanized units had been expected to push the Greek troops back. Now, the enemy has been defeated on its own ground.

A Greek air communique reports raids on many points in the interior of the country. The total damage, however, is stated to be small.

Greek bombers, the communique reveals, attacked enemy bases and convoys. It stresses "most successful assistance by the Royal Air Force, which has bombed Italian supply bases and ports both in Albania and in Italy itself." There was a tremendous explosion during a successful raid on Valona, when the jetty was struck, while a supply ship received a direct hit.

Italian Youths Called Up

The Italians, it is reported, are now calling up youths of 19. A message from Rome says that some of the Italian prisoners captured in Albania are now in the island of Corfu. Commenting on their arrival there, Greek newspapers recall that the Italians had prepared an invasion to occupy the island. "The Italians ought to be satisfied now, as Italian troops have at last arrived there and their desire is thus fulfilled," the papers state.

Despite the superior means at their disposal, the Turks are watching the Greek fight for freedom with a keen eye, and the Ankara radio declares that in their opinion the Greek advance, particularly on the southern front, is steadily progressing without any considerable enemy opposition.

Italian forces, the Turkish announcer said, are in great difficulty. The only roads behind them are country lanes, with the heights dominating Argyrocastron occupied by the Greeks. Ankara believes that the fall of the town is imminent.

Referring to Italy's loss of strength in the Mediterranean, the Ankara radio offers this comment: "Albania was a great strength to Italy in the Mediterranean. Now she has opened the door to Britain and it is now Britain that has this foothold in the Balkans."—Reuter.

Greeks' War Booty

Budapest, Dec. 4.

Greek troops continued advancing in the Pogradec region in Albania and have captured prisoners, automatic rifles, trench mortars and three cannon, the 38th Greek war communique said, according to Athens radio today.

"On the entire front the struggle continues with our forces progressing. Our planes successfully bombed columns and depots in the enemy's rear," the radio quoted the communique as saying.

"Big fires were observed. Our fighter planes in aerial combat shot down two enemy planes. One machine failed to return to its base."—United Press.

Italians Raid Non-Combatants

Athens, Dec. 4.

Women and children were largely the innocent victims of Italian bombs which were hurled on non-combatants in the interior of Greece, the Ministry of Public Safety announced today.

Italian planes raided Filiatra, Preveza and Leavkas, killing and wounding a few civilians, mostly women and children, and causing slight damage, the communique said.—United Press.

Advance on All Fronts

Athens, Dec. 4.

Greek fighting forces yesterday continued their savage assaults against the Italians on every front and penetrated farther north in eastern Albania.

United Press staff correspondents with Greek advance forces reported that all major Greek units were making progress, despite geographical and climatic odds of mountains, marshes, ice, snow and cold.

In the heights overlooking Lake Ohrida Greek troops were advancing against Italian forces which had entrenched themselves in the foothills sloping toward the lake. Greeks were only 400 yards away from the invaders at the time the latest reports were received.

Wounded soldiers of both sides were being smothered in deep mud as Italians and Greeks battled in marshlands farther to the south. The battle resulted after a Greek advance through morasses which had been considered impenetrable by the Italians.

Reports from the neutral Yugoslavian towns of Ohrid and Struga also indicated that the Greeks were "cleaning up." Columns in every sector were reported to have advanced.

No further reports were received as to Italian re-inforcements which were being rushed from Italian ports to back up the rapidly retreating Italian Armies in Albania.

The Geeks are said already to have advanced more than twice as far into Albania as did the Italians into Greece in the initial Fascist drive.—United Press.

Eye Witness Reports

Mr. Nicholas Yokar, United Press staff correspondent, telephoned from Podgradec that the Western Macedonian Army had taken the first heights overlooking Lake Ohrida.

"From this shell-battered village, retreating Italians are visible on the road winding along the lake side," he said.

Another United Press correspondent with the Greek advance forces "somewhere on the Epirus coastal sector" reported to the Athens bureau that the Greeks were deep into Albania and that heavy snow was still falling.

The heights which the Greeks were forced to climb to take each Italian Alpine "suicide squad" singly were "cold and terrible," the correspondent said.

Meanwhile, Greek infantry and Italian forces were fighting a pitched battle in the marshes, the Greeks having left the road and foothills for a surprise attack at dawn.—United Press.

Greeks Occupy Albanian Village

Struga, Yugoslavia, Dec. 4.

Greek troops in the Konispolis sector on Monday advanced 10 kilometres and occupied the village of Markati, according to frontier reports reaching here yesterday.—United Press.

Hitler Said Taking Every Precaution

London, Dec. 4.

The offensive power of the Royal Air Force is apparently not only causing terror among the population in France but also among the Nazis themselves.

Revelations made by a French correspondent allege that Herr Hitler is now living more than ever in terror of a violent death. When he goes around—which is more often than is officially announced—he always goes in an armoured train, and members of his armed bodyguard go two days ahead to look out for would-be assassins, this correspondent claims.

He does not trust sleeping in any French town and spends his nights in an armed railway carriage in the most secluded tunnel he can find in any given area, the correspondent continues.

There are two reasons for this precaution, the correspondent states, and one of them is a tribute to the Royal Air Force.

"Firstly, air-raid shelters in French provincial towns are not considered safe in view of British air raids, and secondly, Hitler's guards fear—with some justification—that the French people might 'play tricks' during black-outs," other German leaders, it is added, follow Herr Hitler's example.

When Herr Hitler went to the Franco-Spanish frontier to talk with Gen. Francisco Franco, the head of the Spanish state, British subjects were ordered to report to the local police headquarters at 5.45 a.m. the French correspondent reveals.

Three old women of 70, out of 100 odd British subjects in one area, he says, did not turn up, probably because they got mixed up between the French time, Spanish time and German time. So the Germans sent a division of French gendarmes to their house with orders to take them off to a temporary concentration camp until the Fuehrer had passed, the correspondent concludes.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

R.A.F. Bomb Naval Bases

U-Boat Station Singled Out for Fiercest Attack; Direct Hits Scored on Nazi Ship

London, Dec. 4.

SUCCESSES against German shipping and submarines were scored by the R.A.F. when British bombers struck against German naval bases last night.

At the same time long-range bombing aircraft of the R.A.F. in the Near East roared over the Mediterranean and bombed Naples.

Lorient, GermanU -boat base in the Bay of Biscay, was singled out for the fiercest attack of the night, during which bombs of all calibres were rained on the target.

In raids on German shipping off the Norwegian coast, a direct hit was scored on a ship, while another supply ship was hit in the stern.

No British planes were lost in these operations.

In the raid on Naples, bombs fell on a railway junction and oil refineries. One well-placed stick of bombs straddled oil refineries and started a large fire, which was visible 20 miles away.

A near miss was registered on the railway station, which resulted in hits on the main lines. Explosions and fires were seen.

The aerodrome at Catania was also attacked, incendiary bombs being dropped and minor fires started. One enemy plane on the ground is said to have been burnt out.

Another airfield attacked was that at Augusta, where bombs caused a series of explosions following a large white flash on the ground.

Fort Adi Urgi Attacked

Fort Adi Urgi in Italian Somaliland was raided by the Royal Air Force on Monday and considerable damage was done to motor-transport and Italian personnel. Zula was also attacked.

Numerous reconnaissance flights were carried out over enemy territory on all fronts and valuable information was obtained.

From all these operations the British aircraft returned to their bases without loss, says the Air Ministry here.

At least two other ships were either sunk or damaged and many others were badly knocked about. A Canadian pilot sank a German submarine. The British Navy and the R.A.F. have now sunk or damaged seven German warships in the last few days.—Reuter.

German Claims on Shipping Dispute

London, Dec. 4.

In connection with a German communique claiming that the British convoy escort cruiser Caledonia had been sunk, Naval circles pointed out today that the auxiliary cruiser Caledonia, renamed Scotstoun, had been admitted lost on June 14.

The German claim specifically mentioned the Scotstoun's tonnage, 17,046

In New York, Mackay Radio reported that the steamer Salvonia had been attacked at 10.47 Greenwich Mean Time yesterday, at latitude 54.40 north and Longitude 6.16 west.

Britain is bending every effort to combat the toll of her shipping taken by German submarines, dive bombers, surface raiders and, to a lesser extent, mines, it was apparent yesterday.

Minister's Statement

Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, told the House of Commons that orders already had been placed with America for construction of 60 cargo ships.

"In addition," Mr. Cross said, "serviceable United States vessels have been and will continue to be purchased. Everything possible is being done to get ships with the greatest facility.

The Admiralty, meanwhile, disclosed that British and Allied shipping losses continued yesterday.

Sinkings of British ships are the gravest menace the British have faced thus far, far transcending the aerial attack on industrial towns and ports in England, it was declared. The total tonnage sunk, however, is still below the weekly average of April 1917, which roughly was 213,000 tons.

The Admiralty announced that the mercantile losses for the week which ended November 24 were 19 British ships, totalling 75,560 tons and three Allied ships, totalling 12,415 tons. This exceeded the weekly average for the current war, the Admiralty said.

The Germans claimed to have sunk 118,020 tons of British and Allied shipping during the week.—United Press.

Berlin's Claim

Berlin, Dec. 4.

At least 100 submarines running in packs will be the backbone of Germany's campaign against Great Britain throughout the winter, it is claimed here.

Officials quarters yesterday described the use of new undersea combat tactics whereby "packs" of U-boats would patrol strategic areas, seeking large convoys, whereas formerly only single U-boats were used on long, drawn out chance hunts.—United Press.

Three Blenheims Block Italians

London, Dec. 4.

Details of one of the most successful and gallant bombing raids of the war in Albania now revealed show the vital assistance that the air arm affords to ground troops.

When the Italians were fighting back hard and rushing troops into the line in a desperate effort to hold the key town of Koritza, the Greek General Staff asked for special assistance by the R.A.F.

If Italian reinforcements should be prevented from getting into the line, the scales would be turned against them.

That afternoon three Blenheim bombers, led by the acting Commanding officer of the squadron, set off to bomb important communications on the Pogradetz-Koritza road. The weather was extremely bad, and high level bombing was impossible, but the flight commander, followed closely by the two pilots, dived down through clouds to attack their objectives.

Only one came back.

The story is told by the sergeant pilot, air observer and air-gunners of the one returning aircraft.

"We were over Lake Ochrida at about 6,000 feet and above the clouds. We could see nothing below, so the flight commander ordered us to dive. We were astern of him and travelling at 350 feet. The other sergeant pilot 'peeled off,' and we never saw him again.

Bombs on Lorries

"We got down into the valley and spotted a lot of transport and troops on the road that wound through a valley. The flight commander dropped bombs on the lorries and troops, and we machine-gunned them at the same time, doing a lot of damage.

"The ground fire was pretty intense, but it did not get us anywhere vital. I lost sight of the flight commander, but saw a stone bridge, a three or four arch affair over a ravine, with a convoy crossing it.

"We let go at it, got a direct hit, and bits of our own bombs came back and hit us. We still had some bombs left, and went on down the valley towards Koritza, but there were no troops beyond the bridge.

"It looked as if we had blocked the road at just about the right time. Then fighters came after us, and we nipped into a cloud and came home."

Attack on Valona

While the Greek threat to the Albanian port of Santi Quaranti has been increasing in the last twenty-four hours and the Italians on the Agyrocastro sector of the front are reported retreating even more quickly than they did at Koritza, British bomber planes have been harassing the Italians in the rear.

Valona, the port to which the Italians retreating from the Agyrocastro sector would naturally withdraw, was heavily bombed.—Reuter.

Bristol University Damaged

London, Dec. 4.

The recent savage German raids on the city of Bristol have damaged the great hall of Bristol University, which was struck by a bomb during the attack, it was revealed today. It is also learned that St. Peter's Hospital and the Temple Church were struck by bombs in Bristol, while in the raid on Birmingham recently, the damage inflicted included the demolition of a portion of the Midland Institute.—Reuter.

Raids on London Fizzle Out

London, Dec. 4.

The German raid on London which was fairly lively early in the evening, fizzled out surprisingly late last night and the all-clear occurred before midnight.

It was suggested that raiders passed over the capital en route to the provinces in order to exploit their nuisance value fully and to avoid wasting fuel and extra planes to keep London alert.

There was a raid on one Midlands town, however, but it also was brief. German planes dropped incendiary bombs, mainly damaging private property and stores.

Another Midlands town which previously twice had been raided was showered with incendiary bombs, which created general fires. The bombs were followed by high explosive bombs. Firemen fought the blazes amid falling bombs until the flames were practically extinguished.

At 3-Minute Intervals

Coming at three-minute intervals, the Luftwaffe attacked Bristol on Monday night for the second time in 24 hours, causing severe damage and many casualties.

Early last night, single raiders flew over East Anglia and south-eastern England, some reaching the London area and bombing the outskirts. Bombs also were dropped on Sussex and East Anglia but damage and casualties were slight.

A dozen incendiary bombs fell on the roof of a London cinema yesterday, showering the audience with sparks, plaster and dust. Despite unfavourable weather, German raiders flew into the London area and were met by a brisk anti-aircraft barrage.

The night warning in the London area was the earliest in many days, coming at 4.30 p.m. London time. The warning was followed by a sharp burst of anti-aircraft fire.—United Press.

Bristol, Southampton Undaunted

London, Dec. 4.

Although suffering rather considerable damage from repeated heavy German raids, the people of Bristol and Southampton, like the people of London, are not in the least daunted and are carrying on their business as usual.

It is officially announced that the casualties in these two ports have not been large in proportion to the scale of the German raids, but that damage to public and commercial building has been rather extensive.

The calm and courage of Bristol impressed Queen Mary and the Princess Royal when they visited the town during the week-end.

Southampton is well known to many Americans, and their admiration for the city under the German attack is reflected in the United States press.—Reuter.

Nightmare Scene in Blazing British Bomber

London, Dec. 4.

A nightmare scene in a blazing British bomber over Cologne, is described in the latest list of R.A.F. awards, which includes the Distinguished Service Order to Pilot Officer Leonard Henry Cheshire and the Distinguished Flying Medal to Sergeant Henry Davidson, Captain and Wireless Operator respectively of the aircraft.

A photographic flare was about to be dropped from the machine when it was detonated by a piece of anti-aircraft shrapnel from the barrage through which the plane was flying.

There was a blinding explosion which blew out part of the fuselage of the plane, followed by a fire which filled the interior of the aircraft and the pilot's cockpit with choking fumes. During all this the intense anti-aircraft fire from the German ground batteries continued.

Cheshire regained control of the machine, which had been losing height badly, and by a remarkable feat of navigation succeeded in reaching the home aerodrome, in spite of the damage to the aircraft.

In the meantime, Davidson, who was badly burned and temporarily blinded, persuaded the rear gunner to guide his burned fingers over the wireless controls as he called out the setting. This he continued until he realized that the wireless had been put out of action and was useless.

The list of R.A.F. awards also includes that of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flight-Lieutenant Howard Blatchford, who was the leader of the squadron which destroyed eight and damaged five enemy aircraft in one day. Blatchford himself rammed a hostile fighter after his ammunition ran out.—Reuter.

The European War, December 5.

Santi Quaranta Said Taken

Italians Still Losing Heavily on All Sectors In Albania; Premete Occupied

Struga, Yugoslavia, Dec. 5.

REPORTS reached here today that Greek troops had captured Santi Quaranta, strategic city in southern Albania. These reports confirmed despatches from other sources.—United Press.

Budapest, Dec. 5.

Royal Air Force and Greek planes yesterday successfully bombed Tirana, Albanian capital, the Greek radio said today.

British and Greek planes downed 17 Italian planes on the northern front despite heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire and strafed Italian columns retiring to Elbasan in central Albania, the radio declared.

Despite bad weather and Italian resistance, the Greeks were dominating the entire front, the radio added.

Greek patrols last night entered the important southern Albanian city of Santi Quaranta, according to reliable reports from Athens via Zurich.—United Press.

Defence Lines Forsaken

Sofia, Dec. 5.

The new Italian defence lines north of Pogradec have been given up under the relentless Greek advance and the Fascists are withdrawing toward Elbasan, 24 miles from Tirana, the Athens radio said yesterday.

On the central front, the Greek forces launched a new attack which was crowned with success despite a bitter Italian counter-attack, the radio declared.

In southern Albania, the Italians were thrown back, abandoning great quantities of war material, the radio said. One hundred Italian prisoners were taken.

North-west of Moscopole, the radio asserted, desperate attacks and counter-attacks developed which ended successfully for the Greeks.

After the capture of Pogradec, Greek troops were exercising great pressure against the Italian forces, it was said. The Greek air force continually was bombarding the retiring troops, the radio added.—United Press.

Premeti Occupied

Athens, Dec. 5.

The Greek Army yesterday occupied Premeti after violent fighting in the mountains west of Pogradec, the Government communique said.

"Along both sides of the road the enemy carried out unsuccessful attacks, using tanks," the communique declared.

"The enemy sustained heavy losses and more than 500 prisoners were captured. Six guns and other war materials were abandoned. Our aviation was successful. None was lost and we shot down one enemy plane."

Greek forces yesterday occupied the heights of Fasari north of Pogradec, the Government spokesman said. The Greeks took prisoners 400 Italians soldiers in that a drive, he declared.—United Press.

Many Prisoners

Belgrade, Dec. 5.

Greek troops have taken 2,500 Italian soldiers prisoners on the road along the west shore of Lake Ohrida, reports reaching here yesterday said.

Greek troops are driving toward the main road to Elbasan, important city in central Albania, the reports indicated. British planes were reported to be heavily bombing retreating Italian troops.—United Press.

"Smashing Victory"

London, Dec. 5.

Greeks forces won a smashing victory with the occupation of the forest of Bouna and destruction of the Italian Ferrara division's so-called "death battalions" after an all night battle, the Exchange Telegraph agency reported yesterday.

The Italian battalions were said by the agency to have resisted stubbornly.

The victory means considerable facilitation of the Greek advance to Argyrocastron.

In the north, the agency reported, the Greeks occupied new heights to the north of Ostrovita Mountain, which now is entirely in Greek hands.

The Greeks took many prisoners during an Italian counter-attack near Lake Ohrida.—United Press.

Italian Rout Watched

Heights Overlooking Santi Quaranta, Dec. 5.

Amidst the fiercest shelling of the war yesterday—the feast day of the artillerymen's patron, Saint Barbara—the Greeks drove the Italians from their Porto Edda-Argyrocastron stronghold. Italian troops were retreating as swiftly as possible in the face of the heavy Greek assault.

Escape northward along the main road to Delvino and Argyrocastron was cut off by shell fire and Greek encirclement. The Italians were compelled to flee along a coast road which dwindled into a mere mule track through the mountains towards Valona, Albanian coastal city 60 miles distant, writes a United Press correspondent.

Italian losses were heavy. Greeks reported finding large numbers of dead and large quantities of abandoned war materials, including many mountain batteries.

I was told that about 1,100 Italians had been taken prisoner. I had a ringside seat for the spectacular battle.

Sleepless for Days

Beside me were red-eyed artillerymen, almost sleepless for days, who crowded into white shrines or knelt beside grim guns to pray to their patron.

The invocations were crowded into short intervals between the time gun crews had shifted batteries into new hidden positions and the zero hour, when heavy guns opened up with hideous, ear-popping roars methodically dumping shells on the other side of the town, where the aviation had reported enemy tanks to be concentrated.

Italian planes appeared over us lately, bombing wildly and seeking hidden batteries. They dropped about 150 bombs, then fled off with Greek scouts roaring at their tails.—United Press.

Luftwaffe Again Misses London

London, Dec. 5.

The all clear signal sounded here early today after a long lull.

A west Midlands town took a brief pounding early last night but the raid lulled after encountering heavy anti-aircraft fire, said reports from there.

An east Midlands town was believed to have received the full force of the Luftwaffe as waves of bombers roared over dropping high explosive missiles.

Reports from Berlin said German planes started from bases in northern France for attacks principally on London and "a city in the Midlands."

Fierce anti-aircraft fire met bombers when they appeared over an east Midlands town at 9.30 p.m. The planes were believed to be the same which dropped numerous high explosive bombs on London's outskirts at 8 p.m. and drew a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

Gun flashes constantly illuminated the sky, indicating the raid, though brief, was intense.

London's first alarm of the night sounded at 6.30 p.m. High explosive bombs and incendiary missiles fell in a number of districts in the west Midlands town. A Church and a police station were among the buildings damaged.

There was slight enemy aerial activity over London and England yesterday, according to the Air Ministry communique. During the afternoon bombs were dropped on Dover, causing some damage and a few casualties, the communique said.—United Press.

R.A.F. Busy Over Reich And Occupied France

London, Dec. 5.

Mannheim and Ludwigshafen which are linked across by one of the most important bridges in Germany which is used both for rail, road and foot traffic, were attacked by British bombers on Tuesday night despite unfavourable weather conditions. In both towns fires and explosions were observed.

Mannheim and Ludwigshafen are well known for their harbours and for their renown as manufacturing towns, two of their chief products being chemicals and iron goods. Mannheim is also an airport.

The Royal Air Force also attacked a blast furnace plant at Essen while other formations bombed Dunkirk an invasion port.

Daylight attacks were made on aerodromes in German-occupied northern France on Tuesday. One British plane is missing.—Reuter.

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Men Who are Chasing the Fascists

Taken during recent Greek army manœuvres, this picture illustrates some of the men who are now threatening to chase the Fascists out of the Balkans altogether. Mussolini seriously underestimated the power of the reorganized Greek army under General Metaxas, and is now paying the penalty. Reports have it that the Italians are preparing to make a final stand.

More Aid to Britain

"Britain is a Good Risk" Says Federal Loan Administrator ; Official to State Britain's Needs

Washington, Dec. 5.

IMPORTANT new American moves to help Britain appeared certain in the United States last night as the secretaries of at least three Government departments gave an indication that further aid was under imminent consideration.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator and Secretary of Commerce, said Britain was a "good risk." Asked, however, whether he thought the Johnson Act, which prohibits loans to nations defaulting on their war debts, should be repealed, he replied: "Not now."

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, revealed that Sir Frederick Phillips, of the British Treasury, was arriving to meet Treasury officials and "to place the latest available information before them."

At Tuesday night's special conference, which brought nine of the most important Government officials together, the whole question of Britain's financial resources in America and her ability to buy war materials here were discussed. Three such meetings were held before, and it is notable that a major step to help Britain followed quickly in each case.

The first meeting preceded the exchange of destroyers for bases; the second preceded facilities for Britain to increase aircraft orders to 12,000 planes, and the third preceded the release of Flying Fortresses.

Britain's finances appeared to have been the dominant subject at the latest conference, and Mr. Phillips' visit here is expected to help to clarify the situation.

After the meeting on Tuesday night, Mr. Jesse Jones refused to say whether he favoured loans to Britain for war purposes either now or in the near future.

The Chief of the Army General Staff, General George C. Marshall, the War Secretary, Colonel Henry Stimson; and the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, were among those attending the meeting. —Reuter.

Contracts for Ships

New York, Dec. 5.

Award of contracts for the construction of at least part of the 60 vessels stated on December 3 in the House of Commons to have been ordered in the United States by the British Ministry of Shipping, is expected within the next few days, according to the "Journal of Commerce." —Reuter.

Mr. Ford in Favour

Detroit, Dec. 5.

Mr. Henry Ford, in an interview last evening, said that if Britain needed money, he was in favour of "giving them all they want."

"It will end the war in a hurry," he added. "We did it before, and might as well do it again."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Mr. Mariner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, denied a report that Mr Eccles had proposed that the United States should lend Britain $2,500,000,000.—Reuter.

American Optimism

New York, Dec. 5.

A marked note of optimism appears in the press this morning after a week in which a certain amount of doubt as to Great Britain's chances of winning of the war had been evident.

The arrival of Sir Frederick Phillips, of the British Treasury, has given rise to reports from Washington that a new and striking move to aid Britain may result.

Other cheerful notes have been struck by comment that Britain financially is a "good risk," continued Greek successes in Albania and the favourable report of Major-General James Chaney, of the U.S. Army Air Corps, on his experiences in Britain as a military observer with the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill Seeks to End U-Boat Peril

London, Dec. 5.

Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday that Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, personally was directing the search for an answer to the grave problem resulting from attacks on Britain's overseas supply lines.

He said that the nation could be confident that an early, effective solution would be reached.

He said also that the Government might have to apply labour compulsion powers for reconstruction of industrial centres damaged by Germany's aerial attacks.—United Press.

British Patrol Takes Italian Prisoners

Cairo, Dec. 4.

A British patrol in Africa captured numerous Italian prisoners near Kassala Saturday night and killed 11 Italian soldiers, according to the General Headquarters communique.

The patrol also seized a truck and a motorcycle unit, the communique declared. British artillery was active east from Gallabar, it added.—United Press.

Suner Sees British Envoy

Madrid, Dec. 4.

A long conference was held at the Foreign Ministry today between Senor Ramon Serrano Suner, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador to Spain.

It may be recalled that an Anglo-Spanish financial agreement was signed a few days ago by Senor Suner and Sir Samuel and it is believed that today's conversation dealt with the enforcement of this agreement.—Havas.

Policy Will Cause Oil Shortage

London, Dec. 5.

If Germany runs short of oil she must stop fighting. It is with this belief uppermost in its mind that the Royal Air Force has shaped its operations and the Royal Air Force know a trick or two on bombing oil wells.

What this trick is was explained, among other things, by the Minister of Economic Warfare, Mr. Hugh Dalton, at a press conference yesterday.

"The British blockade," said Mr. Dalton, "is working well and the enemy is growing uncomfortably short of certain commodities. Oil, rubber and copper looted by Germany from occupied territories are now exhausted and Germany is back where she was six months ago. The safety margin of oil in Germany has not yet been touched but she is using more oil than she is producing as a result of Royal Air Force attacks on supplies, storage and transport. Most disappointing were the supplies obtained from Russia.

"I recommended targets in Germany to the Air Ministry and I always kept oil near the head of the list," he stated.

Oil Targets Stressed

"In Italy, Bari had always been the Royal Air Force's No. 1 target which economically was more important than Milan or Turin as the most important oil stocks in all Italy were kept there."

Speaking of the difficulty of transporting the Rumanian oil surplus to Germany, Mr. Dalton said, that crude oil was not very inflammable and it was nonsense to suggest bombing Rumanian wells. He would rather wait until Germany had spent labour and time refining and transporting it and then to bomb it.

Italy would feel the pinch even before Germany, said Mr. Dalton, because she had no synthetic oil plants and there was little doubt that her supplies were growing short and that she had to get replenishments from Germany.

Mr. Dalton remarked he would like to see the increasing mobilization of reserves of the United States production set aside for Britain and her allies and added: "There have been exchanges of views with the United States on this matter."—Reuter.

Canadian Parliament to Examine War Costs

Ottawa, Dec. 4.

Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, today accepted the suggestion of Mr. Hanson, the opposition leader, that a Commons committee be set up to examine current Canadian war expenditure, it was announced today. The necessary motion will be tabled when the Canadian Parliament re-assembles in February.—Reuter.

Britons in Argentine Do Their Bit

London, Dec. 4.

The British Colony in Argentine has sent £25,000 to Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, for the purchase of aircraft for the Fleet Air Arm.—Reuter.

The European War, December 6.

Italian Column Wiped Out

Fleeing Troops Bombed by British, Greek Planes ; Elbasan Attacked ; Kalma Heights Taken

Athens, Dec. 6.

BRITISH and Greek dive bombers annihilated an Italian mechanized column fleeing in southern Albania yesterday after a Greek bayonet charge had reduced Santi Quaranta, important Albanian port and vital Italian supply link.

Other Greeks forces, meanwhile, pushed on Elbasan, only 24 miles south of Tirana, capital of Albania.

The capture of Santi Quaranta followed a daring Greek advance across swamps and marshes which the Italians had considered impassable.

Wielding trench knives and bayonets, Greeks wiped out a comparatively small force of Italians holding strategic bridge heads on the land side of the swamps, ferried light tanks and other equipment over the marshes in barges, stormed other bridge heads and took the town, reports from the frontier declared.

Capture of the town meant the virtual collapse of Italy's campaign in southern Albania.

After bitter fighting on Wednesday, with heavy losses on both sides, according to reports from Struga, on the North Shore of Lake Ohrida, Greeks took a village only three kilometres from Santi Quaranta (Porto Edda).

Port Encircled

Greek forces then crossed swamps to the Santi-Quaranta-Delvino road and succeeded in drawing a semi-circle of steel around the port.

Italians, seeing their plight was hopeless, began withdrawing and Greeks entered the city yesterday morning.

Greeks lost three officers and 28 soldiers killed, and 70 wounded in taking the port, while Italians lost eight officers and 68 soldiers killed, and 150 wounded, it was reported.

Greeks Drive West

Giving the retreating Italians no respite in their furious advance in southern Albania, Greek forces yesterday fully occupied Santi Quaranta, strategic port north of Corfu, claimed to have taken Argyocastron, around which severe fighting was continuing, and reported that Evzone shock troops had driven on from Premeti towards Kusura. Along the whole front (shown above by the black line), the Italians were wavering, it was declared by the Greek military spokesman.

Five Italian officers and 120 soldiers were captured, with trucks, guns and other equipment.

In the Moskopole sector Greeks are only 22 kilometres north-west of Moskopole and are continuing their advance, Struga reported. British and Greek planes bombed Valona yesterday, causing considerable damage and killing five and wounding 13 persons.

All Kamia Heights Taken

"The Greek advance is continuing in all sectors on the whole front," said the Government spokesman. "All of the Kamia heights, north-west of Pogradec, is in our hands. We captured 500 prisoners, including many officers, and much war material."

Main Italian forces now are concentrated above Tepeleni, north of Santi Quaranta on the Voyusa river. Italians were suffering great losses from dive bombing attacks by British and Greek planes.

Using anti-tank guns, Greeks repeatedly ambushed Italian armoured units on the narrow road around Kilsouar, said reports.

Heavy fighting above Lake Ohrida in the Mokrah heights also was reported. Despite deep snow the Greeks were said to have taken most of the heights after storming separate Italian position.

"Our troops are making new progress, especially in central and southern sectors, despite lively enemy aviation activity," the fortieth Greek communique said.

Italian planes bombed Corfu again but no one was killed or injured, said the Ministry of Public Security.

"North of Premeti," a Government spokesman said, "our troops occupied more villages."

The Greek Admiralty denied an Italian claim that a Greek destroyer had been sunk in the Aegean by an Italian submarine.

"All our ships are safe," the Admiralty announced.

Shot By Own Cannon

Describing fighting around Premeti, which was captured on Wednesday, the Greek radio said "the Premeti victory was won by bayonet fighting. The Italians were driven back so fast they abandoned cannon which were ready to fire on our troops. Our troops turned the cannon around and fired on the Italians."

Informed sources also estimated that 10 Italian planes were shot down during fierce aerial fights off Santi Quaranta.

"One of our dive bombers attacked an Italian destroyer and scored two direct hits, as well as several near misses," said an announcement. "The destroyer was seen to be listing heavily, after the attack.

"All crews of both fighters and bombers in operations off Santi Quaranta returned safely to their bases," said report.—United Press.

Italian Army Chief Quits, Is Replaced

London, Dec. 6.

Feeling he had to assume responsibility for the Italian failure in Albania, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Duke of Addis Ababa and Marchese del Sabbotino, has resigned from his post as Chief of the General Staff of the Italian armed forces.

He has been relieved of his office at his own request by Royal Decree, according to the German news agency.

General Ugo Cavaliero has been appointed his successor.

Aged 69, Marshal Badoglio started his career when he distinguished himself in 1916 by planning the capture of Monte Sabotino against which the Italian troops had for some time been battering themselves ineffectually. For this, he was immediately promoted General being the youngest General in the Italian army.

After the Italian rout at Caporetto, he was made second-in-command and did the main work in reorganizing the Italian forces and in planning the campaign, with the help of the French and British allies, which led to the victory of Vittorio Veneto.

The end of the World War saw him Chief of the General Staff and high in popular esteem.

Not with Blackshirts

When Signor Mussolini led the famous "March to Rome" in October, 1922, Marshal Badoglio was not among those of the army who sided with the Blackshirts. The story goes that he urged King Victor Emmanuel to give him three battalions "and I will scatter this rabble with a whiff of grapeshot." The King, however, would not consent to bloodshed, and "the rabble" won the day.

Marshal Badoglio was for a time Ambassador to Brazil, but in 1928 he was created Marchese del Sabbotino and made Governor of Libya, where he remained till 1933.

In the Abyssinian war the slow progress made by the Italians under Marshal de Bono led to his being replaced, in November, 1935' by Marshal Badoglio, who re-planned the entire campaign on new lines.

Used Gas in Abyssinia

With the liberal use of mustard gas sprayed from aeroplanes over the unfortunate Abyssinians, he smashed their resistance and within three months entered Addis Ababa in triumph. He was appointed Viceroy of Abyssinia, but the climate did not suit him and he was allowed to resign and returned to Rome in June, 1936.

He was created Duke at Addis Ababa and made a citizen of Rome. And his native town and province of Asti subscribed to buy him a villa.

In August 1936, he resumed his work as Chief of the General Staff. In November, 1939 Signor Mussolini confirmed him once more in his post, and when on June 10, 1940 Italy entered the war the Duce delegated Marshal Badoglio as Commander-in-Chief of the army.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Nazi Arm Plants Bombed

Huge Fires and Explosions Observed Following R.A.F. Attack on Italian Munitions Factory

London, Dec. 6.

THE vast Mannesmann and Rohrenwerke armament works employing some 6,000 people, railway yards in the Derendorf district, quays and docks along the Rhine and at Dusseldorf, and coal and gas plants were among the main objectives of Royal Air Force raids on Wednesday night.

There was much cloud but the first arrival over Derendorf was lucky in finding a gap and over a dozen fires followed the bursts of his high explosive and incendiary bombs. Aircraft continued to raid Derendorf at intervals for nearly twelve hours. One pilot saw "from fifteen to twenty good fires" in and around the Derendorf railway yards and the flare of fires striking up through the cloud banks told of crippling damage.

Turin, in Italy, also was visited by the Royal Air Force, all British aircraft returning safely from the raid. The Royal arsenal at Turin was the chief objective of the attack and much damage was done to reduce the arsenal's output of guns, tanks, ammunition and other instruments of war.

The British pilots flew through dense clouds until they reached the Alps then the clouds suddenly cleared and the visibility over Turin was excellent.

The first news received of the raid in England was a message from one of the pilots saying. "Raid successful, weather perfect," states the Air Ministry news service. Several hours later the first aircraft returned.

Concentrate on Arsenal

On the way to the arsenal, one bomber placed a stick of bombs across the Fiat works, but the majority of the attackers concentrated on the Royal arsenal.

Flares were dropped and a large fire started immediately. Grey smoke curled up for two or three thousand feet. The other bombers quickly appeared and for two hours, beginning shortly after nine o'clock, they bombed the munitions plant.

The fires and explosions were so numerous, according to the report of one pilot, that it was impossible to distinguish the effect of bombs falling among them.

Fire Seen for 50 Miles

Several minutes after the last bomber had left on the return journey fierce explosions were heard and the flames shot up again and were visible for 50 miles on the homeward journey.

A large fire was also started at the Fiat works. Two bombs burst on a roof and one large explosion was observed. A subsidiary factory manufacturing both motor and aero engines, was attacked. Two sticks of bombs burst directly on the main building, after which a glow war visible. Later it could be clearly seen that an internal fire was raging —Reuter.

Four British Trawlers Lost on Duty

London, Dec. 6.

Four British trawlers and one drifter were recently lost through damage sustained when minesweeping.

The official Admiralty communique alludes to the fact that the German High Command lay continual stress upon minelaying round British ports. These ports and their approaches, states the communique, are kept clear of mines from day to day by the tenacity and courage of the British minesweeping forces.

The enemy is using every manner of device to prevent or hinder the sweeping up of their mines. Although the success of these devices has been light and is likely to decrease, losses like the ones mentioned above occurred through their efforts.

The trawlers lost are the Ethel Taylor, Amethyst, Elk, Colverton and the drifter Christmas Rose. There were no casualties in the Amethyst and Elk.—Reuter.

Italians Routed

London, Dec. 6.

A column of 250 Italian troops was routed and put to flight by armoured cars of an East African reconnaissance squadron yesterday after an attack on Italian machine-gun positions at Elwak, on the border of Kenya and Italian Somaliland, according to reports reaching here.—Reuter.

Premier Thanks N.E.I.

Batavia, Dec. 6.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a telegram today, expressed his sincere gratitude and admiration for the contributions of Spitfires from the Netherlands East Indies to his "Birthday Fund." —Reuter.

Fourteen German Bombers Downed

London, Dec. 6.

The German air raids on London were extremely light last night, apparently because of bad flying weather, and the all-clear after the second alarm signal sounded at 11 p.m.

Air raids began at nightfall but there were no Nazi bombers over Britain soon after midnight, and London was given respite again.

Bombs dropped on London did some "damage to houses and shops an caused a few casualties, some of which were fatal," a communique reported.

Early in the evening, after the first alarm, German raiders demolished four houses in London's, outskirts with high explosive bombs and trapped a number of persons in the debris.

One south coast town was attacked fiercely for several hours last night, German planes coming in waves and dropping flares, incendiary and high explosive bombs on a large part of the town. The raid caused a number of fires and extensive damage to houses, property and other buildings.

Fourteen Shot Down

The Air Ministry reported at 5 p.m. that 11 German raiders on England had been shot down by that hour.

Anti-aircraft guns protecting London were heard after the first night alarm at 7 p.m. as waves of raiders crossed the channels and dropped their bombs.

The Air Ministry reported that 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed throughout the day, with two British planes lost and the pilot of one of the last planes safe.

One lone Nazi raider flew over Southampton just as King George VI left the docks, the Air Ministry communique said, adding that anti-aircraft shells could be seen bursting around the bomber as the Royal car drove along the roadway.—United Press.

Chase Over Channel

London, Dec. 6.

Formations of Messerschmitts which crossed the south-east coast of England yesterday were scattered in all directions by Spitfires which chased them right across the Channel. Bombs dropped on one town did no serious damage.

An attempt was made to bomb some small ships in the Channel but their guns replied so effectively that the attackers were driven off.

In the evening heavy gun fire shook Channel towns as British and German long guns fought a violent artillery duel across the Straits of Dover. It was still continuing after the shelling had been in progress an hour.—Reuter.

Carnarvon Castle Damaged in Battle

London, Dec. 6.

H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle, auxiliary cruiser, was slightly damaged in an engagement with a heavily-armed German raider disguised as a merchantman in the south Atlantic yesterday, the Admiralty announced today.

The Carnarvon Castle was the cruiser which earlier this week halted a Brazilian steamer, the Itape, off Brazilian waters and seized 22 German passengers.—United Press.

King Sees Two Air Raids in South

London, Dec. 6.

The King was caught in two air raids yesterday while visiting Southampton and Portsmouth to inspect the damage done in these two cities by recent German attacks.

While he was chatting with some air-raid wardens at Southampton, the alarm sounded and a single Nazi plane was seen flying overhead, surrounded by bursting shells.

His Majesty later witnessed another raid while at Portsmouth, where he visited the docks and was loudly cheered by workers.

It was just as the King left the docks, and as the Royal car reached the roadway, that the bursting of shells could be seen round German bombers.

During his brief stay in Portsmouth, His Majesty saw some of the men who brought over the recently acquired American destroyers.—Reuter.

Watches Fire-Fighters

Southampton, Dec. 6.

Wildly enthusiatic crowds almost swept King George from his feet yesterday when he paid a personal visit here.

The King inspected ruins left by a four day German air assault which wrought havoc equal to the worst yet inflicted on England.

Begrimed, red-eyed firemen wearily played streams of water on flaming debris as King George picked his way along the main street. Workers poised on hills of wreckage hacked tottering walls, pausing only momentarily to watch the official entourage, then swung their picks again.

Women and children, spared from the labour of demolition, turned out in thousands, however, to give the King a Royal welcome.—United Press.

Overwhelming Vote Against Peace

London, Dec. 6.

The House of Commons yesterday rejected by a vote of 341 to 4 the Independent Labour Party's peace appeal amendment.—United Press.

China Navigation Ship Sends Out S.O.S.

New York, Dec. 6.

The Mackay Radio announced today that it had received an S.O.S. from the British steamer Newchwang, owned by the China Navigation Company Limited, saying that immediate assistance was required, and giving her position as 57.53 North, 23.56 west.—Reuter.

Report Denied

Hongkong, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, owners of the steamer Newchwang, denied reports that the vessel had sent an S.O.S. message, saying that it required immediate assistance off the Irish coast.

The shipping firm said that the Newchwang at present was in China waters and had never been in European waters.—United Press.

Five in Distress

New York, Dec. 6.

Five vessels were in distress in the north Atlantic, Mackay Radio said today. Distress signals were intercepted from three which were disabled by heavy gales, while the other two ships failed to state the nature of their difficulties. Mackay Radio said.—United Press.

Swiss Charter Ship to Carry Exports

Berne, Dec. 6.

Switzerland has chartered the ship Calanda, 7,400 tons, flying the Panamanian flag, to carry Swiss exports from Genoa to New York, the Swiss shipping office announced yesterday.

Greek-Italian hostilities have tied up 18 Greek ships which Switzerland previously had chartered. The Calanda was expected to be loaded between December 15 and 20.—United Press.

N.E.I. Congratulates Greeks

Batavia, Dec. 6.

One of the leading newspapers in the Netherlands East Indies sent a telegram to King George II of Greece last night, congratulating him on the way his people were fighting. Today, a telegram arrived back "Thank you most sincerely—George Rex."—Reuter.

The European War, December 7.

Argyrocastron Evacuated

Greek Pursuit of Retreating Army Declared Continuing Relentlessly

Athens, Dec. 7.

THE Greek army appears insatiable. After Koritza and Pogradec in the north, and after the key town of Premeti, Argyrocastron — the last Italian supply base in southern Albania —and Santi Quaranta (the port of Forty Saints where less than two months ago Italian troopships anchored unmolested and full of hope) have been added to the Greek laurels, declares Reuters' special correspondent in Greece.

It was stated here that the Italian evacuation of Argyrocastron was completed on Thursday night.

Under the brilliant command of General Papagos, and inspired by that great statesman and strategist, General Metaxas, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of all Greece Armed Forces, the Greek pursuit of retreating Italians continues relentlessly according to plan, while Rome searches desperately for means of saving the situation.

The first Greek troops actually entered Argyrocastron about noon yesterday. About one battalion of Italian troops and much war material are stated to have been captured, including four heavy guns, many mountain guns and machineguns.

Latest reports indicate that the Italians are retiring on the whole northern front, while Greek forces are advancing along the valleys of the rivers Skumbi, Devoli and Osun towards Elbasan and Berat.

During the past two days 300 Italian and Albanian soldiers have surrendered to the Yugoslav authorities. They talk of the ever-increasing disorganization in the Italian army and the imminent collapse of Italian authority in Albania.

Latest reports from the front declare the Italians are still retiring as rapidly as possible towards the small port of Chiamarra, on the coastal road from Santi Quaranta.

North-west of Premeti, the Italians are also retreating leaving behind Argycastron in flames. Here, however, their retreat is seriously hampered by the powerful action of the British and Greek air forces which have destroyed bridges and roads in the Italian rear.

Greek strategy which avoided a direct attack on Argyrocastron and advanced to Premeti and further north first, thus placing the Greek line between the Italians in the coastal sector and the northern front around Elbasan, now promises to bear fruit. Here the Greeks now hold the most important peaks.

Elbasan is an important road junction town in the upper central part of Albania leading directly to their biggest port of Durazzo.

New Defence Attempted

The Italians in the last few days have been moving into positions which indicate an attempt to make a line of resistance between Chiamarra and Tepelini, but the Italian hopes of making a stand on their second or third line of defence seem gradually crumbling. If the Italian divisions now retreating precipitately from the south-west cannot make the stand, some of them presumably will have to make for Elbasan which, however, is also beginning to be threatened by the Greek armies in the north-east.

The number of prisoners coming through in the last few days amounts to several thousands though the official figures have not been given out. Whether their total may suddenly mount depends on the rearguard action which the Italians are fighting near Argyrocastron.

Italian resistance has been determined and there has been a high proportion of officers among their dead and prisoners. It appears that the reformed Julia Division and also the famous 48th Regiment had been among the defenders of Argyrocastron.

Latest reports from the Lake Ochrida front show the Greeks now eight miles beyond Pogradec.

The Greek army is commanded by a man who is described by a close acquaintance as "exceptional among the Balkan military personalities in his breadth of outlook and sound moderate views." General Papagos has never allowed his cool judgment to be shaken by the overwhelming success of his troops. He is not overelated by his victory for which he had made full provision in advance.

Bombing raids were carried out yesterday by Greek aircraft on Valona and Klissura.

Greek papers state that the Greek advance in the north is beginning to threaten the Albanian oil field between the Devol and Skumbi rivers which at present is Italy's only natural source of oil.

The imminent occupation of Argyrocastron by the Greeks weakens the whole Italian right wing, especially as the Greeks are already in possession of not only Santi Quaranta but are very close to the town of Delvino, between Argyrocastron and the coast.

On the northern front, beyond Premeti, the Greeks are relentlessly pressing the retreating Italians and driving them back through Klissura towards Tepelini.—Reuter.

Greeks Outnumbered

Budapest, Dec. 7.

While local military circles estimated that the Italians were using 350,000 troops against the Greeks in Albania, unofficial estimates by the United Press Athens Bureau indicated that there were only 250,000 Greeks in Albania.—United Press.

A Raiding Base

Athens, Dec. 7.

Santi Quaranta will now be used as a valuable base for the Allied Fleets in forming an offensive against southern Italy, the official spokesman for the Greek Government announced today.

The capture of Argycastron has not been officially announced here yet, and the spokesman said that he was not able to confirm that it had been fully occupied by Greek forces.

With Greek troops in complete occupation of Santi Quaranta, the port today was solemnly re-christened with the Greek name of Aghissaranda—"Forty Saints"—and the base which Premier Benito Mussolini intended to use against Greece will now be used by British and Greek forces against Italy.

Dominance "Assured"

With the Italians falling back toward Telepina from the Argycastron sector, Greek dominance over southern Albania was regarded as assured

Led by a captured Italian armoured car flying blue and white Greek pennants, the main Greek force entered the Italian naval base of Santi Quaranta Friday morning. The Greeks poured into the strategic port from three sides.

The Greek population of the port lined the streets, cheering and waving handkerchiefs.

Albanians, not certain of what treatment they would get from the conquerors, peered suspiciously from shuttered windows. Later, however, they rushed out into the streets and joined the Greek residents and troops, cheering the soldiers and yelling slogans for national independence.

Destroyer Sunk

In the harbour there were a large schooner and a submerged Italian destroyer. Greek gunners, firing from the hills above the city, kept the port under lively artillery barrage, preventing the Italians from escaping by the sea.

Greek heavy artillery was brought up during Thursday night to surround Likuesi, only a mile south of Santi Quaranta, and thus the fall of the strategic Italian naval base was made certain. The artillery also prevented the Italians from transporting and salvaging much material.

The War Ministry announced that on "every front our troops overcame enemy resistance. In the sector of the Bistrista River, which was crossed, the troops captured Santi Quaranta and are pushing their lines farther to the north.

"The enemy is retreating and looted and burned the town."—United Press.

Bomb Unearths Bones Of Ancient Rulers

London, Dec. 7.

A German bomb disinterred bones of Scotlands ancient Kings and Queens from their Edinburgh tombs recently, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The bomb fell on the lawn of historic Holyrood House.—United Press.

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Disguised Raider Attacks Freighter

New York, Dec. 7.

The log of the commander of the British freighter Haxby, narrating how the Haxby was sunk by a disguised German sea raider, was printed yesterday by the New York Maritime Register.

The log told how the Haxby sank in flames 30 minutes after a German sea raider, which was disguised as a Greek merchant ship, opened fire on it in the South Pacific.

Last April the Haxby, 5,207 tons, sailed from the east coast of Scotland en route to Corpus Christi, Tex., under convoy. The log said that seven days after the Haxby left the convoy, a steamer flying Greek colours crossed its bow.

A moment later a Nazi ensign was unfurled and soon after incendiary and high explosive shells burst from four concealed six-inch guns. Within 30 minutes the Haxby was on fire, its lifeboats riddled and gaping holes in its sides. Sixteen men were dead.

The log said that the raider picked up the survivors and supplied them with clothing and toilet articles, most of which were "ersatz," then proceeded with mine-laying operations off the west coast of Africa and also off the New Zealand coast.

It was believed that one of these mines may have caused the sinking of the United States vessel City of Rayville on November 8 off Victoria, Australia. That ship was the only U.S. vessel lost thus far in the war.

The log said the raider captured the Norwegian freighter Tropic Sea June 18, loaded all the prisoners aboard the Tropic Sea and with the prize and crew started for Bordeaux.

The Germans scuttled the Tropic Sea, it said, when a British submarine appeared off Gibraltar. The crews from the Haxby and Tropic Sea reached London after the submarine landed them at Gibraltar.—United Press.

Crew of Steamer Saved

Lisbon, Dec. 7.

Twenty eight members of the crew of the British steamer Palmela, torpedoed Tuesday by a German U-boat, arrived here today on the Spanish steamer Navemar, which rescued them at sea.

The crew spent three days in open life boats before being picked up. One man died of exposure.—United Press.

Prisoner 64 Days

New York, Dec. 7.

A German raider prowling in southern waters, laying hundreds of mines and trying to waylay merchantmen, is a huge rebuilt passenger liner equipped for a three-year voyage, according to Captain Cornelius Arundel, British skipper who was imprisoned in the raider for 64 days after the sinking of his ship, the Haxby, 5,207 tons, near Bermuda in April by the raider, which left Hamburg on April 6.

Captain Arundel in an interview said that the raider was well over 10,000 tons and carried six guns, a huge supply of mines and changed her appearance daily.—Reuter.

Britain Prepring for Own Offensive

London, Dec. 6.

Forty thousand British troops have just completed large-scale manœuvres in England, says Reuter's special correspondent.

The object was to enable the High Command to study the employment and handling of highly-mechanized corps in a rapid offensive movement.

Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Commander-in-Chief of the Home forces, was the principal observer.

The offensive was over a front of about 40 miles, with the objective 60 miles away.

Two squadrons of aeroplanes co-operated with an infantry division, which advanced against very strong "enemy" resistance. Another squadron co-operated with an "anti-tank division."—Reuter.

Greenwich Observatory Hit By Bombs

London, Dec. 7.

German high explosive and incendiary bombs damaged the famed Greenwich Observatory in recent raids, it was disclosed yesterday.—United Press.

War Prisoners in Reich

Belin, Dec. 7.

Prisoners of war taken by Germany total 1,410,000 French, English some Poles and a few others distributed in 120 camps throughout the Reich, officials declared yesterday.—United Press.

BY SAPAJOU

No Longer Jazz Music

200 Rescue Unharmed

Miraculous Escape Experienced by Audience In Wrecked Cinema ; London Quiet

British South Coast Town, Dec. 7.

RESCUERS yesterday morning released an audience of between 200 and 300 patrons trapped when high explosive bombs wrecked a cinema on Thursday night. None of those trapped was seriously hurt.

Two hospitals were set afire and nurses acted as fire fighters during the same German air raid. Other fires damaged large areas in the residential section.

A large apartment block, containing business premises and a cinema, was heavily damaged when high explosive bombs crashed in the centre of the structure.

A shower of incendiary bombs fell on one hospital and set fire to the rafters of a nurses home and the roof of the surgery section where 20 persons had sought shelter.

Incendiary bombs also started fires in two sections of another hospital, a hotel, stores and houses in another district of the town.

Windows were blown from many buildings throughout the city.

Girl's Escape

Late in the afternoon yesterday rescuers found Peggy Byns, 13, who had been trapped 12 hours in the cellar of her home with the bodies of her mother, sister and two brothers.

Peggy was the only survivor. She had been pinned in the cellar for 12 hours with the body of her mother lying across her knees.

George Edward Palmer, a lorry driver, dug through the debris to reach the child.—United Press.

Bristol Channel Town Hit

London, Dec. 7.

Continuing their one-town-per-night tactics, Nazi bombers last night attacked a Bristol Channel town for several hours, halting their onslaught before midnight.

Elsewhere in Britain the raids were extremely light, with London having one of the shortest alarms recently. No bombs were dropped on London, it was officially announced by the Air Ministry.

Raiders, flying in relays, showered the Bristol Channel town with incendiary bombs, then followed them with large quantities of high explosive missiles.

Numerous roads and buildings, including a hospital were damaged. The bombing slacked toward midnight.

London Remains Quiet

London was quiet throughout the night except for one brief period in the early evening.

All windows in a hospital in the Bristol Channel town were shattered by bomb explosions but patients and staff members, who were sheltering in the basement, escaped unscathed

Casualties, including fatalities, were numerous throughout the town. A number of buildings in one district were demolished.

German raiders were reported over the Midlands district and Wales early in the evening.—United Press.

Valona Hammered By R.A.F. Bombers

London, Dec. 7.

While the Italians were streaming out of the port of Santi Quaranta and Argyrocastron, northwards towards their last base in central Albania, Valona, British bombers last night carried out their 12th attack on this port, according to an announcement by the air ministry.

Valona is the post by which the Italians supply part of their forces in Albania and from which some of them will have to embark if they do not succeed in checking the Greek advance.

Tremendous havoc was caused as the British raiders rained tons of bombs on quays and docks and explosions were witnessed at a number of points, including an ammunition dump.

Subsequently the main Italian supply port of Durazzo, north of Valona, was raided for the eighth time and here too warehouses were set on fire and quays damaged.

British planes also actively assisted the advancing Greeks by bombing and machine-gunning the retreating Italians.

According to the latest reports, their continued advance has brought the Greeks close to the Albanian oil fields. In fact, the Ankara radio says that Greeks guns are already shelling the oil fields from which the Italian army in Albania draws most of its supplies.—Reuter.

Carnarvon Castle May Have Met Adm. Scheer

Montevideo, Dec. 7.

H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle, British auxiliary cruiser, might have engaged the Admiral Scheer in the sea battle Thursday 700 miles off Montevideo, the newspaper "El Diario" said yesterday.

The Carnarvon Castle is expected to reach the river Plate about noon today where it was to be met by a British hospital ship, other reports said.

Wounded men aboard the Carnarvon Castle are expected to be transferred to the hospital ship. The British cruiser may have been severely damaged during its battle with a German sea raider, it was believed.—United Press.

Battle Details Told

London, Dec. 7.

Action Thursday between H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle and a German surface raider occurred approximately 700 miles north-east of Montevideo, South America, the Admiralty revealed yesterday.

"From available reports it is clear the action was fought at long range with the raider which was a ship of considerable speed and would not accept closer action," the Admiralty said.

Heavy firing by both the raider and the British auxiliary cruiser featured the engagement, it was said. The Carnarvon Castle suffered slight damage and some casualties, the Admiralty announced and it was not clear immediately what damage was inflicted on the raider.—United Press.

Duke of Gloucester Has Narrow Escape

London, Dec. 6.

Caught in an air raid during an inspection trip, the Duke of Gloucester today narrowly missed possible death or injury when raiding Nazi warplanes dropped bombs near His Highness and the Royal party. No one was injured during the raid, the announcement said.

It was further learned here that three bombs fell on the grounds of Windsor Castle in a recent raid. One bomb, the report said, fell on the golf course, another close to the tennis courts and the third on the Royal Household bowling green.

The report asserted the castle was undamaged and that none were injured. No mention was made, however, of whether any members of the Royal Family were in the castle at the time of the bombing.—Domei.

British Take Initiative

Cairo, Dec. 7.

The tide of battle has gradually changed recently and it is now the British army that commands the initiative, declares Reuter's special correspondent in Egypt's western desert.

The tactics of British advance posts, which are well within sight of the enemy, have now become so aggressive that it amounts almost to an offensive.

Formerly the British mechanized units waited for occasional Italian columns to advance close to their lines before taking measures because they had orders to conserve their equipment. But now the Italians have been made aware that the slightest move they make outside their entrenched positions will call down upon them a swift onslaught from British mechanized patrols who definitely are hitting harder and more fiercely than ever before.

The new British aggression does not denote an increasing exasperation of British troops thirsting for action, but the fact that what Mussolini called the "cream of the British now facing the Italian army in the western desert" is now, after months of reinforcement, in fighting trim, fully-equipped and at last in a position to decide not whether to do battle but when to do it.

Soldiers who have been in the front line for a few months and have returned to Cairo for leave, have been amazed at the vast supplies of war material accumulated in the rear.

"I found a marked spirit of optimistic anticipation among all nationalities of the British Imperial Army as if the time was not far off when they would be moving northward against those long black patches and rising columns of dust, visible a few miles across the desert, which are the Italian front position," concluded the Correspondent.—Reuter.

Italians Repulsed

Nairobi, Dec. 7.

There was considerable patrolling activity last week in Turnkana, with the successful repulse of an Italian attack near the British post of Loruto, the British General Headquarters communique reported yesterday.

"Our losses were one missing and a number of Africans in the ranks killed," it added.—United Press.

Soviet and Slovakia Sign New Treaties

Moscow, Dec. 7.

The Soviet Union and the Slovak Republic yesterday concluded two agreements regarding trade and navigation, it was announced here today.

The agreements were signed by the Foreign Trade Commissar, Anastas I. Mikoyan, and Dr. Jan Orsaz, head of the Slovak delegation.

The treaties provide for the application of the "most-favoured nation" principle. Under the latter agreement increased trade between the two countries is provided for, by which during the first year, total trade will be boosted to US$4,800,000.

Slovakia under the agreed terms will provide the Soviet Union with cables, electric motors, steel tubing and yarn, while the U.S.S.R. will furnish cotton, cereals and phosphate.—Domei.

Assab Again Raided by Royal Air Force

Cairo, Dec. 5.

Yet another raid was made on Assab, important Red Sea port in Eritrea, and nearby, on a large motor-transport concentration, stated yesterday's communique issued by the Royal Air Force here.

Photographs taken during this raid revealed that the damage done by raids on November 24 and 25 was considerable, two dumps being completely destroyed by fire.

On December 5, Negelli, Moyale and Mega were raided by aircraft of the South African Air Force. Several direct hits with high-explosive bombs were obtained on targets in each of these areas causing considerable damage. On December 6, normal reconnaissance flight were carried out. In the Western Desert, weather conditions were bad and restricted operations.—Reuter.

Seamen Rescued

New York, Dec. 7.

The Spanish freighter Navemar (5,473 tons), has radioed that she has rescued 28 seamen from the British freighter Pamella (1,573 tons), which was sunk by a submarine 120 miles off the Portuguese coast on Thursday night.—Reuter.

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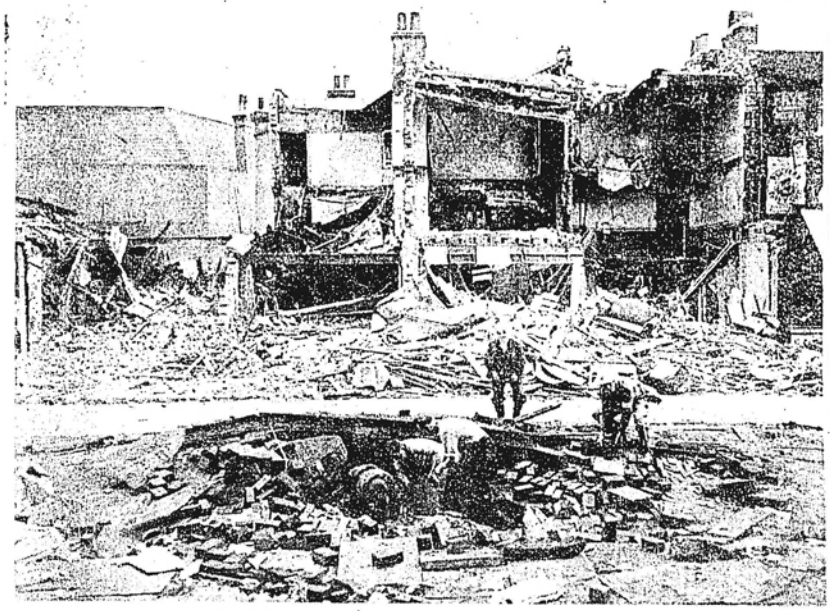

Working Class Dwelling in London—After Raid

Indiscriminate Nazi bombing of London has had the opposite effect to what they had anticipated. This picture shows how some shops and small working house residences in the East End have suffered. The inmates cheered crews of firemen coming to attempt to minimize the damage done to the adjacent industrial areas.

The European War, December 9.

Greeks Continue Speed Drive

Troops Plough Through Mountain Regions in Swift Advance on Elbasan ; Two Ports Bombed

Athens, Dec. 9.

EVEN as Athens was in the midst of a wild celebration following official announcement of the capture of Argyrocastron and surrounding territory, news reached here that Greek troops were pushing northward from the strategic southern Albanian city.

The Greeks were said to be in hot pursuit f the retreating Italians—moving so swiftly that supplies for Greek troops hardly could keep up with them.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force bombers pounded the two main Albanian ports, Durazzo and Valona, leaving the port areas in shambles. The air blow was said to have considerably hampered Italian supply operations and movements of Italian reinforcements into Albania.

In the northern sectors, Greek troops were plowing through mountain regions and despite nearly insurmountable geographic and climatic handicaps, were approaching Elbasan, meanwhile cutting avenues of Italian retreat.

One Greek force was reported to have advanced to a village only eight miles from the highly-important central Albanian city of Elbasan, which is only 24 miles south of Tirana, Albanian capital.

At Argyrocastron the Greeks were reported to have eliminated final Italian units from the town after desperate hand-to-hand fighting and manœuvering through narrow streets. —United Press.

One Quarter Albania Held

With the Greek Army
Via Athens, Dec. 9.

The Greeks already have captured almost one-quarter of Albania.

Continuing their advance along a mile-high battlefront extending for more than 120 miles, Greek troops have penetrated a maximum distance of 50 miles along the Mokra range above Lake Ochrida.

The total area siezed from the Italians is approximately 4,000 square miles of the total area of Albania, which is approximately 17,500 square miles.

"As I marched with the troops to battle positions at the heights around Pogradec in the extreme northeastern flank," writes Mr. R. W. McMillan, United Press Special Correspondent, "I heard Greek and Tommy forces singing 'Tipperary,' but an entirely new brand of the old marching song. It was sung with a Greek instead of a Tipperary town and the town was Tirana.

"One soldier, a songster, told me he had served with the British forces in the World War and to prove it he began warbling 'Tipperary' in English.

"Cafés in villages near the front line usually possess a radio and curious Greek soldiers tune in the British Broadcasting Company's Greek broadcasts. Hundreds gather to listen to news of their own battles as relayed from London. "The Greeks are enthusiastic about everything."—United Press

British Bomb Two Ports

Belgrade, Dec. 9.

Shattering bombardments of Albania's two chief ports—Valona and Durazzo—by squadrons of British bombers were coupled with the Greek capture of the Argyrocastron sector and town after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, frontier reports said yesterday.

Pushing along the valley without halting at conquered Argyrocastron, the Greeks were reported to have driven 11 miles to within seven miles of Tepeleni, hurriedly thrown up Italian defence positions covering the Fascist retreat from southernmost Albania.

The Greek radio from Athens in a special 6 p.m. bulletin reported the fall of Argyrocastron.

Durazzo was reported blasted, beginning about 3 p.m. Saturday, by three waves of attacking planes whose bombs destroyed about one-third of the buildings in the port area.

The seaport of Valona 60 miles to the south was said to have been bombed by the same planes.

On the northern front the Greek vanguard was filtering into the Malispatit Mountains and was reported to have seized the village of Gjinari, only eight miles from Elbasan.—United Press.

Italian Shipping Hit

Athens, Dec. 9.

A direct hit on the stern of one ship and many near misses were observed by the crews of bombers which are officially stated to have attacked Italian shipping off Albania on Saturday.

A raid was carried out on Valona in bad weather conditions and against heavy fighter opposition. All bombs it is stated, fell in the target area, but the results could not be observed. —Reuter.

Italians Admit "Withdrawal"

Rome, Dec. 9.

The 11th Italian Army has withdrawn from the Argyrocastron sector to a line north of the area, the Italian Headquarters announced today.

The 11th Army withdrew to new positions in accordance with orders for such a move and it took up the new line without loss of men or material, the communique claimed.

The 9th Italian Army repeatedly repulsed Greek attacks, while the Italians were successful in their counter-attacks, the communique added.

Italian warplanes "scorned adverse weather conditions" and bombed military objectives at Santa Maura and in the Gulf of Arta, the communique asserted.—United Press.

Nazi Steamer Captured By H.M.S. Diomede

Washington, Dec. 9.

The small British cruiser Diomede, 4,850 tons, captured the German freighter Idarwald, 5,033 tons, off Cuba, after the German crew had attempted to scuttle and burn the vessel, the United States Navy Department reported last night.

Commander Harry R. Thurber, Chief of the Navy Press Relations Bureau, said that the Navy Department had been advised that the Idarwald was "in possession of the British cruiser Diomede after an attempt to scuttle the freighter."

Commander Thurber said that he was unable to say whether the German crew was saved.

The United Press learned from naval circles, however, that the German crew was saved.

Vessel Set on Fire

The United Press learned from naval circles that the crew had taken to lifeboats after setting the Idarwald on fire, apparently when the Diomede hove into sight.

British sailors were reported to have boarded the burning ship and to have placed the flames under control.

The Idarwald and three other German freighters remained in Tampico, Mexico, since the start of the European War until November 19 when they tried to make a sudden dash for another destination.

Ironic Failure

Their efforts were crowned with failure and disaster for the Phrygia, one of the quartet, was scuttled outside Tampico when the Germans saw warships which they believed to be British. The ironic feature of the scuttling was disclosed when it developed that the warships were merely part of the United States neutrality patrol.

The Idarwald and the Rheine started a break for freedom in a determined bid either to reach another port in the Western Hemisphere or a dash to Germany.

The capture of the Idarwald must have taken place about 75 miles off the coast of Cienfuego, Santa Clara province, almost in the middle of the Cuban southern coast shipping quarters said, since the Idarwald was last reported in that vicinity.

It passed the Puerto Rican channel late Saturday night with a warship in pursuit.—United Press.

Search for Raider

Montevideo, Dec. 9.

Several other British warships are reported to have joined the 31,000-ton British battleship Warspite in the hunt for the German sea raider which was damaged by the Carnarvon Castle, British auxiliary cruiser.

The damage to the Carnarvon Castle is not heavy, and the ship is expected to have completed repairs by tomorrow.—Reuter.

Nazi Steel Plant Blasted

Nearly 4,000 Incendiary and High Explosive Bombs Unloaded on Dusseldorf

London, Dec. 9.

STRIKING with a new fury to destroy vital parts of the German war machine, Royal Air Force bombers Saturday night and Sunday morning reportedly reduced many buildings at one of the Reich's biggest steel works to "blazing heaps of rubble," and set on fire six Nazi-held naval bases at seaports.

In what may have been the R.A.F.'s mightiest blow to date, nearly 4,000 incendiary and many high explosive bombs were unloaded at the huge Press and Walzwerk Steel Works blast furnaces at Dusseldorf, engulfing the plant in raging flames, according to the Air Ministry.

At the same time, American-made warplanes of the coastal command were battering Brest, Lorient, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne, German aerodrome, stretching across France, Holland and Belgium.

R.A.F. bombers, in a smashing attack Saturday night, blasted Italy's big northern Africa air base at Castle Benito, hitting petrol dumps, wrecking hangars and destroying grounded Fascist planes, the Air Ministry declared.

Naval shipyards and docks at Brest and Lorient were said to have been ripped by "great explosions and huge fires."

The fires at Dusseldorf were started not only at the steel works, but also at many parts of Dusseldorf itself, the Admiralty said.

The Air Ministry admitted that four R.A.F. planes had not returned. Two R.A.F. aircraft were lost at Dusseldorf alone. "They nevertheless messaged by radio, 'mission completed,'" the Air Ministry announced.

One returning R.A.F. pilot described the bombing of Dusseldorf. "We started the largest fire I have ever seen," he said. In a single interval of five minutes one observer said he saw "20 explosions."

Brest Battered

Nazi-held Brest was "severely battered" and one plane was lost because of fierce anti-aircraft fire from ground guns in the bright moonlight, the Admiralty said.

The Admiralty said that the Brest drydock also was bombed and that 15 separate fires were counted during the attack on Lorient, one around the drydock, while at the shipbuilding yards and ordnance works, where U-boats were refuelling, wharves were bombed heavily and fires started.—United Press.

Guns Fire on Dover

Dover, Dec. 9.

German long-range guns on the French coast broke a three-day silence yesterday with a brief intense bombardment at noon-time.

Long-range guns near Calais fired two salvoes early last night on the Dover area and rocked the coast for miles.

One plane was heard flying high in the vicinity, apparently spotting the targets for the artillery-men.—United Press.

Nazi Air Attacks Return To London

London, Dec. 9.

The Nazi air attack was shifted to London early this morning as hundreds of incendiary and high explosive bombs were showered on the London area in as fierce a raid as any since the first intensive bombings in September.

Wave after wave of raiders swept up the Thames Estuary on London, showering loads of high explosive bombs on the capital and shattering the longest period of quiet since the German assault began on August 7.

The heaviest anti-aircraft barrage in a fortnight was heard in London.

Early reports indicated that the bombing was wide-spread and heavy, in sharp contrast to the peaceful quiet of the preceding 48 hours—until the night attack not a single bomb had fallen on all Britain since the relatively light attack Friday. From then until shortly after dark last night only one raider was seen heading for Britain, and this was shot down over the English Channel.

Many Fires Caused

The first wave of attackers dropped a cluster of high explosive bombs on one district and dug a huge crater in one important thoroughfare cutting a park. The second wave ran a gauntlet of heavy fire and dropped seven high explosive bombs, causing some damage, but no casualties.

Several high explosive and incendiary bombs were unloaded on a London district, causing a number of fires. One motorist stopped to help extinguish an incendiary bomb and a high explosive crashed nearby, but he was unhurt. He said that about 40 bombs fell simultaneously, injuring several persons, some seriously.

An oil bomb struck a store nearby. All fires were extinguished in a short time.

Ambulance Centre Hit

Another bomb fell on an ambulance station in the London area. A high explosive bomb crashed into a sports shop in the capital the blast extensively damaging surrounding shops and offices and scattering coats and hats from a tailor's shop across the roadway. Several persons were injured by flying glass.

Another bomb in the same section caused minor damages to an extensive area.

Planes were heard flying low and crisscrossing the capital. "Molotov bread baskets" were especially numerous and police, fire wardens and civilians were kept busy dousing embryo fires. One started on a hotel roof and burned a short while before a porter, aided by soldiers, extinguished it. Others straddled roads where they were smothered after having done no harm.

Indicating the Germans were persisting in their policy of concentrating on one objective each night, only average scale bombing was reported from the provinces, so far, notably one south coast town.

A delayed action bomb struck a nurses' home and children's hospital in the London area, considerably damaging a home nearby. There were no casualties, however. Several incendiary bombs fell on a convent and vicarage, but were quickly extinguished.—United Press.

Hospitals, Churches, Convent Among Victims

London, Dec. 9.

After 44 hours of quiet in the London area, bombs early today crashed on at least five hospitals, including a large general hospital and a special hospital for women. Several churches, a convent, a big apartment house and many other buildings were hit.

Two bombers crashed, one at Waltham Cross and the other at West Thurrock, Essex.

For several hours London was illuminated with a bright glow of raging fires as waves of heavy bombers unleashed one of the most furious attacks since September. All the fires, however, were extinguished early today. The all-clear in the London area came at 7.30 a.m.

Some raiders, defying balloon barrages and bursting shells, dive-bombed, with their motors screaming as they dropped for thousands of feet before hurling their bombs, according to roof-spotters and A.R.P. wardens.

One observer heard several bursts of machine-gun fire which he believed to have come from a night fighter.—United Press.

Italian Officials Killed in Crash

Rome, Dec. 9.

An Italian warplane bearing Italian members of an Italian-French Armistice Commission crashed en route from Rome to Turin Saturday near Acqui killing all passengers, it was announced officially.

The passengers killed included General Pietro Pinto and Air General Aldo Pellegrini, 52, who participated in the 1933 mass flight from Rome to Chicago under the late Air Marshal Italo Balbo.

General Pinto, 60, commanded the Cosseria division in Ethiopia.

Both were extremely popular throughout Italy. The cause of the crash was unknown.—United Press.

German Plane Losses Heavy Last Week

London, Dec. 9.

The German air force lost three aircraft for every British machine, and pilots at the rate of 65 to one, during air activity over Britain during the week, ending midnight on December 7.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS (continued)

Dramatic Battle with Enemy

H.M.S. Kelly Towed to Port with Boiler Room Blown Up; Peril by Nazi Subs and Planes

London, Dec. 9.

THE dramatic fight between a disabled British destroyer and German warships and planes has now been revealed.

Late on the evening of a Thursday last May, the destroyer, H.M.S. Kelly, was torpedoed while leading a destroyer flotilla against a German minelaying force.

The forward boiler room was blown up and the ship was enveloped in steam. Everybody in the boiler room was killed instantly. Another destroyer, the Bulldog, sighted the Kelly lying waterlogged and in spite of thick fog, went to her assistance.

Meanwhile, those on board the Kelly were working to extricate the casualties and throw all movable top weight overboard. The surgeon, who had to work in the darkness, later mentioned especially one man, a stoker, who, although terribly wounded, lay for hours without complaint.

Gallant Telegraphist

A 18-year-old telegraphist forced his way through a small hole into the main wireless room where five men were trapped and gave injections of morphia to the wounded, knowing that if the vessel foundered he would not be able to escape.

Shortly after midnight, a German motor-torpedo boat came speeding out of the fog at 40 knots, bounced into the Kelly's bow and shot down on the starboard side.

Early next morning, the greater number of the crew was transferred to another destroyer. While the two ships were lying alongside each other, some German bombers appeared, but they were beaten off by gunfire and by an air escort of three American-built Hudsons that had just arrived.

Later, two more destroyers joined this escort and in the afternoon two cruisers as well. Repeated bombing attacks were made by the enemy but were beaten off.

Submarines Attack

The Kelly was labouring with a heavy list in a steadily rising sea, and it seemed that she would sink at any moment.

The tow rope was repeatedly broken.

Suddenly, two enemy submarines were reported ahead. The Kelly was abandoned by the crew entirely for one whole night while the destroyers steamed around her in an endless patrol.

In the morning, there were further enemy bombing attacks, and as the whole electrical system of the ship was out of action, the guns had to be worked by hand, the crew scrambling over wreckage from one gun to another.

At last, after having been 91 hours in tow, the Kelly and her escort arrived at a repair yard lined by cheering crowds.—Reuter.

Pres. Roosevelt Signs P.I. Amendments

Washington, Dec. 3.

The White House announced yesterday that President Roosevelt had signed the first three amendments ever made to the Philippine Constitution. The President then left on a tour of Caribbean defences.

The amendments make it possible for a President of the Philippines to be elected to two four-year terms rather than restricting him to one six-year term and also create a bicameral legislature instead of the unicameral legislature which now exists.

Sr. Jose Yulo, Speaker of the Philippine Assembly, who has been in the eastern United States for a considerable time awaiting Presidential approval of the amendments, will rush back to Manila immediately in order to open the Philippine Assembly early in January.

Mr. Roosevelt immediately after signing the amendments left by train for Florida and then embarked on the cruiser Tuscaloosa for an inspection tour of Caribbean defences.

It was believed that possibly one or more additional Caribbean bases might be acquired from Great Britain.—United Press.

Soochow American's New Post

Washington, Dec. 6.

John Ker Davis, veteran Foreign Service official, has assumed the duties of the Chief of the State Department's office of Philippine Affairs. Mr. Davis, a former American Consul-General in Warsaw, has held various Consular positions in China. He was born in Soochow in 1882 and he remained in the Far East throughout his entire childhood and adolescence.

New Changes Expected To Bolster Italians

Rome, Dec. 9.

Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday continued his drastic shakeup of the highest leaders in the Fascist Armed Forces, with the third major shift in the Italian war machine's high command in as many days.

The changes have been designed, according to informed sources, to inject new "blitz" methods into the high command and strengthen it for offensives in Albania and Africa.

Admiral Arturo Riccardi, who yesterday replaced Admiral Dominico Cavagnari as Chief of the Italian Naval General Staff, was expected to seek closer collaboration with the Italian Navy and Air Force in the Mediterranean and against Greece.

"Important Purge"

British quarters in London said that they were convinced that Il Duce had undertaken an "important purge" aimed at inculcating the Fascist ideas in the Navy and other armed ranks.

A special communique explaining why Admiral Cavagnari had given up his post at his "own request" said that Il Duce had sent him a "cordial signed letter" expressing his fullest acknowledgment for his collaboration and the work he had accomplished in the last seven years "to develop the power of the Italian Navy."

Admiral Cavagnari participated in the Boxer Rebellion in China and among other Italians came to Shanghai on board the cruiser Trento in 1932 when Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out. He returned to Italy in 1933.

Two Other Changes

Two other changes in command of Italy's forces were announced yesterday with the elevation of Admiral Inigo Campione to Deputy Chief of the Italian Naval Staff and Admiral Angelo Jachino to Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Naval Forces at Sea.

The Italian Naval changes were considered significent since they followed the replacement, on successive days, of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Chief of the General Staff of Italian Armed Forces by General Ugo Cavallero and of Count di Val Cismon Cesare Maria de Vecchi as Governor of the Dodecanese Islands by Senatore Ettore Batisto.—United Press.

"Japanese Weary of Germany's Bluff"

London, Dec. 4.

The opinion that the Japanese people are war-weary and are beginning to see through German propaganda, and are coming to the conclusion that Britain is going to win the war, is expressed by the London manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, he is quoted as saying, had put such a thick smoke-screen round the world that even the Japanese have been bluffed, and they are only just beginning to realize that Herr Hitler's invasion of Britain has failed.

Now they are remembering that Herr Hitler was going to be in London in August, September and October, and they realize that he is not there yet, the Japanese official is said to have added.—Reuter.

American Consulate For Vladivostok

New York, Dec. 5.

Moscow has agreed to the United States request to open a United States consulate at Vladivostok again, the "New York Herald-Tribune" reported this morning in a despatch from Washington.—Domei.

Greeks Hold Quarter of Albania

One quarter of Albania was reported on December 9, to be in the hands of Greek forces following the capture of Argyrocastron. Cables from every available source reported that the Greeks were driving onwards without rest, inspired by their first successes, and were already threatening Elbasan, key to Tirana, the capital of Albania. From Koritza a column was said to be pushing westwards along the Devoli River, while other thrusts were being made to the north and west from Pogradec. Rome admitted for the first time that Argyrocastron had been "evacuated in order to form a new line of defence." The ports of Durazzo and Valona were bombed by the R.A.F.

Miscellaneous

U.S. May Send China Planes

Congress Approves Far Eastern Policy; New Embargoes Against Japan Said Imminent

Washington, Dec. 3.

AMERICA'S rapidly stiffening Far Eastern policy last night appeared to be moving rapidly from one of financial aid to China into the field of supplying Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's fighting armies with vital war planes and other war supplies.

This development followed unanimous approval of the Administration's Far Eastern policy yesterday by a joint Senate and House of Representatives committee which investigated the Administration's project for loaning China U.S.$100,000,000.

Following the committee's action, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, indicated that the basis of American policy in the Far East is this: the United States will extend all possible material and financial aid to China because the Chungking Government is resisting the forces of aggression and by continuing hostilities against Japan on a large scale is preventing Japan from carrying out her designs on so-called "Greater East Asia."

United States officials said last night that there was a "good chance" that a way would be found whereby some American army planes would be made available to the Chungking Government. While these planes might not be considered first line planes by the U.S. Army, it was said, they would be new enough models to combat successfully the best planes Japan can put in the air.

Material Aid Discussed

American officials here are known to have discussed the question of material aid to China in recent Washington conferences with members of a special Chinese air mission. The Secretary of State, yesterday remained ominously silent when asked whether the United States was preparing to grant new credits to China for the purchase of American combat planes and other war materials.

Unconfirmed rumours circulated here last night said the planes of the two Army air corps recently sent to the Philippines might be sold to China.

This transaction, it was said, would be accomplished by the return of the planes to their manufacturers by the U.S. Army. The manufacturers then would be free to sell the planes to the Chinese Government.

Observers recalled that the Secretary of War, Col. Henry Stimson, told the press when these air squadrons were ordered to the Philippines that they were "combat units" of the latest type, and "not training planes."

Embargo Measures Imminent

Meanwhile, on the economic front, government officials indicated that new embargo measures against Japan were imminent.

Col. Russell Maxwell, head of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, issued a statement last night favouring stricter regulation of the export of aviation petrol. His statement coincided with indications from other government departments that the Administration was preparing to curtail its aid to the Japanese war machine by withholding vital war materials from Japan.

Congress yesterday gave a virtual blanket endorsement to the Administration's strong Far Eastern policy and at the same time opened the way for the stabilization of the currency of other nations technically at peace.

The Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, who testified before the joint Congressional committee yesterday, later told the press that "this is the beginning of a new policy in the administration of the American stabilization fund."

China "at Peace"

He revealed that the major question considered at the joint committee meeting yesterday was whether China was at war or peace. He said it was finally decided that since the United States had not invoked the Neutrality Act in the Sino-Japanese war, China technically was at peace.

"This is part and parcel of the whole Chinese picture," he said. "Chinese leaders convinced the Administration that they needed help."

Mr. Morgenthau said the Government had not yet worked out all the details for stabilizing China's currency, but he said the plan undoubtedly would involve buying the Chinese dollar at a rate to be fixed in current negotiations with the former head of the Bank of China, Mr. T. V. Soong, who is now in Washington.

Mr. Morgenthau disclosed that thus far China had repaid the United States U.S.$81,500,000 out of $99,000,000 borrowed from America since 1931.

Mr. Morgenthau said he testified before the joint Congressional committee yesterday because he felt morally obligated to explain to Congress whether China was at war.

He said that some Congressmen earlier in the year had feared that the American currency stabilization fund might be used to support the French franc and thereby aid France at war.

Mr. Morgenthau said that he then had no intention of adopting such a policy. However, he said, to reassure Congress, he promised that if ever a case arose which seemed doubtful, he would consult Congress.

As a courtesy to Mr. Soong and the Chinese Government, Mr. Morgenthau said, no announcement regarding current negotiations would be made until the Sino-American talks in Washington have been concluded, and until Mr. Soong agrees to some form of announcement.

Mr. Morgenthau emphasized, however, that the stabilization fund would merely engage in a "stabilization operation" which would amount to neither a loan nor credit to China.

Simply Buy Yuan

"We will simply buy yuan and give them dollars," he said. Mr. Morgenthau said the yuan had been fairly stable recently but that it had suffered severe drops in the past. He said these declines in the value of the yuan had sent Chinese cost of living considerably higher.

The Chinese Government, Mr. Morgenthau said, was seeking to stabilize the yuan in order to improve China's internal situation.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the House Weights and Measures Committee in a secret joint session voted confidence in Administration plans to grant a U.S.$50,000,000 loan to stabilize China's currency. Another US$50,000,000 credit already had been granted.

While the vote of confidence does not mean the loan or credit has been granted, it constitutes a virtual "go ahead" signal to the Administration.

In the words of Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State: "It is the least we can do for the job that China is doing."

Following the committee session Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said no definite commitments had yet been made because he desired "to keep faith" with Congress.

He recalled that last year he informed the Senate Committee he would ask "for guidance" before using any stabilization funds to aid any foreign warring nation.

"I now can go on and do business," Mr. Morgenthau said. "I have kept faith. Now I am going back to the Treasury and do business as fast as the lawyers will let me."

Hull a Surprise Witness

Mr. Hull, who appeared as a surprise witness before the committee, expressed pleasure at the committee's action.

"This is such a vital matter that it is the least we can do for the job China is doing," Mr. Hull said.

Senator John G. Townsend Jr., Republican of Delaware, who was among the dozen senators attending the meeting, predicted that no very serious opposition to Administration plans would come from G.O.P. ranks.

Apparently no new legislation would be needed to speed the assistance to China, Senator Townsend said.

When President Roosevelt on Saturday announced a US$50,000,000 loan had been granted to China he added that Mr. Morgenthau would appear before the Congressional joint committee on Monday to "bring to their attention" the proposed extension of an additional U.S.$50,000,000 credits for the purpose of helping stabilize China's currency.

Mr. Morgenthau is said to have told the committee that aid to China is essential to maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East.

China's Part

China, with adequate financial assistance, could wage a vigorous defence thus indirectly preventing any further overt acts by Japan to prejudice U.S. interests.—United Press.

Spain, Britain Sign Financial Agreement

Madrid, Dec. 3.

Great Britain and Spain have signed a financial agreement whereby Spanish funds blocked in London will be freed. The agreement appears to have the effect of putting certain sums of sterling hitherto not available at the disposal of Spain for making purchases in Britain. —Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mrs. F. J. Gellion

Macao, Dec. 9.

Mrs. Gellion, wife of Mr. F. J. Gellion, the manager of the electric-light company, died yesterday.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Training in Bangalore

Advice as to What to Take Given to Others Who Are Joining Up; Pleasant But Hard Conditions

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

A SHANGHAI man, who left with the first contingent of recruits for the Indian army, gives some "inside" information on the conditions and life in a letter received here. The men are in a training school in Bangalore, which has been especially fitted up for cadets. They receive, besides routine army training, lessons in the language, and are also expected to put in a certain amount of private study. The letter follows:—

"We arrived here about a week ago, just in time for the beginning of the second course. Two Companies are nearly at the end of their training and we—C and D Companies—are the second batch to go through the school since its coming into being.

"It was my intention to write to you as soon as I got here, but I did not do so for two reasons. Firstly, I thought it best to find out a few things and, secondly, I was too 'pooped' to do anything outside of the day's work.

"However, before I start writing about this new life, I want to say how alarmed we all are at the recent turn of events in the Far East. I know the news about Shanghai and China always sounds worse when you are away from it than it really is, but now we read in the local papers that all unnecessary people must evacuate; it looks as though there may be some activity in your part of the world.

"Now about the Cadet College, Bangalore. Our working day begins at 6 a.m. and ends at 4.30 p.m., after which you are expected to put in a certain amount of private study, particularly at the language—Urdu, not Hindustani. Violent subject, such as P.T. and trench digging, take the stuffing out of you, so I am sure that you will appreciate why we are all 'popped' by the end of the day.

"Bangalore is a dashed nice place, 3,000 feet up, with an English climate without the really cold homeside winter. The town is surprisingly big, owing its existence, apparently, to the Army, as there is no commerce.

Go About on Bicycles

"The School is a big place, rather like a big Public School at Home: we go about everywhere on bicycles. Each Company has its own Mess, different cadets taking it in turns to be mess president and vice-president. We are housed in long buildings (bungalows), two cadets sharing each room with one servant to two rooms.

"The salary is Rs. 385 per mensem plus Rs. 20/- allowance, but a good many deductions are made at source for messing, servants, dhobi (washerman), games, language teacher, hot water, electricity, income tax etc.

"There is an outfit allowance credited to you amounting to Rs. 533/- and, as you draw your kit, you are debited accordingly. If, when you leave the School, there is a balance in your favour, it is handed over to you; but I don't anticipate this being very much. If more people follow after us, I would advise them to bring such things as Khaki shirts and shorts, *black* army boots, stockings, ankle puttees with them. If the articles conform to the colour and pattern here, then they will not have to draw new ones; if they do not conform, then they can still be worn (except on special occasions) and the ones they draw, which have to be paid for, can be saved until they pass through the School and join their units.

"Other essential things to bring are as follows:—

Dinner clothes (summer and winter; we dress for dinner every night except Sunday), sports clothes, summer suits, winter suits, sheets—four, pillow cases—two, tennis and squash racquets, golf clubs, shot gun (according to interest).

Took Too Much

"You may remember that I brought with me everything I possessed on the assumption that I should not be going back to China—for a dickens of a time at any rate. While there is plenty of room to put things away, I am going to find all this luggage a curse when I am ready to leave to join a battalion, so I do not recommend fellows to bring with them more than essentials, if they have storage space for the balance.

"Above you will see mentioned "four sheets and two pillow cases." Not only are they absolutely essential here (although you can buy them at the stores—but what a price!) but you also require some sort of bedding on the train (36 hours). This journey is pretty bad, two nights and a day. If you have room to pack a thermos type of ice bucket, so much the better. If not, then one must be bought in Bombay; they are indispensable on the train and quite useful here too.

"The authorities here are extremely nice to us. Off parade, the commissioned officers are friendly but, naturally, on parade it is a different matter. The non-commissioned instructors on parade address us individually as "Sir" or "Mr. Blank" and collectively as "Gentlemen." We address them as "Staff" at all times.

"It is of no use coming here with the thought that you know everything; indeed, it is assumed that you know absolutely nothing. I must admit that, at times, I feel very impatient when being taught to march and right turn, stand at ease etc.; but that is only a small part of one's training when compared with such subjects as gas warfare, new methods of fighting, mechanization and automatic weapons new to me. There is much to learn. Incidentally, we take it in turn to be platoon and section leaders, a week at a stretch. I am looking forward to my turn at doing something.

"Now that I have survived this sudden change from sedentary to active life, I am really fit for the first time in years. My drinking consists of a glass of port on Wednesday nights to drink the King Emperor's health and a few snifters on Saturday night, there being no work on Sundays.

"Since I started this letter, it has been decreed that Thursday afternoons shall be half holidays, our 'day' finishing at 1.30 p.m."

"Don't Listen to the German News"

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

Typical of the spirit at home is a letter received here recently from Streatham, a suburb of London, which has been very much "in it" during recent raids. "Whatever you do, don't listen to the German news or you'll worry yourself sick over us," says the writer, "he's having a smack at us, but are our boys giving it to them!" There is no panic at all, people carrying on as normally as possible, going shopping, and making cycle trips to the country as though nothing were happening.

Extracts from the letter follow:—

"Here we are once again, still merry and bright and in the land of the living. We had our longest raid last night—eight hours, from 9.15 p.m. to 5 the next morning. The children don't bother a scrap and they sleep through most of it down in the cellar....

"Young Connie and Mary had a big experience about three Sundays ago. They set off for a cycle ride, and soon after they had left we received news of an air-raid at the place they were bound for. Cyril and his lot were called out to the scene, and you can imagine his feelings knowing his own two daughters were that way. Well, they were a good way from a shelter and those dirty swines were diving and machine-gunning the streets. Connie made Mary lie flat—and those little monkeys, did they think it was exciting. Mary said it was so thrilling watching it on her tummy, better than going to the pictures, but when they found out how worried their dad was they vowed they wouldn't go out riding again. In a way Cyril was glad it had happened, as he said he knows now his kids can take it.

German Mis-statements

"Whatever you do, don't listen to the German news or you'll worry yourself sick over us—he's having a smack at us, but are our boys giving it to them! We have seen two smashing air fights and have just had our third raid today. You should hear young Reggie cheer; I have to drag him indoors. He gets rather peeved when I have to get him up at night, but nothing else worries him.

"Tell Reg his mother is standing it wonderfully—you would be surprised to see how everyone is behaving. I met Cathy last Friday and three times we had to take shelter whilst shopping. There were hundreds of shoppers about, but all in five minutes the streets were clear—no rushing and no panic. So do not worry about us, and give our love and best wishes to all at your end. (Cyril asked me to send his love and say we shall soon be having a pint together).

"Nobody Is Downhearted"

Shanghai, Dec. 5.

The terrible strain on the nerves during an air-raid is graphically described in a letter received here recently from a lady at home. The district in which she lived was subjected to frequent raids, yet the spirit of the people remains strong and confident," with all the trouble and worry, no one is downhearted, " she writes, "all feel sure we shall come out all right."

Extracts from the letter follow:—

Malden Bradley, Sept. 16.

"Once more we are down here with Bertram and Sealie, things got so bad we could not stick it, night after night no sleep and we were all so scared on John's account, we were sent off early one morning after a night of terror. We could not give these people any notice of our coming, phone and wires were no use, we could not get on. We only had to take cover once on the journey and had one puncture, arrived here and found all peaceful. Oh, how lovely to be able to sleep in peace once more. For some time past we have all been sleeping in the dining room, the windows sandbagged and all the furniture in the room above removed; it was rather a crowd, but we felt better when we were all together—there were five of us and John in his cot. Pett took the door off the wardrobe, put that over the cot, and piled up cushions on that. Oh, it was a game! At times when it was very bad we crept under the stairs in the cupboard, or under the beds.

We could not stick the garden shelter at night, Pett, Doreen and John did once, but found it bitterly cold. Well, that is over for us, the poor dears left. I am sorry for, "Polly," Pett, Daddy and Guen. We daily expect the boys will be called up, then there will be only Guen and Daddy: he being deaf sleeps through a lot and very often does not wake when the doors and windows shake. Guen too sleeps well. I lay awake just to hear the next bomb, fearing every moment it would be our turn next. Of course one did not feel too good next morning, and then very often there would be two or three raids in the day and fierce dog fights overhead, they were very exciting and, strange to say, in the day time I had no fear, I would love to watch them, but I know it was very dangerous.

Down for the Duration

"Our present plan is to be down here for "the duration," not in this house but near W. Daddy retires at the end of next month and we don't think it fair to these kind people to be here too long. We think we have found a house and we shall go as soon as its all been settled. It is very difficult to find a place because so many people are coming west out of London, 500 came into W. the other day.

"What Guen means to do I don't know, I wish she could find war work down here, but we must leave that at present.

"Polly's" mother was rushed away to Wales, nine houses behind theirs were demolished, so "Polly" now lives at "Middlewood."

"Poor old London seems to be getting it hot and strong, but they are standing up to it and will do so whatever takes place, and as the weather gets worse I don't believe the raids will be so bad, and they say invasion by sea is impossible. I hope so, that would be the climax.

"With all the troubles and worry, no one is downhearted, all feel sure we shall come out all right, so don't you worry, old boy, keep on smiling as we do.

The planes are roaring overhead, so mischief is somewhere, but thank heaven not here. Well, I will say Goodbye for the present and finish this tomorrow. May have some news from home to tell you. The post is so bad we have only heard once from home since we left. One wire they sent us has never come and another took two days to get here. We feel very, very cut off—as for the phone it is no use. I think the military use that nearly all the time.

Monday. Well, no letters from home, but they managed to get through on the phone, they are all well but having a pretty bad time, I fear. Daddy told me it took him four hours to get up to the office and some of the sights he has seen have been awful. How I wish he was retiring at the end of this month, then we should have him with us, one more out of danger, but we have to wait for that till the end of next month.

Shanghai Boy Has Bag of Seven

Shanghai, Dec. 7.

As a matter of general interest to Shanghailanders, the following is an extract from a recent letter received from a former Cathedral School boy, well-known at that time for his running abilities, and also for his success in the field of sport in England—A Spitfire pilot in the R.A.F., with a bag of seven to his credit:—

"September 3 we moved South. The next morning they attempted to bomb us, with very poor results. Neither a single building or aircraft was hit. Two days later we moved to S.E.——, and from here we had all the fun in the world. We were in four huge air battles over a prominent coastal town, where luck came my way with a M.E. 109, and another badly damaged.

"Later in the day we ran across another batch of H.E. 111's, who gave us considerable trouble. They seemed to come over in rows. Orders came through for the attack, and didn't our Spitfires respond magnificently! We broke the formation into groups, and attacked separately. I, fortunately, got onto the tail of one and let my eight guns rip, and the last I saw of him was in flames. A second later I got the shock of my life; tracers whizzed by, and a terrific bang went off under me. I discovered it to be my tyre which had been hit. Looking back there seemed to be swarms of them in the air, and four were after me.

"Doing what I had learned from my instructor in the early part of my training, I managed to turn the tables and got on the tail of the fourth and last one with a lovely burst. I swung over to see my Flight Commander in the thick of it, but between the two of us we were able to break them up and see them scatter for home.

Parachute Jump

"Now for something that will thrill you, no doubt. On September 11, we went over London in the afternoon and met the Jerrys approaching the city from the South-east and engaged them just South of the Thames. Orders came to separate and break the attack, which I was fortunate enough to carry out, with a fair amount of success. But unfortunately, after some minutes of fighting, they got me in the engine, which necessitated me gliding from 22,000 feet clear of London, in an effort to force-land, but my cockpit became too hot, and the engine was rumbling away until I couldn't stick the heat any longer. Making sure I was clear of any big town, I pulled the stick back and when the speed came to 100, made a head-first dive out of the cockpit for dear "Mother Earth."

I had to make two efforts to get out, as at the first attempt the plane gathered speed up to 160 miles, so again pulling the stick back I made my final effort, and out I went. This happened at 10,000 feet. I dropped to 3,000 before pulling the rip cord which opens the chute. Boy! wasn't I glad to see it open! Once open, it was grand,—really grand,—everything was so quiet, the planes had been driven off, and our anti-aircraft had stopped. It seemed ages to come down,—in fact, at times I was sure the chute was taking me upwards. Until I got down to 2,000 feet there wasn't a person to be seen, but after that I could see thousands running along the road, across fields and jumping hedges. I really thought I was in for a packet when I landed. I came down 20 yards of the London South End Road, East of London. It was rather finely judged, as I had to raise both legs to get over the telegraph wires. The ground then came up very suddenly. The effect of landing is the same as jumping off a ten-foot wall.

A Great Welcome

"By the time I reached the ground, people were swarming over the hedge, but to my surprise, they gave me a magnificent reception. The women-folk were grand, as they all rolled up with cups of tea and insisted that I should have them. So in the end I drank the lot—about eight cups. The most embarrassing point came when some of the women folk started running their fingers through my hair and saying 'God Bless you, my boy'. It was an effort to get away. I have since been told that my plane burst into flames soon after I left it.

"I am now happy to say I am a member of the famous Catapillar Club, and fortunately I am none the worse off for my experience. I was given seven days leave shortly afterwards and went up to the Lake District and had a grand time—quiet and peaceful, and spent most of my time fishing, and what fun we had!

"By the way, while South, who do you think walked into the Mess one afternoon with his D.F.C.? None other than T.D.H.D., who has been transferred from the Bomber Command to the Fighters, and 'to our' squadron."

Strange Contrasts In London

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

A letter received here recently from a censor in England describes the strange situation in London with, on the one hand, people going about their business as usual, completely ignoring air-raids, and on the other hand the huge bomb craters and ruins in parts of the city. Activity on the Thames goes on as before the war, barges and ships unloading cargo at numerous wharves in the port.

Extracts from the letter follow:

"You could get on a bus and travel for two or three hours from end to end of London, and see nothing more abnormal than the ordinary come and go. A taxi driver and five bob fare, with a couple of hours to spare would give you a "tour of the ruins" such as Cromwell may have dreamt about.

"Top of Ludgate Hill this morning on the west front of St. Paul's they are peacefully feeding the pigeons and strolling about in the sunshine. Round the other side half a minute walk and you see the first fighters pouring water by the thousand gallon on to Cheapside approaches to Friday street and Watling Street and a misty maze of smoke and steam right down past Bow Bells. A real picture, a sinister picture when you go down the side streets and see tired pale grimy features of firemen snatching a few minutes sleep.

"On my way through across London Bridge from the Southwark side the same old barges loaded down to water level were taking their turns to be disembowelled by the giant cranes along the wharves and the tugs were chugging along taking others to their embankments.

Huge Crater

"Just over, right in front of the Fire Monument was a crater of about 15 ft. diameter and just heaps of dust and lath and plaster where buildings used to adjoin the District Railway Station.

"Only a stone's throw down the street was the usual jam of lorries and handcarts, and round Billingsgate market the crowd of fishmongers not in the least interested about last night's crash and fireworks. "Gay and grim" I should say so, some of the locals round Fish Street Hill, would go on bargaining although gates of hell were open next door.

"Over Westminster Bridge, everything intact except a wing of St. Thomas Hospital and that looks as though Nelson Wise, the homebreaker, had almost completed the demolition sort of his days work. It will take that house painter, shicklegruber (Hitler) years to do the damage he dreams of. Satan must be ashamed of the bungler.

Morrison Clarifies Internee Position

London, Dec. 4.

"Any allegations of deliberate and cruel persecution of internees by the Government would be utterly unfounded," declared Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, in the House of Commons yesterday in answer to questions concerning internees in Britain.

There had been some delay between the order of release and the actual release of the internees in the early stages, he stated, but he assured the House that he would like to get the delay between the announcement of release and actual release down to a fortnight or ten days.

He said he had found no trace in the system of any spite, special or vindictive, against individuals.

Mr. Morrison asserted that not only had we to consider the general opinion and general loyalty of the internees but "how they would act if the enemy succeeded in invading this country—and the possibility of invasion had not, by any means, been removed."

About 8,000 alien internees already had been released, he revealed, and of the 19,500 still interned there were about 4,000 against whom there was evidence that they were definitely unfriendly. In sifting those still interned consideration was to be given to skilled workers.

Referring to the internees sent to Canada, some of whom had been "sent abroad wrongly" he added, a special adviser was going to Canada to select suitable applicants for pioneers while the emigration of those who had obtained the necessary visas, would be facilitated to America. Reuter.

AFTER receiving two years' training in Moscow aviation schools, 150 Chinese pilots are expected to leave Moscow shortly to serve in the Chinese air force, says a Chinese message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The Chinese pilots left China for Soviet Russia in 1938 and have all graduated with honours

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS (continued)

A Recruit in Singapore

Training of Shanghai Volunteer Described; Round of Inspections by Senior Officers

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

I AM glad to hear that steps are being taken to remedy the state of affairs that existed regarding the first batch of recruits, although I have heard from unofficial sources that the person responsible has got it where the proverbial chicken got the chopper. Of course, I do not know whether or not this is correct, but no doubt Captain Barton has heard of whatever action that has been taken.

I don't know if I mentioned in my previous letters the fact that the Commanding Officer of this regiment assured me there would be no discrimination whatsoever, so I should imagine everything will be all right. I hope so. I am quite comfortable and happy with the Surreys, as the men are a pretty decent lot and the officers I have met are very nice.

As you know, I was one of those earmarked by Captain Dewar-Durie for observation with a view to a commission, and up to the present my training is proceeding very smoothly and I have kept out of trouble, so I see no reason why the C. O. should have any hesitation in recommending me when the time comes. It will certainly not be my fault if I do not get into the O.C.T.U., as I shall do my utmost to achieve this end.

Many Inspections

Since my last letter, we have had a very busy period, full of inspections, etc., by various "big shots". We had an inspection by the C.O., with which he was quite pleased. After this, we—by "we" I mean the recruits' squad—were inspected by the G.O.C., with his staff trailing along behind him. Unfortunately this parade was not so "hot", partly due to the drizzle that was falling at the time making the rifles slippery, and partly due to nervousness on the part of the squad. The day before yesterday we had a kit inspection by our Company Commander, yesterday a similar inspection by the C.S.M., and today the Commanding Officer inspected the kit. He was pleased with the turnout, so everybody was satisfied. It was certainly a lot of worry and trouble getting ready for the C.O.'s inspection, but it was worth it to hear him say that he was very pleased with us!

A week ago, I had a most enjoyable time in town when a couple of Shanghai girls passed through on their way to Australia. One was the fiancée of a pal of mine who is with the squad and whom I knew in Shanghai and the other was her sister. I was invited out and, of course, looked after the sister, a very charming companion. They stayed for nearly a week before sailing, and those few days went much too quickly.

You did not say whether my letter was censored at all, so I presume it was not. Your letter was opened, but nothing was deleted.

A Recruit in Malaya

Shanghai, Dec. 6.

One of the Britons who left Shanghai recently continues his account of the training being given to recruits in Malaya in a letter received here. He was a member of the S. V. C. while in Shanghai, and a great deal of the preliminary training is therefore easy to him. The training given to the men is thorough and complete, special courses in jungle fighting being a feature in Malaya.

Extracts from the letter follow:—

"Thanks very much for the "North-China Herald". It was a very pleasant surprise, as you gave me no intimation that you were going to send it. I was pleased to note the Embassy statement regarding the "inconvenience to which we were put" and the fact that things have been put right. I noticed the part about the "comparatively junior officers" being responsible. By the way, the date of the "Herald" sent is October 30.

On the Range

"Since I last wrote a week ago nothing outstanding has happened. I have been on to the short range and fired .303 ammunition but that is no novelty as I have done this so many times in the S.V.C. We have been and are being instructed in the use of the Vickers machine gun and I find it very interesting. In a very short while we will get a chance to fire it, and that is what I am waiting for. The officer in charge of the instruction in the Vickers M.G. is Lt. Vickers, and, as I mentioned before, the two girls I met a few weeks ago are named Vickers. It is a peculiar coincidence that I should have something to do with "three Vickers," having nothing to do with each other, isn't it? (The foregoing sentence seems to be in something of a muddle, but I think you will understand. The more I look at it, the worse it seems to be !!)

"Last Thursday I had a slight fever, with a throbbing headache and pain behind the eyes. The quinine I brought down with me came in very useful, as I dosed myself in the afternoon and before going to sleep. When I woke the next morning the fever had gone, although my head still ached slightly. However, this also went after a few hours.

Learning Malay

"As things here are very expensive, I do not go out very often and when I do it is to the pictures, where men in uniform are allowed in at half price. In my spare time I am trying to pick up Malay, so when this schemozzle is over, there will be another of the family able to converse in that language. We certainly get a lot of games in our spare time, and this, on top of all the P. T., keeps us fit.

"In a couple of days the recruits are to be given a T.A.B. inoculation, after which they will be given a 48-hour rest from all duties and parades. Sounds as though it is going to knock us flat, doesn't it? Well, you will hear all about my reactions in my next letter, *Dios viventi* but I don't suppose it is half as bad as they make out. If it has no effect on me, I shall be getting a two days vacation from the Army with pay, such as it is! (Wait till the O.C. reads this ! ! !)

"There is nothing much of which I can write regarding Army life, because nothing of an outstanding nature happens very often, but I will write every week and I hope you won't mind if sometimes my letters lack news of happenings here. It is very much easier when I have a letter to which I can reply.

London, Dec. 3.

The King on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Government of Australia has approved Lord Gowrie continuing in office as Governor-General of Australia for a further year from January 1941.—Reuter.

Scientist Awarded The George Cross

London, Dec. 4.

Another George Cross—the civilian equivalent of the Victoria Cross—has been awarded to a bomb disposer.

The latest civil hero is Dr. Arthur Douglas Merrivan, of the Directorate of Scientific Research of the Ministry of Supply. Dr. Merrivan is in his early forties and is married.

At very great personal risk he dismantled explosive live bombs which had fallen in a famous London theatre and on an important building.

This is the fourth George Cross award, two of the first three going to the men who removed a time bomb from under St. Paul's Cathedral.

Nine George Medals have also been awarded to firemen and other civilian defence workers who fought blazes at docks, oil tanks and factories.—Reuter.

KNOWING THE "RIGHT PEOPLE"

By J. NORMAN LYND

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Lady Clark Kerr Broadcasts

Infinite Variety of Offerings and Attractions; Great Opportunity for Christmas Shoppers

Shanghai, Dec. 10.

THE numerous attractions at the B. W. A. War Work Bazaar and the amazing variety of offerings ranging from jewellery, ivories, porcelain, silverware, to decorated Christmas hampers were mentioned by Lady Clark Kerr, wife of the British Ambassador, in a talk over station XCDN yesterday afternoon on the forthcoming event, on December 11 which from all indications will prove one of the most mammoth bazaars ever held in Shanghai. It will be recalled that in a recent letter to the Press Mrs. Arnold Jones, the B. W. A. Chairman stressed the probability that the entire proceeds would go to alleviate the suffering of the victims of air raids in Britain. The talk follows:—

I want to talk to you this afternoon about the Christmas Bazaar which is being held next Wednesday, December 11, at 3 o'clock in aid of the War Work Fund of the British Women's Association. I feel sure that many of you who are listening to me are going to be there, and I expect most of you already know something about the splendid entertainment that is in store for you. Not only are you going to have a wonderful opportunity of buying Christmas presents for the whole family and all your friends, with the knowledge that every dollar you spend is in the best of good causes, but you are also going to have a really marvellous time.

Even to try and describe to you the amazing variety of things that you will be able to buy would take far longer time than I am allowed. They range from beautiful jewellery, ivories, porcelain, books and silverware at one end of the scale, to chocolates, candied fruits, and decorated Christmas hampers at the other. You will be able to have your fortune told, to take part in different games of skill and chance, and to try your luck in a tombola with a chance of winning a lovely prize. And at 7 o'clock there is going to be an auction of some very beautiful things and when you see them I am sure you will be most anxious to have them. But I know that among you there must be many who have children, I hope, indeed, that some of those children are listening-in at this moment. And so I want especially to let all those children know what a wonderful treat is in store for them.

Fun for Children

Apart from the beautiful presents on the stalls—toys of every description and dolls in lovely hand-made dresses—there will be fun for the children in all *sorts* of ways. A toy hat-shop is to be raffled and the tickets are only 50 cents each, in other raffles there are seven more prizes for them, including a fully furnished doll's house for the girls and a magnificent fort for the boys, there is a Bran Pie with splendid prizes too and, lastly, there is the Christmas Tree. No Christmas party is ever complete without a tree, and this Bazaar is really going to be one huge Christmas party. I mustn't give many secrets away by telling you exactly what you will find on this wonderful Christmas Tree, but I know it's going to be the biggest you have ever seen and the most beautifully decorated. There will be about 400 presents to be given away, and all you have to do to win one is to buy a ticket from me. You can buy as many tickets as you want, so if I were you I should keep *all* my pocket-money for Wednesday afternoon and try very hard to win one of these 400 prizes.

Probably some of you won't be able to get to the Bazaar quite as early as three o'clock. But this doesn't matter at all: there will still be plenty of tickets for you to buy when you get there, and all those lovely presents will still be hanging on the tree, waiting to be given to the lucky little boys and girls who win them. And then *there's another thing*. I expect that quite a lot of you are already beginning to wonder what you can give your own little friends at Christmas time. Well, at five o'clock there will be a very special sale of cheaply priced toys, which will give all of you a chance to buy gifts for your friends for just as much *money* as you can afford to spend.

Hot and Cold

Now I'm sure that by the time you have been round all the stalls, taken part in the sports, dipped into the Bran Pie, tried your luck in one of the five guessing competitions, and bought your tickets for the Christmas Tree, you will all need refreshment of one sort or another. So you will be glad to know that you can have the most delicious tea for $2—children *paying* only $1—or, if it's a little too late for tea, you can have a Hot Dog at the Coffee Stall. And if you get very hot in your efforts to see everything there is to be seen, you can cool off with an ice at the Ice Cream booth.

I'm afraid my time is up and I must say goodbye until Wednesday. I hope to see *all of you* at the Race Club and I wish you the best of luck in the tombola, the many raffles, and the guessing competitions, I hope, too, that you will all win a present from my Christmas Tree. Lastly I want, if I may, to leave *this* thought with you. As you will have seen from a recent letter in the press signed by the B.W.A. Chairman, Mrs. Arnold Jones, it is probable that the entire *proceeds* of this Bazaar will go to help those who are suffering from the air raids in Great Britain. This is the best of all possible reasons why you should spend just as much as you can next Wednesday. I want you and all your friends to do everything in your power to see that the committee of the B.W.A. and the many, many people who are helping them, make this Christmas Bazaar a really *tremendous* success.

Prince Edward and Princess Alexandra

Children of the Duke and Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Kent was the former Princess Marina of Greece. Prince Edward is five years old and his sister will be four years old on Christmas Day. The picture was taken at their country home in Buckinghamshire.

A London Letter

By Olive Dun

London, Oct. 27.

The great silk stocking crisis threatens to overshadow every other aspect of the war. As I reported last week, the new President of the Board of Trade, Captain Lyttelton, has been so ungallant as to decree that after November 30 no more silk stockings (also silk underwear, but this affects fewer women) shall be purchasable, the silk being needed for parachutes.

The immediate result, of course, was such a rush to buy silk stockings as the shops have never seen. At stores where stockings are laid out on the counters, buyers fought each other to the trays and having grabbed some pairs held on to them until an assistant was free to take the money.

But the glad news has gone round that stockings may still be obtainable until Christmas. The Leicester manufacturers are only allowed, even under present regulations, to supply the shops with so many pairs of stockings a month. They have stocks which cannot be exhausted by the end of next month and which are said to be unsuitable for exportation. So they are sending a deputation to Captain Lyttelton asking to be permitted to continue to serve the home shops until these stocks are used up.

It seems a good case. If Captain Lyttelton does not grant it, he will be the most unpopular member of the Government. Just think of the innumerable husbands who fall back on silk stockings and the assistance of some young thing at the counter in choosing them, as a safe present for their wives! Where will they be if Captain Lyttelton proves deaf to reason?

Apropos of Christmas, it seems that if we want to celebrate it in the traditional style, we shall have to wait till January. The dried fruits *and spices which we need for the* pudding cannot arrive till then. Even thus, and although the Empire is coming to the rescue, there will not be the same quantity of Christmas pudding raw material as in normal years. So we are asked to content ourselves with one pudding and, say, a dozen mince-pies, in order that there may be enough for all.

Here is an object lesson in the wisdom of making, or having made, a number of Christmas puddings and laying them down (or rather hanging them up) as one might port wine.

Properly made, Christmas pudding will keep almost indefinitely and the older they are, the better they taste. It is the same with wedding cake. I have been told that Bazaard never off a wedding cake of less than a year old. And the best wedding cake I ever tasted was the half of the original cake, sent back to Buszard's for storage after the wedding, and eaten as a christening cake on the arrival of the first-born nearly three years later.

* * *

Capable Airwomen

At the beginning of the war I wrote of the girl pilots who were being enrolled to deliver aircraft from the works to whatever aerodrome they were intended for. Some interesting facts have become available about these members of the Air Transport Auxiliary. There are 25 of them and in eight months they have delivered many hundreds of aeroplanes to the R.A.F. without a single serious mishap or any casualty worse than a cut eyebrow.

At their head is (Miss) Captain Pauline Gower, daughter of Sir Ronald Gower, one of the Kent M.P.s. She is one of the eight originally accepted. There are now 15 first-officers, including Captain Gower, and they are qualified to fly Spitfires and Hurricanes, though actually they have not yet delivered any of these super machines.

The pay of a first-officer is £370 a year, of a second-officer £6 a week, with subsistance allowances in each case. The girls work extremely hard, being on duty at 3 a.m. till dark, seven days a week. But once a fortnight they have three days' leave, though they do not always take it.

They have to fly anything from 270 m.p.h. trainers to heavy two-engined bombers. Their high performance is due to accurate flying and great care. Yet they boast that they have never been late with a delivery. Once, at the end of a day they were asked to fly 15 machines from an airfield, in an hour or so. Three of them managed the job without a hitch.

There are hundreds of applications from other women to join, but the standard is so high that admittances are slow in being granted. Three more girls have lately been taken on, making 28 altogether. Two of them are Poles.

Miss Amy Johnson is doing similar work, flying a two-engined reconnaissance bomber. She is not delivering machines like the others, but flies from field to field picking up girls who have just delivered an aeroplane and have to get back to their base.

The question arises, What happens if one of the girls encounters an enemy in the air? The answer is that they don't, at least they haven't yet, as they are ordered to use all *care to keep out of the way of* from an airfield, in an hour or so, invaders.

It all seems rather wonderful as one thinks of the extremely restricted lives led by these young women's mothers. Yet if one goes back a little further and remembers how their grandmothers or great-grandmothers would descend in the night to get up on horseback behind the man of their choice and so away to Gretna Green (which, against the background of those days, was quite as adventurous as flying a twin-engined bomber) one need not be so surprised. What about Pretty Polly Oliver, of the old song, and Madame Sans-Gêne and lots more women of the past, who kilted up their skirts and marched off with the troops to war? And the notion of "a nation in arm" had not been heard of then.

Getting Accustomed

It is amusing to see the number of West End supper-and-entertainment rooms, which now advertise underground halls. A list of 12 of these, all familiar names in London's night life is before me as I write, all announcing that you may amuse yourself the whole night there, or up to the normal closing time, and laugh at raiders.

Do not, however, deduce from this that we are becoming a race of troglodytes. For example, the day before yesterday I was lunching in—let us say a West End restaurant (not a grand one) on the street level, when a bomb dropped near enough to shake up the place quite uncomfortably. Of perhaps 30 people in the restaurant about six quickly paid their bills and departed, presumably for a shelter. The rest of us started, then laughed and carried on with our lunches. A waitress at the next table to mine placed a hand on an ample bosom, rolled up her eyes in mock alarm, and exclaimed, "They don't half give you a turn, do they?" Then, in her usual manner to her customer, "Did you say mashed or boiled?"

This, by the way, is no exaggeration but a plain statement of what happened. Yet the bomb might just as easily have dropped on our restaurant.

Useful Suggestion

It would be absurd to suggest that there are not some who are not badly shocked by the bombs; were there not plenty of cases of shell-shock among soldiers in the last war? The "British Medical Journal" this week gives some interesting details of the success with which hypnotism has been used in such cases.

If a patient is unconscious when brought to hospital, he is treated as if he had been hypnotized already and is given repeated reassurance. If he is excitable, he is given a sleeping draught and told that when he wakes he will find his mind clear and undisturbed. Such treatment may have to be repeated several times but the results are really striking.

One remarkable story is told of a girl of 16 who was sitting in a lorry waiting for her brother, when a bomb fell within 30 yards. She was brought to the hospital unable to move her limbs. Yet after two hours' treatmenn she began to recover, after two hours more she could leave the hospital, and in a week was well.

In another case a man of 39 had become so nervous that he turned into a sort of cave dweller, spending his whole time in the tubes and only emerging to buy food. He took longer to bring back to a normal condition, but it was eventually accomplished.

London Losses

There are curious degrees in the feeling with which one regards the damage done by Goering's young men. The sight of a small house destroyed makes one angriest of all. I *do not love the pseudo-Tudorian villa* at 17½d a week, of the sort that has been plastered over all the approaches to London. Yet the occupants are proud of them; and to see one of these reduced to a heap of rubbish makes one rage.

At the opposite end, the wreckage of historic buildings inspires one with wild desires to go and do likewise in Germany.

Twice the Temple has been hit. On the first occasion the hall and library of the Inner Temple and their tower were badly damaged. They only date from last century but were lovely and harmonious with their surroundings.

The next bomb fell on the Middle Temple hall, which is truly historic. It was in this hall that the first performance of "Twelfth Night," perhaps the most charming of all Shakespeare's comedies, was given. It escaped two disastrous fires in the reign of Charles II. And now it has fallen victim to the lowest barbarians in history.

Another tragedy is the burning of most of Holland House by an oil bomb. Nearly all the great mansion perished except the east wing. The best of its historical treasures including many valuable books and MSS had been removed to safety. But much that is irreplaceable was burnt.

Holland House is the property of Lord Ilchester and stands in a great park extending from Kensington High Street to the Bayswater Road, where the sound of traffic becomes inaudible and one might fancy oneself in the depths of the country. It was the great salon of the 18th century Whigs and the home of Charles James Fox. Before that Addison of "Spectator" fame had lived in it. Obviously it did not mean much to the average Londoners who never saw it, but as a historic monument and a thing of unrivalled beauty its misfortunes are a sad business.

* * *

I have just heard from a lady in the country who has had a couple *of evacuees billeted on her.* "I call them Keith and Prowse," she writes (for those unfamiliar with London, K. & P. are the theatrical seats booking agents) "It's a case with them of 'We have the best seats; you take them.'"

Use Oranges in New Ways

If you wish to try variants of straight orange juice in your daily menu, or have a yearning for new salads and desserts, here is an excellent tested recipe:

Orange Sherbet (Serves 8)

1 tablespoon gelatine
2 tablespoons cold water
1½ cups sugar
1 cup water
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons sugar
2 cups fresh orange juice
3 tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Soften gelatine in 2 tablespoons water. Boil the 1½ cups sugar and 1 cup water 5 minutes to make a syrup. Dissolve gelatine mixture in the hot syrup. Beat egg whites until frothy and add the 2 tablespoons sugar. Continue beating until stiff. Beat the syrup into egg whites, slowly; then mix in fruit juices. Pour into freezing tray and set cold control for fast freezing. Beat once after sherbet has frozen quite firm and return to refrigerator to finish freezing. Yield: 1 quart.

Women in Arms

"For my part, I should be no more surprised to see a woman with a helmet on her head than to see her with a crown; preside in a council of war as well as in a counsel of State; to see her train and exercise her soldiers, drawing them up in battle-array, and divide them in several bodies and squadrons, with as much ease as she would please herself to see it done. The military art hath nothing beyond others whereof women are not capable, unless it be that it is somewhat more rude, causeth greater noise, and does more mischief."

"The Woman as Good as the Man," 1677.

* * *

Obtain a small quantity of ether from the chemist it faced with the problem of tar on shoes. Dab it on with cottonwool.

* * *

After washing enamelled or painted floors with hot water, wipe them over with a cloth which has been rinsed in cold water, as this helps to harden them again after the hot water.

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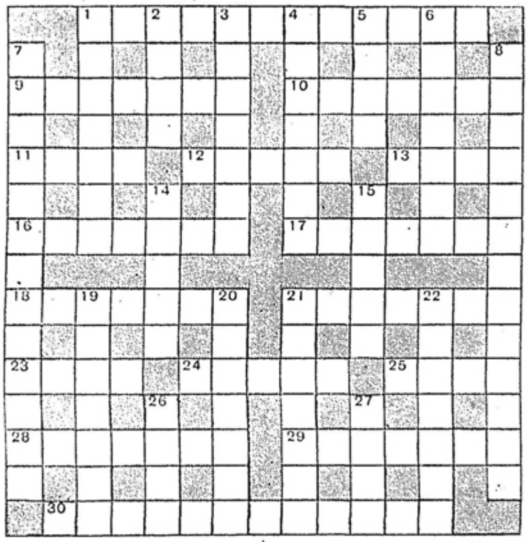
CROSSWORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

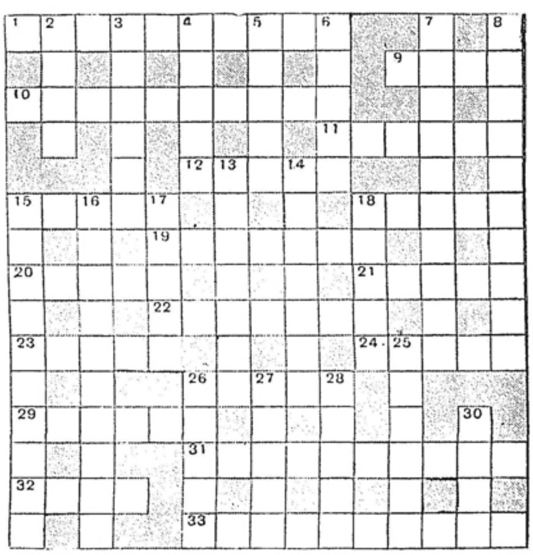


ACROSS

1 Reckless, but from very calm idea (three words—5, 3, 4)
9 This animal's tail may be an addition (7)
10 Joe Chamberlain was wont to look through it every day (7)
11 The end of this may be punishing (4)
12 What's in this seasons (5)
13 Male military unit in this place (4)
16 Right sort of room for disorderly Tommy to be brought to (7)
17 This is in S.E. Europe (7)
18 A steward can do a bunk without having to this (7)
21 Example of the heaps a visitor can see in Africa (7)
23 Some sort of vessel, you bet (4)
24 *This bush has its points* (5)
25 Very eager to help about tea-time (4)
28 Epithet for both at the altar, but there's a spot of bother with the ring (7)
29 Hot plate—mostly a puzzle (7)
30 Stuff that confuses spider, etc., now (two words—6, 6)

DOWN

1 China mustn't be this, it would spoil the whole idea (7)
2 One of the first things to slip on (4)
3 Light-headed fish (7)
4 Use a gun in this way and you won't hit much (7)
5 One under the century (4)
6 Hay may play its part in the start of this disease (7)
7 This may modify one's convictions (three words—5, 2, 6)
8 Butchers are not in favour of this mode of feeding (two words—9, 4)
14 It can sweep out itself beheaded (5)
15 Behead this musical instrument to get another (5)
19 Rainbows don't appear after this (7)
20 This may be a bit middle of it on farmers (7)
21 This musical term would be very selfish without the sixth letter (7)
22 Red Ivan turns aggressor (7)
26 This goes down well at seaside resorts (4)
27 Breezy advice to one whose watch has stopped (4)



ACROSS

1 Those who hate dictators would rather this beheaded than wear it (two words—5, 5)
9 Individual effort (4)
10 War secrets for part of the salad (10)
11 If attacked in Parliament they could always make a sortie (6)
12 Over seasoned? (5)
15 Ups and downs of start of 10 across (5)
18 One way to deal with the rent (two words—3, 2)
19 Depression is the obvious end (7)
20 Kind of end of 19 across in the wall (5)
21 If one should want it later one can always do this (5)
22 Rugger incident to abandon the race (two words—4, 3)
23 No epithet for dried fruits (5)
24 Near the beginning (5)
26 It grows on itself (5)
29 Spare mostly a bore (6)
31 May account for one's having time on hand (or nearly!) (10)
32 The gardener's ideal? (4)
33 Suitable amusements in family circles, (two words—5, 5)

DOWN

2 It may eventually lead to emptiness (4)
3 It appears in a doubled note (6)
4 Suitable gift of clothing for enemy? (5)
5 This is got from inside almonds (5)
6 Irritable owing to trying times? (5)
7 "Nice war tot" (anag.) (but very lacking in spirit!) (two words—5, 5)
8 Guests in a country home no doubt, but employ some in a vessel (two words—5, 5)
13 Fatty (7)
14 This may cover the sock or the sack (two words—3, 4)
15 It doesn't stop the breeze, but welcomes it (10)
16 Left about half the cinema and scratched for immunity (10)
17 State of the fellow who eats too many peas? (5)
18 Among the best at egg-laying (5)
25 Fleet reversal of earliest artist? (6)
26 He likes a chop, no doubt (5)
27 One is usually going to say it (5)
28 Not popular certainly (5)
30 Would be attained in red (4)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

TOP PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Burnouse; 5, Catgut; 9, Gas-meter; 10, Unreal; 11, Averaged; 13, Stripy; 14, Law; 16, Stella; 19, Respite; 20, Cornet; 21, Pig; 26, Dealer; 27, Fevel man; 28, Remove; 29, Fine idea; 30, Penury; 31, Chancery. DOWN: 1, Beggar; 2, Rasher; 3, One man; 4, Shekel; 6, Annotate; 7, Green-fly; 8, Tallyman; 12, Dauphin, 15, Mel; 16 Sty; 17, Acid-drop; 18, Great man; 19, Receiver; 22, Garish; 23, Cavern; 24, Smudge; 25, Infamy.

BOTTOM PUZZLE.—ACROSS: 1, Capstan; 5, Cyclist; 9, Long arm; 10, Enliven; 11, Breakfast; 12, Aside; 13, Not in; 15, Intellect; 17, Heroinmer; 19, Words; 22, Scrub; 23, Withstand; 25, Aeroans; 26, Pedalde; 27, Easterly; 28, Eyeless. DOWN: 1, Cabman; 2, Percent; 3, Track; 4, No meaning; 5, Chest; 6, Collar low; 7, Invoice; 8, Tangent; 14, Neighbour; 16, Turn-table; 17, Hostage; 18, Rooting; 20, Realize; 21, Sauners; 23, Weary; 24, Sedge.

From Daily News Ads.

The transfer books of the Shanghai Municipal Loans will be closed from December 16 to 31.

At the 27th drawing of the Relief Lottery, the first prize of $27,702.50 was drawn by ticket No. 97858.

The management of the firm R. E. Linnestad, electrical contractors, Shanghai, has been taken over by Mr. E. F. Fasting who will carry on business under the old style.

As from November 11, 1940, Mr. Edward Thomas Riley has no connection with D.D.'s Enterprises, his interest in the same having been purchased by Mr. I. J. Berenstein, Shanghai.

The debenture transfer register of the Central Properties, Limited, Shanghai in respect of the 5½ per cent. 10 year debenture issue will be closed from December 17 to 31, both days inclusive.

Any person having any claim against or owing money to the estate of the late Benjamin Hudson Miles Broomhall is requested to communicate with Mr. H. Martyn Snow, c/o Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd., 100 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

The December issue of "Oriental Affairs" conteins articles on: The experiences of a British suspect in Japan—Prince Saionji—Transfer of Concession courts—The new order in Greater East Asia, etc. Orders for copies should be placed with bookstores or the publishers 19 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Share certificate No. 3636 for 1,000 shares numbered 373351/374350 in the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd., registered in the name of Mr. Lee Chong Fong has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above certificate is not produced before January 6, 1941, it will be cancelled and a new certificate issued in lieu thereof.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mr. E. Buerger (alias E. M. Birgel), who died at Shanghai on May 1, 1934, are requested to refile same and to send particulars in writing to Messrs. F. N. Mollitz and O. M. Schoenauer, c/o Getz Brothers & Co., 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on or before January 31, 1941. Any claims received after this date will be considered null and void.

The November 30 issue of the "China Weekly Review" carries a number of interesting articles on: Gambling and opium interests defy Mayor Chen Kung-Po—Does Nomura's appointment indicate desire for new pact?—A former Tokyoite reveals his impressions of present-day Nippon—Hitler's yellow room blues, etc. Copies are obtainable from the editors, 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

All persons having claims or demands upon the estate of Alexander Henderson, who died on October 19, 1940, at Shanghai, are requested to send in writing particulars of their claims to Messrs. Platt, White Cooper & Co., Shanghai, on or before February 15, 1941. After this date the assets of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto without regard to any claims of which the executors of the will shall not then have had notice.

The 10th annual general meeting of shareholders in the Rubber Trust, Ltd., will be held on December 17, 1940, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1940, declaring a final dividend, electing a director, auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company. The transfer books and share register of the company will be closed from December 11 to 17, 1940, both days inclusive.

The 31st annual general meeting of shareholders in the Alma Estates, Limited, will be held at 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on December 27, 1940, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1940, declaring a final dividend, electing a director and auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the company. The transfer books and share register of the company will be closed from December 19 to 27, both days inclusive.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Nov. 29	30.39	59.0	N W	2	48.9	47.7	51.9	48.2	R.
" 30	30.48	57.0	W N W	2	42.1	39.2	51.8	32.7	B.
Dec. 1	30.20	55.9	W N W	2	46.8	42.1	62.1	32.9	B.
" 2	30.40	56.3	N N E	1	49.6	45.9	62.8	36.5	B.
" 3	30.42	60.1	E	2	54.9	49.8	65.7	43.0	B.
" 4	30.35	60.1	E N E	1	58.5	55.9	70.3	49.1	O.
" 5	30.37	60.8	E N E	3	58.6	54.3	66.0	51.4	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1940	Minimum Temperature 1939	Maximum Temperature 1940	Maximum Temperature 1939	Rainfall 1940	Rainfall 1939
Nov. 29	48.0F.	29.5F.	57.0F.	49.0F.	0.05-in.	Nil
" 30	37.0	32.0	51.0	47.0	Nil	Nil
Dec. 1	36.0	35.0	62.0	53.0	Nil	Nil
" 2	42.0	40.0	59.0	54.0	Nil	Nil
" 3	47.0	35.0	63.0	50.0	Nil	Nil
" 4	52.0	33.0	67.0	49.0	Nil	Nil
" 5	54.0	35.0	63.0	51.0	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

AZEVEDO.—On December 6, 1940, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTUR AZEVEDO, a daughter.

BASTIAN.—On December 4, 1940, at the British General Hospital, Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bastian, a daughter—GILLIAN VICTORIA.

FOURNIER.—On December 2, 1940, at the Clinic St. Paul, Saigon, to Anna (née Pisarevsky), wife of Paul Fournier, a son—PHILIPPE GASTON.

GAZELEY.—On December 3, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gazeley, a daughter, CAROL VIVIEN.

GLASS.—On December 3, 1940 at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. R. GLASS, a daughter.

STERICKER.—On December 4, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Peggy, wife of John Stericker of Shanghai, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eckford of Tsingtao, a son, ANTHONY DAVID.

WALTER.—On November 17, 1940, at Hanoi, to Anne-Marie (née Caffarena), wife of E. A. Walter, a son, NICHOLAS.

MARRIAGES

FREUNDLICH—ROTTWIN.—On December 7, 1940, at Shanghai, KITTY, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs Marcel Rottwin, of Shanghai, to FRITZ, son of the late L. Freundlich, and Mrs. M. Freundlich, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

MORSE—SCOTT-MORRIS.—On December 7, 1940, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, NITA SCOTT-MORRIS, of Edinburgh, to REGINALD GRAHAM, the elder son of Captain George Morse and Mrs. C. I. Morse, of Sydney, Australia. (Hongkong and Singapore papers, please copy.)

McMICHAEL — BARCLAY. — On August 7, 1940, at the Parish Church, Black Bourton, near Oxford, DAPHNE BARCLAY, only daughter of the late Major Barclay, R.E. and Mrs. Barclay, to Flying Officer, BASIL HERRICK McMICHAEL, R.A.F.

DEATHS

GAZELEY.—On December 5, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, CAROL VIVIEN, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gazeley.

HIBBARD—On December 2, 1940, at Berkeley, California, WALTER SCOTT HIBBARD, aged 65 years, formerly of Shanghai.

LEACH.—On Friday, November 1, 1940, at Beckenham, Kent, RUBY HILDA, dearly-beloved wife of Arthur Leach and sister of Mrs. L. Steventon. Funeral (cremation) at Streatham Park, November 4. (Hongkong and Singapore papers please copy.)

PAYNE.—At Newcastle on Tyne, on Wednesday, November 27, 1940, ERNEST PAYNE. A highly esteemed member of the Staff of Messrs. Collins & Co., Ltd., over a period of thirty-five years.

PETTERSEN.—On Monday, December 2, 1940, at The Sino-Foreign Clinic, Shanghai, JOHAN KRISTIAN PETTERSEN, aged 46 years, Norwegian subject.

PETTERSEN.—On Monday, December 9, 1940, at the Country Hospital Shanghai, ARNE PETTERSEN, aged 29 years, Norwegian subject, Third Engineer of the ms. Ringwood.

ROCHE.—On Sunday, December 8, 1940, at the Shanghai General Hospital, MAISIE PATRICIA ROCHE, aged 24 years, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roche. (Manila papers please copy.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation, publication of the movements of vessels of several leading shipping lines are not permitted to be published.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Liverpool
Haruna M — 16/12

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York

P van Buren		11/12
Tokai M	—	12/12
Ivaran	—	16/12
F'field C	16/10	17/12
D. Aniceta	—	20/12
Brageland	—	29/12

From Los Angeles

T'ta M	16/11	12/12
P C'lidge	25/11	17/12
Nitta M	7/11	21/12
K'kura M	8/12	6/1

From San Fco.

P J'son	22/11	12/12

From Honolulu

P Clidge	4/12	17/12

From Seattle

C'brook	15/11	14/12
Capillo	30/11	22/12

From Kobe

P J'son	9/12	12/12
T'ta M	10/12	12/12
Taiyo M	15/12	17/12
Nitta M	8/12	21/12

From Nagasaki

S'hai M	11/12	12/12
N'saki M	12/12	13/12

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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To-day's Programme

12.06 Light Music
12.30 Hungarian Dances
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News aend Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story—"Why Herbert killed his Mother."
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect
5.00 "The Foundations of Chinese Music." Professor Wei Chung-loh
6.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 News in English
8.15 "With the Home Guard,"...Mr. Edwin Haward.
8.30 Recital. 'Cello and Piano, Air... Purcell
Sonata in C............Haydn
Allegro
Adagio
Menuetto
Adagio...Boccherini
9.00 Topical Talk..."What the Nazis really Believe," by John Harford
9.15 Dance Music
9.30 "From the English Countryside"—A Short Story by H. E. Bates
9.45 "How Certain Cinema affects are Obtained,"—Talk by R. S. Hubert.
10.00 Half Hour of Ballet Music
10.30 Request Programme. Fee $1 per request, given to British War Funds
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.30 Russian Programme
11.50-12 Dance Music

Foreign Language Broadcasts

CZECH—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11
HINDUSTANI.—Everyday at 6.30 except Sunday
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 6
ITALIAN.—Friday at 7
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 7
POLISH—Monday and Thursday at 7
RUSSIAN.—Every night at 11.30
SPANISH.—Saturday at 7

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